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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

LIBERIA MAIL STEAMERS.

Report of the Naval Committee to the House of Representatives, July, 1850, in favor of the establishment of a line of mail steamships to the western coast of Africa, and thence via the Mediterranean to London; designed to promote the emigration of free persons of color from the United States to Liberia; also to increase the Steam Navy, and to extend the commerce of the United States.

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Joseph Bryan, of Alabama, for himself and his associates, Geo. Nicholas Sanders and others, praying the establishment of a line of steamers from the United States to the coast of Africa, designed to promote the colonization of free persons of color, to suppress the African slave-trade, to carry the mails, and to extend the commerce of the United States, beg leave to submit the following report:—

Present system of the Government in regard to the creation of a Steam Navy.

The proposition of the memorial involves an extension of that system, recently commenced by Congress, which has for its object the creation of a powerful steam navy, to be used in time of peace in carrying the mails, and in effecting great public objects, not to be attained by private enterprise without the aid of Congress. How far it may be desirable to extend this system will depend upon the double consideration of the present condition of our naval force, and the importance and feasibility of the ends to be accomplished by the measure. As to the first of these, the committee will present a brief statement of the facts material to a correct understanding of the comparative extent of our present steam navy.

In the report of Mr. Secretary Bancroft, made to the Senate on the 2d March, 1846, the total effective steam navy of Great Britain was stated, at that time, to consist of one hundred and ninety-nine vessels, of all classes; that of France numbered fifty four; that of Russia, without the Caspian fleet, thirty-two; while the steam navy of the United States could boast of but six small vessels, and one in process of building; and of these one was for harbor defence, and another a steam-tug.

Since that time, however, Congress has provided for the building of four war-steamers, and for the establishment of several lines of steamships engaged in carrying the mails, consisting of seventeen large vessels, suitable for war purposes, and at all times liable to be taken for public service. Of these latter, nine will run between New-York and European ports; five between New-York and Chagres; and three between Panama and San Francisco.

Notwithstanding this increase in our force, it has by no means kept pace with that of other great commercial nations. The American Almanac for the present year estimates the steam navy of France at sixty-four steam vessels of war, besides a reserved force of ten steam frigates, now ready, and six corvettes and six small vessels nearly ready. The French Government has also resolved to follow the example of England in establishing lines of steamers, built so as to be easily converted into ships of war, to be employed in commerce and for carrying the mails, but being at all times subject to the requisition of the Government.

England, also, has added largely to her steam navy, and has increased her lines of mail steamers, giving evidence that she, at least, considers this the best and cheapest mode of providing in time of peace for the exigencies of war. On this subject the committee refer to the following facts, for which they are indebted to the remarks of Hon. T. Butler King, of Georgia, made in the House of Representatives, February 19, 1848.

By act of Parliament, 7 William IV., chap. 3, all previous contracts entered into for the conveyance of the mails by sea were transferred to the Admiralty. In the year 1839, the idea was conceived that the vast expenditures required in naval armaments might be made subservient to the purposes of commerce in time of peace. Accordingly a contract was entered into with Mr. Cunard and his associates, for the conveyance of the mails from Liverpool, via Halifax, to Boston, in five steamers of the first class, for £85,000, or about $425,000 per annum. It was stipulated that they should be built under the supervision of the Admiralty, should be inspected on being received into the service, and certified to be capable in all respects of being converted into ships of war, and carrying ordnance of the heaviest description. Various stipulations were entered into in this and other contracts of a similar character, which placed these ships under the control of the Government; thus, in fact, making them, to all intents and purposes, at the same time a part of the mercantile and military marine of the country.

In 1846, the Government enlarged the contract with Mr. Cunard and his associates, by adding four ships, to run from Liverpool to New-York, and increased the compensation to £145,000, or about $725,000 per annum.

In the year 1840, a contract was made by the Admiralty with the Royal Mail Steamship Company, at £240,000 sterling, or $1,200,000 per annum, for fourteen steamers to carry the mails from Southampton to the West Indies, the ports of Mexico on the Gulf, and to New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston. These ships are of the first class, and are to conform, in all respects, concerning size and adaptation to the purposes of war, to the conditions prescribed in the Cunard contracts. They are to make twenty-four voyages a year, leaving and returning to Southampton semi-monthly. Another contract has lately been entered into for two ships, to run between Bermuda and New-York. These lines employ twenty-five steamers of the largest and most efficient description.

In addition to the above, a contract was made, 1st January, 1845, with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for a line of similar steamers, seven in number, from England to the East Indies and China, at £160,000 sterling, or $800,000 per annum. This line passes from Southampton, via Gibraltar and Malta, to Alexandria in Egypt; thence the route continues overland to Suez, at the head of the Red Sea, from whence the steamers again start, touching at Aden, Bombay, and at Point de Galle, in the Island of Ceylon, from whence they proceed to Singapore and Hong Kong. There is a branch line connected with this, from Point de Galle to Calcutta, touching at Madras.

A contract was made, 1st July, 1846, for a Pacific line of British steamers, four in number, running from Valparaiso to Panama, touching at intermediate ports. This line connects overland, from Panama to Chagres, with the West India line. Besides these, there were in 1848 twelve more lines of Government steamers running between Great Britain and the continent of Europe, making a grand aggregate of one hundred and fifteen ocean steamships fitted for war purposes. Very recently the British Parliament has resolved to extend the mail steamship system to Australia.

The committee do not propose that our Government shall attempt to emulate this vast network of steam navigation, with which England has already encompassed the globe. But it is believed that the recent increase of our territory, on the Pacific and in the Gulf of Mexico, forms an additional reason for a considerable augmentation of our steam navy, whether by a direct addition to the navy proper, or by the encouragement of lines of steam packets, to be established by private enterprise under the auspices of Government. If the latter system should be adopted, as already commenced, the ships will be built under the inspection of a Government officer, at the expense of private individuals; they will be commanded by officers in the navy, and will be at all times available for the public service. It will be the interest of the contractors to adopt, from time to time, all the improvements which may be made in machinery and in the means of propulsion, and the ships will be kept in good repair. Besides being commanded by a naval officer, each ship will carry a sufficient number of midshipmen for watch officers, and thus a very considerable portion of the *personnel* of the service will be kept actively employed, with the opportunity of acquiring the knowledge and skill requisite to the proper management of a steam navy. A corps of trained engineers and firemen will be attached to each ship, and no doubt these would generally remain with her when the ship should be called into the public service.

Some very large Steamers required by the Government.

The committee are of opinion that it is highly desirable to have ready for the public service some very large steamships of the description proposed by the memorialist. They would have great advantages over small ships, in their capacity to carry fuel sufficient for long voyages, and to transport large bodies of troops, and place them rapidly, in a fresh and vigorous condition, at any point where they might be required.

Chief object of the proposed measure to aid the Emigration of the Free People of Color to Liberia and to suppress the Slave trade.

But it is chiefly for the great and beneficent objects of removing the free persons of color from this country to the coast of Africa, and of suppressing the slave-trade, that the committee are disposed to recommend the adoption of the proposed measure. The latter of these has been the subject of treaties by our Government with other nations, with whom we have engaged to maintain a large naval force on the coast of Africa to assist in suppressing the inhuman traffic; while the emigration of the free blacks has long been an object of great interest in all parts of the country, and especially in the slaveholding States, where they are looked upon by the whites with aversion and distrust. The policy of all or most of these States has been to discourage manumission, except on condition of the removal of the liberated slave. In no part of the Union do the free blacks enjoy an equality of political and social privileges; and in all the States their presence is neither agreeable to the whites, nor is their condition advantageous to themselves. In some of the slave States stringent prohibitions have been adopted, and unpleasant controversies with free States have been thereby engendered. The emigration of this entire population beyond the limits of our country is the only effectual mode of curing these evils, and of removing one cause of dangerous irritation beyond the different sections of the Union.

The committee believe it is expedient to aid private enterprise in the colonization of the western coast of Africa, because it is the most effectual, if not the only mode of extirpating the slave-trade. The success of this measure will doubtless render the African squadron wholly unnecessary, thus reimbursing a large portion of the expense attending it, and at the same time better accomplishing the object for which that squadron is maintained. It may be expedient for some one of the great naval powers to keep a small force on the coast of Africa to protect Liberia, for a limited time, against the slave-traders. But the attempt to suppress this unlawful traffic by blockading the coast has so signally failed that it will probably soon be abandoned by the great European powers. While the influence of the Republic of Liberia has been shown in the complete suppression of the trade along a coast of several hundred miles in length, the combined squadrons of Europe and America have not been so successful on other portions of that unhappy shore. In 1847 no less than 84,356 slaves were exported from Africa to Cuba and Brazil. In the opinion of the committee, it is highly important to prevent the further Africanizing of the American continent. An opposite movement, so far as the free blacks are concerned, is far more in accordance with the spirit of the age, and with the best interests of all American Governments. The people of the United States have shown their strong aversion to the slave-trade by the provision of their Constitution against it, and by their unremitting and vigorous efforts to suppress it. The success which has already crowned the infancy of Liberia, indicates the true mode of making those exertions effectual, while it opens up the way for restoring the free blacks to the native land of their fathers.

Importance of Liberia to the Cause of Civilization and Religion in Africa.

The committee beg leave here to present some interesting facts which satisfy them that the territory of Liberia is eminently adapted to colored emigrants from the United States; that the establishment of this line of steamships by the Government will be a powerful stimulus to the cause of colonization, and will be the means of securing the emigration of great numbers of free blacks; that the slave-trade will be substituted by a peaceful, legitimate and valuable commerce, opening new sources of enterprise and wealth to our people; and that the civilization and christianization of the whole continent of Africa may be expected eventually to follow. The facts presented are collected chiefly from the publications of the Colonization Society.

That portion of the western coast of Africa, called Liberia, embraces a tract of country included between the parallels of 4° 21′ and 7° north latitude, extending about 400 miles along the coast. The first settlement was made by free negroes from the United States, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, in the year 1820.

Objects of the Colonization Society.

The objects of that Society were—

"1st. To rescue the free colored people of the United States from their political and social disadvantages.

"2d. To place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of free government, with all the blessings which it brings in its train.

"3d. To spread civilization, sound morals, and true religion throughout the continent of Africa.

"4. To arrest and destroy the slave-trade.

"5th. To afford slave owners, who wish, or are willing, to liberate their slaves, an asylum for their reception."

Description of Liberia.

The funds of this Society have seldom exceeded $50,000 per year, but they have purchased territory, enabled nearly 7,000 free people of color to emigrate to Liberia, and have made provision, for such of them as required it, for six months after their arrival. In July, 1847, an independent government was formed, which has been recognized by France, England and Prussia. Upwards of 80,000 of the natives have become civilized, and enrolled themselves as citizens of the Republic. The Liberians have a flourishing commerce. They have not only succeeded in suppressing the slave-trade along their own coast, but have also made treaties with several tribes, numbering over 200,000 souls, for the discontinuance of the traffic. They have purchased their territory from time to time of the natives, and are gradually extending themselves up to the British settlement of Sierra Leone and down to the Gold Coast.

The interior settlements of the purchased tracts usually extend from about ten to thirty miles from the coast, and can easily be enlarged by purchase in that direction at a moderate amount. In no instance have the natives from whom the land was purchased been required to remove their residences. The land in the immediate vicinity of the ocean in Liberia is generally low, and in some places marshy; but there are some elevated spots. The land generally becomes more elevated towards the interior; and in some places, within fifty miles of the coast, it is quite mountainous. It is desirable for the colony to become possessed of this back country, as it is much healthier than the coast, and when the emigration from the United States becomes extensive, the mountain region will soon be occupied. The natives are a fine, healthy, athletic race; and even the emigrants to the lands on the coast have enjoyed better health than the emigrants of some of our Western States in the first few years of settlement.

Liberia is on the "grain coast," and is protected from the scorching winds of the north and east by ranges of mountains. The soil is fertile, and produces an abundance of Indian corn, yams, plantains, coffee, arrow-root, indigo, dye-woods, &c.

Every emigrant is welcomed to the colony, and receives a grant of five acres of land, besides which he can purchase as much as he pleases at one dollar per acre.

The climate is not suited to the whites. The President and all the officials are colored men. There are flourishing towns, churches, schools and printing presses. According to the statement of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, who has recently visited the colony, the people are highly moral, well conducted and prosperous, and the value of the exports of the Republic is at present 500,000 dollars per annum, and is increasing at the rate of 50 per cent. annually.

Not only will the slave-trade be abolished by the establishment of colonies of free colored people on the coast of Africa, but, as already intimated, these colonies will be the means, at no distant period, of disseminating civilization and Christianity throughout the whole of that continent. Already, a great many of the natives have placed themselves under the protection of the Liberians, whose knowledge of agriculture and the arts inspires confidence and respect.

As a missionary enterprise, therefore, the colonization of Africa by the descendants of Africans on this continent, deserves, and no doubt will receive, the countenance and support of the whole Christian world.

Two Points regarded as Settled Truths in regard to African Civilization.

Two points are now regarded, both in Europe and in this country, as settled truths, viz.: 1st. That the planting and building up of Christian colonies on the coast of Africa, is the only practical remedy for the slave-trade. 2d. That colored men only can with safety settle upon the African coast.

That the free negroes of the United States will be induced to go in large numbers to Liberia, if a quick and pleasant passage by steam vessels be provided, and suitable preparation be made for them on their arrival, by the Colonization Society, cannot admit of any doubt.

The funds of that Society, augmented probably twenty-fold, will then be available, almost exclusively, for the comfortable establishment of the emigrants in their new homes—the expense of transportation chargeable to the Society being merely nominal.

Number of Free Colored People in the United States.

It is estimated that there are no less than 500,000 free colored people in the United States, and that the annual increase therein of the black race is 70,000 per annum. With respect to slaves, who may hereafter be manumitted, no doubt such manumission will, almost in every instance, be upon the condition that the parties shall avail themselves of the opportunity of emigrating to Liberia.

Present Mode of Settling Emigrants.

The committee do not propose that the emigrants should be landed in Liberia, and then left to their own resources. Liberia is at present incapable of receiving and providing shelter, subsistence, and employment for any great number of emigrants who may land there in a state of destitution. It has been the practice heretofore, for the Colonization Society to provide for the colonists, whom they have sent out, for six months after their arrival, and the cost of such provision has averaged $30 per head in addition to the cost of transportaion.

Aid from State Legislatures.

A large amount of money will be required to settle the colonists in the first instance comfortably in their new homes. But there is no doubt, that if the Government establish the proposed line of steamships, the people of the different States, and the State Legislatures, will at once turn their attention to the subject of colonization, and that large appropriations will be voted, and liberal collections made, in aid of that object. The State of Maryland has already appropriated and laid out $200,000 in this work, and the Legislature of Virginia has lately appropriated $40,000 per year for the same purpose. But these sums are insignificant in comparison to what may be expected, if the Government shall give its high sanction to the colonization of Africa, and provide the means of transportation by a line of steamships. In that event, the whole mass of the people north and south, who for the most part do not appreciate the rapid progress and the high capabilities of Liberia, will quickly discover the vast importance of colonization, and will urge their representatives to adopt measures adequate to the exigency of the case and the magnitude of the enterprise.

Aid from Missionary Societies and Foreign Governments.

There is good reason to anticipate that important assistance will be rendered to the emigrants, not only by the Missionary Societies of Europe, but also by those governments which have taken an interest in the suppression of the slave-trade, and which are desirous of opening channels for their commerce, and marts for their manufactures, on the western coast of Africa.

Annual Number of Emigrants.

It is estimated that by the time when the first two ships are to be finished and ready for sea, there will be large body of emigrants ready to take passage in them; and that for the next two years each ship will take from 1,000 to 1,500 passengers on each voyage, or from 8,000 to 12,000 in each of those years.

Proposed Mode of Settling Emigrants and its Cost.

To furnish each family intending to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits, with a dwelling house suitably furnished, and a piece of land of sufficient extent cleared and planted, together with the necessary agricultural implements and stock of provisions, will, it is calculated, cost the Society a sum equal to $30 or $40 per head for each emigrant, allowing each family to consist of five persons. The cost of establishing families intending to follow trading and mechanical pursuits, will be somewhat less than the above estimate for agricultural families; but the average cost for the whole of the emigrants may be estimated at $50 per head, including all the expenses of transportation, making a total of from $400,000 to $600,000 per annum, *for the first two years.*

As the colony increases in population, and the interior of the country becomes settled, any number of emigrants that may be sent out will be readily absorbed, as there will be a demand for all kinds of laborers, mechanics and domestic servants, and it will be unnecessary to make that provision for them which is now indispensable.

Emigration to be regulated by the Colonization Society.

The Colonization Society will, as heretofore, [illegible] regulate the emigration, as to send out only suitable persons, and keep up a due proportion between the two sexes.

By the compact between the Colonization Society and the Republic, made when the Society ceded its territory to the Republic, ample power is reserved by the Society for the protection of emigrants who may be sent out by them. Moreover, the authorities invite emigration, and each emigrant receives a donation of a tract of land.

Commerce of Africa.

The establishment of prosperous colonies on the western coast of Africa, will, doubtless, tend greatly, in the course of time, to the augmentation of the commerce of this country. It appears that British commerce with Africa amounts to no less than five millions sterling, or about $25,000,000 per annum. The belief is now confidently entertained in Great Britain, that an immense commerce may be opened up with that continent, by putting an end to the slave-trade, and stimulating the natives to the arts of peace.

The commerce of Africa is certainly capable of great extension; and it is worthy of observation, that the proposed steamers will open entirely new sources of trade.

On this subject, the committee beg leave to submit the following particulars, from which the future resources of this vast undeveloped region may be, to some extent, anticipated.

Palm oil is produced by the nut of the palm tree, which grows in the greatest abundance throughout Western Africa. The demand for it, both in Europe and America, is daily increasing. The average import into Liverpool of palm oil, for some years past, has been at least 15,000 tons, valued at £400,000 sterling.

Gold is found at various points of the coast. It is obtained by the natives by washing the sand which is brought down by the rivers from the mountains. An exploration of the mountains will probably result in the discovery of large quantities of the metal. It is calculated that England has received altogether $200,000,000 of gold from Africa. Liberia is adjacent to the "Gold Coast."

Ivory is procurable at all points, and constitutes an important article of commerce.

Coffee, of a quality superior to the best of Java or Mocha, is raised in Liberia, and can be cultivated with great ease to any extent. The coffee tree bears fruit from thirty to forty years, and yields an average of ten pounds to the shrub yearly.

Camwood and other dye-woods are found in great quantities in many parts of the country. About thirty miles east of Basa Cove is the commencement of a region of unknown extent, where scarcely any tree is seen except the camwood.

Gums of different kinds enter largely into commercial transactions.

Dyes of all shades and hues are abundant, and they have been proved to resist both acids and light.

Pepper, ginger, arrow-root, indigo, tamarinds, oranges, lemons, limes, and many other articles which are brought from tropical countries to this, may be added to the list. Indeed there is nothing in the fertile countries of the East or West Indies which may not be produced in equal excellence in Western Africa.

The soil is amazingly fertile. Two crops of corn, sweet potatoes, and several other vegetables, can be raised in a year. It yields a larger crop than the best soil in the United States. "One acre of rich land well tilled," says, Governor Ashmun, "will produce three hundred dollars worth of indigo. Half an acre may be made to grow half a ton of arrow-root.

"An immense market may be opened for the exchange and sale of the innumerable products of the skill and manufactures of our people. Africa is estimated to contain one hundred and sixty millions of inhabitants. Liberia enjoys a favorable geographical position. She is protected by the great powers of Europe. The Liberians have constitutions adapted to the climate, and a similarity of color with the natives. They will penetrate the interior with safety, and prosecute their trade in the bays and rivers of the coast, without suffering from the diseases which are so fatal to the white man. Liberia is the door of Africa, and is destined to develop the agricultural and commercial resources of that continent, besides being the means of regenerating her benighted millions."

Constitutional Power of Congress over the subject.

The foregoing remarks have related entirely to the advantages of the proposed measure. It is possible some scruples may be entertained in regard to its constitutionality. This, the Committee think, cannot be reasonably doubted. The Government has already adopted this mode of providing a powerful steam navy, at the same time giving incidental but important encouragement to great commercial interests. In this instance, the effectual suppression of the slave-trade and the withdrawal of the African squadron by the substitution of a number of mighty steamers regularly plying to that coast, afford a motive and a justification which do not exist in regard to any one of the lines already established.

It was the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, that the United States had power to establish colonies for the free blacks on the coast of Africa, and he desired its exercise. Chief Justice Marshall and Mr. Madison concurred in this opinion. And it is to be observed that the first purchase in the colony of Liberia was made by the Government of the United States. The opinions of the leading jurists of our day do not appear to differ from those of the great founders of the Constitution, who believed not only that indirect aid to the cause of colonization may be given in accordance with that instrument, but that the Government has power to establish the colonies themselves. The proposition of the Committee does not, by any means, go to this extent. It goes no further than recently adopted and still existing operations of the Government, while it is believed to rest upon far higher and better grounds of support.

The Object not Sectional.

Nor does it involve any merely sectional considerations. The committee have therefore refrained from expressing any views which might be considered favorable to the peculiar interests either of the North or of the South. The question of slavery, now the cause of so deep an excitement, is not, to any extent, either directly or indirectly involved. The Government of the United States, it is admitted on all hands, has no power to interfere with that subject within the several States. Neither does the proposition at all interfere with the question of emancipation. This is wholly beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and belongs exclusively to the people of the several States, and the individual slaveholders themselves. But the removal of the free blacks to the coast of Africa is a measure in which all sections and all interests are believed to be equally concerned.

From the foregoing considerations, the committee believe it to be wise and politic to accept the proposition of the memorialists, with some modifications which meet with their approval.

Details of the Plan, Stipulations, &c.

Instead of four ships, it is proposed to make the line consist of three, which shall make monthly trips to Liberia, touching on their return at certain points in Spain, Portugal, France, and England, thus: one ship will leave New-York every three months, touching at Savannah for freight and mails; one will leave Baltimore every three months, touching at Norfolk and Charleston for passengers, freight, and mails; and one will leave New-Orleans every three months, with liberty to touch at any of the West India Islands. They will proceed directly to Liberia, with liberty to touch at any of the islands or ports of the coast of Africa; thence to Gibraltar, carrying the Mediterranean mails; thence to Cadiz, or some other port of Spain, to be designated by the Government; thence to Lisbon; thence to Brest, or some other port of France, to be designated as above; and thence to London—bringing mails from all those points to the United States.

The measure proposed by the Committee contains the following stipulations and provisions, to wit:—

Each ship to be of not less than 4,000 tons burden, and the cost of each not to exceed $900,000. The Government to advance two thirds of the cost of construction, from time to time, as the building progresses,—the advance to be made in five per cent. stocks payable at the end of thirty years,—each advance to be repaid by the contractors in equal annual instalments, beginning and ending with the service [illegible]

The said ships to be built in accordance with plans to be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and under the superintendence of an officer to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy; and to be so constructed as to be convertible, at the least possible expense, into war steamers of the first class. The ships to be kept up by alterations, repairs, or additions, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, so as to be at all times fully equal to the exigencies of the service, and the faithful performance of the contract.

Each ship to be commanded by an officer of the Navy, who, with four passed midshipmen to serve as watch officers, shall be accommodated in a manner suitable to their rank, without charge to the Government. The Secretary of the Navy at all times to have the right to place on board of each ship two guns of heavy calibre, and the men necessary to serve them, to be accommodated and provided for by the contractors.

The Secretary of the Navy to exercise at all times control over said ships as may not be inconsistent with the terms, and to have the right to take them, or either of them, in case of war, for the exclusive use and service of the United States, on paying the value thereof; such value, not exceeding the cost, to be ascertained by appraisers mutually chosen by the Secretary and the contractors. The Secretary also to have power to direct, at the expense of the Government, such changes in the machinery and the internal arrangements of the said ships, or any of them, as he, at any time, may deem advisable.

The contractors are further required to stipulate to carry, on each and every voyage they may make, so many emigrants, being free persons of color, and not exceeding 2,500 for each voyage, as the American Colonization Society may send; the said Society paying in advance $10 for each emigrant over twelve years of age, and $5 for each one under that age; these sums to include the transportation of baggage, and the daily supply of sailors' rations.

The contractors also to convey, free from cost, such necessary agents as the Government or the Colonization Society may require, upon each one of said ships.

Two of said ships to be furnished and ready for sea within two and a half years, and the other within three years, after the execution of the contract.

The Government to pay forty thousand dollars for each and every trip; and to exact ample security for the faithful performance of the contract, besides taking a lien on the ships for the re-payment of the sums advanced. The contract to continue fifteen years from the completion of all the ships.

To assist in forming a correct judgment as to the fairness of this compensation, the committee present an estimate of the probable cost of running the said ships.

Cost of the Ships and of the Voyage.

The cost of the ships at $900,000 will be $2,700,000. Upon this amount interest must be calculated at 6 per cent.; for, although the contractors will pay the Government but five per cent. on the portion advanced, the balance supplied by the contractors must be estimated at the rates in New-York and New-Orleans, which are above six per cent. Six per cent. will be a fair average for the whole.

The depreciation of this kind of property is estimated variously, sometimes as high as ten per cent. per annum on the total cost, but as these ships will be substantially built for war purposes, it may be estimated at a lower rate.

Besides this, an allowance must be made for repairs. New boilers will be required every six years, and the substitution of these for the old ones not only causes loss of time, but also injury to the ships, involving much expense.

The rate of insurance for this species of property is high. The committee are informed, that the steamships Ohio and Georgia pay eight and a half per cent.

Add the expense of running the ships, viz., fuel, wages of the crew, provisions, stores, dock charges, harbor dues, agents, pilotage, lighthouse dues, &c., which cannot be estimated at less than $50,000 per voyage, considering that the distance to Liberia and thence home, via Madeira, Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, Brest, and London, is about 12,000 miles; and that each voyage, with the necessary delays in the various ports, will occupy about three months.

Statement of Expenses.

Interest on $2,700,000 at 6 per cent.,	$162,000
Depreciation and repairs, 10 per cent.,	270,000
Insurance, 7 per cent.,	189,000
Cost of running the ships, $50,000 per voyage, 12 voyages per annum,	600,000
Total annual expense,	$1,221,000

Profits.

Estimating 1,500 passengers for each voyage, and 12 voyages per annum, we have 18,000 passengers. These, at $10 for adults and $5 for children, may average a profit of $3 each, making	$ 54,000	
Government pay,	480,000	
		534,000
Balance of expense over Government pay and profit of emigrants,		$687,000

Thus it will be seen that the contractors will have, of their probable expenses, more than two thirds of a million, or $57,250 each voyage, to be made by commerce and passengers, independent of the Government pay and the profit from the Colonization Society. It is quite evident that any further profit, beyond the ordinary rate of interest at 6 per cent., will be contingent upon the success of the enterprise in stimulating commerce with the United States at the points regularly touched by these steamers. The contractors have confidence in this, and the committee do not doubt that their confidence will be rewarded to a reasonable extent.

It will be observed, that as the Colonization Society now pay for the transportation of emigrants to Liberia, in sailing vessels, no less than $30 per head, the proposed arrangement will make the actual cost eventually less than this, even adding the amount to be paid by the United States for this service, to the amount to be paid by the said Society, without estimating the receipts from mails, which will probably be large.

At the commencement of operations, when it is estimated that the first two ships will carry out 1,000 or 1,500 emigrants for each voyage, the cost will be little more than it is at present, while the passage will be quicker, pleasanter, and healthier, offering great inducements to emigrants, and placing them on the shores of Liberia in a sound and efficient condition.

As the capacity of the colony to receive a large number of emigrants increases, the ratio of expense will be diminished; and it cannot be doubted, that eventually, as the number of emigrants will increase, the cost of transportation will relatively diminish.

The committee do not recommend the acceptance of the proposition of the memorialists, that they shall be permitted to import the produce of Liberia into this country free of duty; on the contrary, it is believed to be better, for obvious reasons, to enter into no such stipulations, but to confine the remuneration, whatever it may be, to a direct payment of money.

In the above estimates the committee have endeavored, as far as possible, to arrive at just conclusions; while at the same time, in view of the great public objects to be attained by the establishment of the proposed line of steamships, they have not deemed it inconsistent with the just liberality of the Government, that those who have had the sagacity to conceive, and who have the ability faithfully to carry out this noble project, should have at least a contingent opportunity of deriving a handsome profit from their enterprise. Considering the hazards involved in it, the committee believe their estimates to be fair and just to both parties.

The committee report a bill accordingly, to which they ask the favorable consideration of the House.

Reported from the Committee by

FRED. P. STANTON, *Chairman.*

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1850.

ATION JOURNAL.

EW-YORK, DECEMBER, 1850.

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OUR PAPER.

THE spirit of the age demands the use of the press. Every object of benevolence, being liable to misapprehension and consequent misrepresentation and opposition, needs a vehicle of communication with the public, to state and enforce its claims, and answer objections.

The Board of Managers of the New-York State Colonization Society, convinced that such an organ would be of great value to the cause, proposed, a year ago, the establishment of a central newspaper at Washington City, with a large circulation to all parts of the United States.

Circumstances were unpropitious, and their project failed. Meantime local papers having arisen in Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, peculiarly adapted to their respective communities, it seemed especially appropriate that the State of New-York, which furnishes a larger income from year to year than any other, should secure to itself the advantages of an organ for communicating information to its friends and the public. Accordingly, at a meeting of the Board of Managers in November, it was unanimously resolved to establish a monthly newspaper, to be entitled the NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL, to be placed under the care of the Corresponding Secretary and issued from their office.

The present moment is one of peculiar interest in relation to this noble enterprise. Originating in the benevolent and patriotic desire to benefit the African race, in a way perfectly consistent with the peace and highest interests of our own land, the Colonization Society was from the beginning an object of suspicion and dislike to the extremest opinions of both the North and the South. To the one class it seemed an insidious measure to interfere with institutions which they considered valuable—to the other it appeared an auxiliary to strengthen the same institutions; and thus on either hand, and for directly opposite reasons, it was opposed. Its friends, however, conscious of its excellent design, and trusting to the developments of time to justify their opinions, applied themselves to a practicable exhibit of the scheme without much resort to the press to answer objections.

Thirty-three years have passed, and they point with gratification to the Institutions of Republican Liberty reared and established in Africa, and feel that they are vindicated.

Meantime, events deeply affecting the interests of the nation have forced the question of some provision for the descendants of Africa upon the public mind, and at the same time excited a deeper interest for information as to the history, progress, condition and capabilities of Liberia, presenting an auspicious moment for communicating and extending information. It is proposed to make the paper principally a journal of news concerning Liberia, to meet this wish for information. Facts concerning the African race generally, and events tending to their elevation, will also find a place. A small portion will be devoted to a summary of general news, and a record of such facts in the physical, scientific and religious world, as space will allow.

NOTE.—We send our *first* number to many persons, in the hope that they will feel interested enough in the cause of colonization to become subscribers, as all the profits of the paper will go into the Colonization Treasury.

By a little effort, *five* or *ten* dollars can be easily raised, and thus ten or twenty copies of the *Colonization Journal* circulated in a neighborhood or congregation. Will not the friends of the cause make the effort, and let us hear from them speedily?

The following extract from the instructions to Commodore Perry, dated Washington, 1st May, 1800, while taking a sea voyage for my health, I spent a few days at the Cape Mount, she pleased by towing

and made a catalogue of the signs of this language. It was a syllable alphabet, which had been lately invented, and in which there was no literature, and it was only known to a few. Subsequently the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, of Cape Palmas, gave an account of it in a letter published in this country.—EDITOR.

A written Language in Western Africa.

One of the Sierra Leone agents of the Church Mission Society of London, the Rev. Mr. Koelle, has discovered a written language existing in the interior of West Africa—the Vy language. Mr. Koelle says that the alphabet consists of about one hundred letters, each representing a syllable. The new characters are said to have no analogy with any other known. Mr. Koelle has taken passage on board a vessel going to the nearest point from which this Vy Nation can be reached, with the resolution to investigate fully this interesting discovery.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE Report of the Committee, through Mr. Stanton, and the Bill accompanying, occupy a large space in this number.

Aware that ordinarily long articles are little read, and intending usually to insert only brief ones, the peculiar exigency of the present moment seems to justify a departure from this rule.

Congress is in session, and by the 4th of March must adjourn. This Bill, with others reported the last session, will come up for action, and it behooves all the friends of Colonization, and all who desire the speedy *extinction* of the slave-trade which brutalizes Africa, to inform themselves on the subject, and be ready to use an influence for the passage of the Bill. We have inserted articles from the *African Repository*, the *Liberia Herald*, and President Roberts's letter, strongly advocating the measure. No measure has for years been proposed that has had our more hearty wishes for its success.

As an economical measure of creating a National Steam Navy, as facilitating the removal of our free colored population and such persons as by individual or State Legislative action receive freedom, and so far mitigating the evils that African slavery has entailed upon our country, it is a measure eminently deserving confidence and support.

The friends of this measure should lose no time in informing their Representatives in Congress by *letters and petitions*, or *memorials*, of their wishes. The Representative, in order to act with decision, needs to be informed of the opinions of those whom he represents, and whose opinions he is accustomed to regard. Let our friends throughout New-York send on their letters early.

NEXT EXPEDITION FROM NEW-YORK.

THE Board of Managers, at their meeting Nov. 12th, resolved to invite emigrants for an expedition from this city in February. By the Liberia Packet from Baltimore in December, the New-York Colonization Society provided a passage for six interesting persons, viz., the daughter and son-in-law of Daniel Williams, and their infant child, from Newbern, North Carolina, who were prevented from accompanying the rest of the family in the Edgar by her sickness; Henry W. Foster and wife, of Hartford, Connecticut, highly recommended by Rev. T. H. Gallaudett; Edward Blyden, of St. Thomas, a young man of promise, who goes to Liberia to enter the Alexander High School to prepare for the ministry and missions; and Henrietta Metor, a native of Hayti, who was anxious to return to a warmer climate.

From the foregoing facts, our friends will perceive the need we have of pecuniary aid. We trust many will voluntarily forward their donations, and that the agents of the Society, Rev. P. C. Oakley and Rev. N. Sheldon, will find a cordial co-operation wherever they go.

FOR LIBERIA.—The Liberia Packet is expected to sail on her ninth voyage to Liberia from Baltimore, on the 15th December, touching at Norfolk for emigrants.

Letters or packages for Liberia or the United States Squadron on the coast, sent to Dr. James Hall, Colonization Rooms, Baltimore, or to this office, free of postage or other expense, will be forwarded.

We understand that an expedition from New-Orleans in January, and another from Savannah in April, will be started if the means can be raised.

STATE ACTION.

THE Legislature of Maryland has, for many years, annually appropriated $10,000 to assist and encourage her free colored population to emigrate.

The Legislatures of Indiana and Ohio the last winter, and in former years the Legislatures of fourteen States, including New-York, passed resolutions recommending the appropriation of the Land Fund for this purpose as an object worthy of national aid.

Why would it not consist with sound policy and justice and patriotism for our Legislature to make an appropriation of ten or twenty thousand dollars, to aid any free persons of color who may apply in this State for assistance in emigrating? Africa needs the civilizing and humane influences of this population. The laws of the State do not afford them advantages equal to white men, and public opinion is even behind the laws. If they prefer to remain, it is their right, and none should molest them; but if any choose to emigrate to Liberia, it seems to us an act of policy and justice for the State to defray

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is to be held in Washington on Tuesday, the 15th of January.

LIBERIA.

By the Baltimore Packet, which left Liberia early in Oct. and arrived Nov. 16th, files of the *Liberia Herald* for August, September and October were received, from which we have made copious extracts for our present number. A large mail was also received, from which we insert letters from President Roberts and others. Affairs are going on calmly and as usual. Considerable interest about raising cotton has been excited by the agent of an English company who has visited the coast to encourage the production of that article. The conduct of Captain Murray, an English contraband trader, elicits very justly pretty severe animadversion in several communications and articles in the *Liberia Herald*, which we have inserted with a few remarks. Several casualties *at the Bars* of the river, resulting in loss of life, should prompt some one to secure the benefit of Francis's Light Boats at all the principal ports. Very little is said of religious affairs, indicating either a dearth of events, or indifference concerning them on the part of the Editor. By the way, we perceive that the *Liberia Herald* has changed hands, and that Rev. H. Teage, for *fourteen years* connected with it, has retired. We trust he will still give it the aid of his ready pen.

The supply of goods, acknowledged from the New-York and American Colonization Society by President Roberts, has been followed by an immediate dispatch of the schooner Lark with General Lewis to Gallinas, to complete the purchase of the soil, the political sovereignty having been previously secured.

WILL OF THE LATE JOHN MD ONOUGH.

THIS document has made its appearance in the papers, and will doubtless receive, as it richly deserves, an attentive perusal. A nobler instance of steady, self-denying, far-reaching philanthropy, pursued with unfaltering care for a long life, has scarcely appeared among men. In the light of it, even the eccentricities, and, as some would say, parsimonious avarice of Mr. McDonough, but serve more strikingly to illumine his character.

With an estate valued at many millions, his personal and household expenses were less, annually, than would be easily compassed by the salary of a day laborer. Early and late, with unwearied activity, he was seen busy in amassing his colossal fortune, until, in default of a better motive, men called him a miser. Alas! how ignorantly, and often unjustly we judge men! He was no miser. He loved not gold, nor clung to it. All had long been devoted as a sacrifice of mercy. He toiled not even for children and, relations, whose inheritance of his wealth might have elevated them to such a position as ample wealth will command in this commercial age; but declares that, had he children, excepting the means for a thorough education, and a very small legacy, merely sufficient to excite them to habits of industry and frugality, he would bequeath them no more.

For what did he labor? "The first, principal, and chief object I have at heart, (the object which has actuated and filled my soul from early boyhood with a desire to acquire a fortune,) *is the education of the poor*, without the cost of a cent to them, in the cities of New-Orleans and Baltimore, and their suburbs; . . . and in time when the general estate will yield the necessary funds. . . . It is my desire and request that the blessings of education may be extended to the poor throughout every town, village and hamlet in the respective States of Louisiana and Maryland, and, were it possible, through the whole of the United States of America." Noble, god-like man! Let his memory be cherished, and his example be held up for admiration.

But while Mr. McDonough thus devoted his life, and has given his immense estate for "*the education of the poor*," as a perpetual fountain of good, his heart was not steeled against misery in other forms as presented to his observation.

Hence, after reserving a small legacy for his sister in Baltimore, he has provided, that of the net income of his property—estimated at $300,000 per annum, one half, or $100,000, shall for a season be diverted from the great object, for the endowment of four charitable institutions, and be divided among them in equal *annual* sums of $25,000 each, viz.:

To the American Colonization Society, $1,600,000.

To endow an Asylum for the Poor in New-Orleans, $400,000.

To endow an Asylum for the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys in New-Orleans, $600,

To endow a School Farm for the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys of Baltimore, Maryland, of all the great maritime cities, New-York, Philadelphia, &c., $3,000,000.

In order to complete this last and largest endowment the will provides, that "*the proportion*" assigned to each of the other endowments as they are filled up shall be paid to it until it is also completed.

Under the operation of the will, according to this plan, fifty years will suffice to complete the four endowments, should there be no increase in the annual income of the estate. Meantime the cities of New-Orleans and Baltimore will each receive $50,000 per annum to educate the poor, and should the income increase, each will receive one fourth of the increase, whatever it may be. We hope, as can be out the great idea of the noble testator, that Directors of the American Colonization Soci determine to invest all or one half of their until it amounts to $200,000, to be a per for "Educating the Poor" of Liberia, and called the McDonough Education Fund. No worthier or nobler monument could be erected to his memory, and none more in consonance with "the object which actuated and filled his soul from early boyhood."

THE COMPROMISE BILLS.

LARGE and enthusiastic meetings have been held in many cities North and South, to encourage support of the laws lately passed by Congress, called "Compromise measures." The Convention of Georgia has a large majority in their favor. Texas by a large vote has accepted the Pearce boundary and the $10,000,000.

Per contra, the Governor and Legislature of Mississippi oppose them. The Legislature of Vermont have passed a law making it the duty of the County Judges to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, in case of persons taken up as "fugitives from labor," returnable to the County Court if in session,—if in vacation, to either of the Judges. If the Judge in vacation cannot discharge the party, he must allow an appeal to the County Court next term, on such bail as he judges reasonable and proper. On all questions of fact, the Court shall allow a jury trial if demanded, the County paying costs, if chargeable to the person arrested as a slave.

It also directs the State's Attorney to use all *lawful* means to defend the parties arrested, and makes it the duty of all executive and judicial officers to give information in case an arrest comes to their knowledge.

LIBERIA.

LETTERS FROM PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Monrovia,
Sept. 18th, 1850.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor of your esteemed favors of June 17th and 19th, by the brig Lowder, and 27th same month, by the Liberia Packet.

By this latter vessel we received an invoice, from Rev. Mr. McLain, of merchandise amounting to $3834, including eleven hhds. tobacco purchased with the $1500 loaned by the New-York State Colonization Society to the American Colonization Society, to aid the Government here in purchasing territory, and for which, in behalf of the people of Liberia, I beg to tender grateful acknowledgments and sincere thanks to your Society.

With the amount received by the Liberia Packet, I doubt not we shall be able to conclude negotiations for the purchase of the larger portion of the territory lying between Grand Cape Mount and the Bar. We have already acquired the political jurisdiction over, and the pre-emption right to the whole of these territories, excepting about six or eight miles of coast; and I think we shall have no great difficulty now in extinguishing the native title to the soil. That no time might be lost in effecting an object so desirable, Gen. Lewis has been commissioned, and left here, in the Government schooner Lark, on the 12th inst., for Gallinas, Cassa, &c. &c. I hope he will return before the sailing of the Packet for the United States. If so, I will try to find time to send you full details of his proceedings.

I regret that I have not been able to procure for you any daguerreotype views of African scenery. Dr. Roberts is the only person here who has apparatus for taking daguerreotypes, and his numerous professional engagements have not allowed him to meet my wishes in this respect. I should like, by all means, to have one of your new maps; and if you will have the goodness to send me one, I will try to raise the amount—six dollars you say—to pay for it.

A census of Liberia has not been taken since 1843. It is expected that early next year a census of the whole population of Liberia, including the aboriginal inhabitants, will be made up. As it is contemplated to have them as complete and as accurate as possible, it will take time, and be attended, too, with considerable expense; so I cannot say what time you may expect a copy.

I thank you for the newspapers you were good enough to send me by the Lowder, and by the Liberia Packet. I was not fortunate enough, however, to get hold of the *Journal of Commerce* containing Dr. Moore's Colonization speech. I have no doubt the old man made them hear him, and perhaps the auditory entertained some fears that he might shake his head off. I hope he made a good impression.

I am truly glad to find that colonization is going ahead. A new era, indeed, is beginning to dawn, and there is yet hope for Africa. I AM has spoken good concerning Africa. Her children must, and will, be raised from their deep degradation, and taught to worship the true God, let what will oppose. But, Sir, by the signs of the times, in a few years colonization will be prosecuted on a grand scale. The scheme of Judge Bryan and his associates, and the favor it meets at Washington, are good indications.

A line of steamships between the United States and Liberia, will certainly greatly augment emigration, and increase the commercial interests of both countries.

Mr. Hooper, respecting whom you inquire, I am happy to inform you, is well, and doing well. He is an enterprising man, and has, on the northwest bank of the St. Paul, about eighteen miles from this place, a neat and well-cultivated farm. I mentioned to him a few days ago, that you had inquired after him, and wished to know how he was getting along. He was gratified to hear that you felt an interest in his welfare, and told me that he would write to you by the Packet.

I have nothing new to communicate respecting our public affairs; they are progressing quietly as usual.

By the Liberia Packet we have received quite an interesting company of immigrants; most of them appear to be intelligent and industrious, and have come to Liberia with proper views.

Rev. Mr. Wood appears to be an assistant and will doubtless prove an acquisition to and especially to the church of which he is member.

With high regards, I have the honor to be, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY.

THE following letter from President Roberts Liberia, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, gives cheering account of the growth, progress and ture prospects of Liberia:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Monrovia,
Sept. 27, 1850.

My dear Sir:—I thank you for your esteeme favors of the 26th and 29th June; I assure yo that I fully appreciate all you say with respect the energy and enterprise which should characte ize the people of Liberia to insure them comp success. I am aware that many of our best fri in the United States have long entertained some still entertain, fears that the great wo which we are engaged, after all the wonderful ces which has hitherto attended our efforts, the encouraging prospects now before us, may p sibly, for the want of industry and energy, and determination on the part of the people here succeed, prove a failure. I, too, have had fears this respect.

But I am happy to be able to say that with the last few years these fears have altogether subsided. The time was, when the people here gave too much of their time and attention to petty trading with the natives, neglecting almost totally the more certain and safe means of acquiring permanent happiness and independence—I mean the cultivation of the soil. This, however, was an evil which has happily cured itself, and at present an altogether different state of things prevails. Agriculture everywhere throughout the Commonwealth is receiving more attention. Really, there is an air of comfort, contentment and happine among the people settled along the banks of river and in the interior villages that is truly p ing to witness. Our prospects were never more flattering and encouraging than they are at present. In addition to the attention which is now given to agriculture, it is gratifying to know that the public are more than ever concerned about education and the means of securing it to their children; an this feeling is rapidly extending itself among o aboriginal inhabitants. They are daily sending their children "to be taught book and learn Me man fash and God palaver." All this is exce ingly gratifying. Liberia is certainly going ah and if a good Providence will continue to g and direct us, we may reasonably hope that L ria will attain what you look forward to—a pow ful Republican Government that will, in all t constitutes *true glory*, rival the United States America—and that both nations, either acting gether or in a generous rivalry of good works, m be the means of civilizing and christianizing world, especially benighted Africa.

I rejoice to notice that colonization is rapi gaining favor in the United States, and that Li ria is more and more attracting attention. I h indeed, been interested in perusing the papers were good enough to send me. In "*The N York Tribune*" I notice several articles on subject of colonization, that please me very m

I am pleased to find that Judge Bryan's sch to establish a line of steamships between United States and Liberia finds favor at Wash ton; and that the Committee on Naval Affa the House of Representatives, have agreed t port in favor of it. Such a line of steam will unquestionably give a new and mighty im to colonization, and will greatly increase the c mercial interests of both countries.

The Liberia educational movement in Ma chusetts I consider equally, if not more, impo tant. I assure you, Sir, I am truly delighted at the p pect of having permanently established in Lib the means of education. This subject, more t any other, has given me deep concern for m years. I have looked forward to the time, w will surely come, when, annually, thousands f the United States will be thrown into Liberia, w out education or much experience in matters government; and such a mass of ignorance flo ing in upon us, without a sufficient restrain power—which power can only be created by education of the youth of Liberia—would most a suredly endanger the Goverament, and the perpe tuity of our institutions. Education is our safety valve, and must keep pace with immigration.

You have but little idea of the amusement th pictures sometimes afford me. Natives come fro a considerable distance to see them, and frequent we cannot get them to approach within six eight steps of them on the first, or sometimes s ond visit. It is difficult to make some of th believe that the figures are not actually flesh a blood, or, at any rate, superhuman beings.

Yours very respectfully,
J. J. ROBERTS.

Extract of a Letter from President Roberts

ANSON G. PHELPS, *President of the New-York State Colonization Society.*

We are under many obligations to the New-York State Colonization Society for the deep interest it continues to manifest for the future welfare of Liberia.

The remittance of $1500 worth of tobacco by your Society will aid us very much in purchasing territory. With the amount of merchandise received from Rev. Mr. McLain, by the Liberia Packet—$3834, including the tobacco—I think we shall be able, by proper management, to extinguish the native title to nearly all the territories lying tween Grand Cape Mount and She Bar—which as far north as we propose, at present, to ext our jurisdiction.

We have been fortunate enough already to secure the political jurisdiction over nearly all these territories, and have thereby effectually excluded the slave-trade from them; and I am quite sure we shall have no great difficulty now in purchasing from the native proprietors the right to the soil.

I am truly gratified to learn that colonization is rapidly gaining favor in the United States, and that Liberia is more and more attracting attention. God grant that the good work may prosper and continue to advance, until all the poor Africa through the instrumentality of o

zation, shall be redeemed from her deep degradation, and her benighted and long-neglected sons and daughters shall be brought within the pale of civilization and Christianity.

I am greatly delighted at the Liberia educational movement in Massachusetts. The subject of education is one in which I am deeply interested. It has given me much concern, and I have never failed, on all occasions, to impress the minds of our people with its importance and necessity. The time is near at hand, when a tide of emigration will set strong toward our shores; when thousands upon thousands will annually be pouring into Liberia; and this flood will, necessarily, bring with it a mass of ignorance. And unless education in Liberia keeps pace with it, I tremble for the perpetuity of our government and institutions. I am, therefore, rejoiced at the prospect of having a college in Liberia, and I pray God that both you and I may live to see it established and well endowed.

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

We make the following extracts from letters received by the *Colonization Herald*. The first is dated at Bassa Cove, Sept. 24, 1850:—

1. The aborigines say that the St. John's river is considerably wider, five or six days' travel back, than it is between the townships of Bassa Cove and Edina, at which it is nearly a mile wide; and one of our settlers, who accidentally reached five days' travel back, confirms this report, and said that there were up it, at this distance, several large and beautiful islands; with sufficiently bold passages for boats. The object is to carry a few light canoes along, and to follow the river's course, cutting a road along its banks at the same time, and to notice every obstruction to its navigation as far as we go, so as to be able to make an estimate of the probable cost of their removal. This river leads right through the great camwood forest, where that camwood is procured which is considered the best shipped from the Coast.

I wish I could get a theodolite, or any instrument, with which to measure the heights of mountains. I understand enough of trigonometry for this purpose. The interior of this country is very mountainous indeed, which can be seen at sea some time before any other land is visible.

We could ship large quantities of limes, lemons, oranges, pineapples, guavas, plums, and many other delicious fruits of superior quality, if it were not for the fact that they would spoil before reaching the United States, and our people are not as yet expert in preserving. We have a great surplus of fruit in Liberia, and would be glad to get rid of it at reduced prices, cheaper than West India can afford: but we cannot export them successfully until steamers ply between this and the United States. I am glad to learn from you that Mr. George W. Taylor is highly pleased with the quality of the last coffee consigned to him. I also consigned a few bags, say about one thousand pounds, to Washington City, last April, which, in a letter by this Packet, is acknowledged superior to any heretofore received of me. I must have misunderstood you in your letter of April, with regard to Mr. Taylor's opinion of the coffee. I understood you to say that he had condemned this last also; and in my letter of July to you, I was constrained to complain a little, from the fact that some out of the same lot sent to Hamburg was pronounced very good. A few cotton gins, of cheap construction, would be of incalculable service to us; but our people, as yet, are too poor to procure the necessary machinery to put their produce in marketable order. This fact has been discouraging to many, and consequently caused an abatement in agricultural operations. The castor oil bean plant grows here without culture, but we can do nothing available with it until we can procure machinery. I notice in the papers of your country that castor oil bears a good price per gallon.

Most respectfully,
STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. J. H. Cheeseman, to the Cor. Sec.

It is ever pleasant to me to hear at any time from the friends of the colonization scheme, having shared so largely the benefits resulting from it myself. After more than twenty-one years' experience, I think I am fully prepared to say, that the friends of the man of color cannot possibly benefit him more than by sending him back to the land of his fathers, where he can not only enjoy the blessings of freedom uninterruptedly, but diffuse among the thousands of the degraded sons of the forest the benign influences of the gospel.

You will be pleased I dare say to know that we have before us very cheering prospects. Our schools are doing well, but we need some chemical and philosophical apparatus, and I would, but for an unwillingness to tax my friends, solicit through you a donation of such things. If any can without taxing themselves furnish me with them, they will be most gratefully received.

Rev. A. P. Davis, to the same.

I send you some little collections from Africa hardly worth your notice, yet I hope you will not despise weak attempts, as I hope to send something again, as soon as I can learn what will best meet your wishes. We are greatly increasing our number of coffee trees, and trying also to facilitate the cleaning of it. Every year adds to the list of farmers in that business, and every farmer to his number of trees.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF MISSIONARIES IN LIBERIA.

REV. F. BURNS, under date of Cape Palmas, Africa, reports the health of Sister Lavinia Johnson, teacher of a week-day school at Cape Palmas, to have been bad. She had made a voyage to Monrovia, and was improving in health somewhat. During her absence, he taught her school. His own health is not good, and may require a short voyage.

Rev. J. W. Roberts, P. E. of Monrovia District, Liberia, writes, under date of Sept. 28, 1850. No material change since last letter. He says:—

"We have just concluded a series of quarterly meetings, at which there were evidences of a healthy and prosperous state in the societies. On nearly all the charges there have been some conversions, and some reclaimed from their backslidings. There is a prospect of a general revival. We have two missionaries in this district, among the native tribes, the Veys and the Queahs, among whom there have been several conversions."

He mentions the application of native females for clothing to appear decently in at quarterly meetings, and even to be baptized in. By the kindness of friends of missions in America, supplies of clothing have been sent to Africa. Sister Wilkins, in charge of the Female Academy at Millsburg, continues to exert a beneficial influence. Several of her girls have been respectably married to young men of their own tongue and customs, (which we understand to be Christian;) Two of her pupils have become teachers of schools, and another an assistant teacher.

Brother Roberts reports the death of James Lynch, the missionary carpenter, at White Plains.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LIBERIA.

[Extract from Liberia Herald, received by the Liberia Packet, which arrived on the 10th November.]

THE Republic of Liberia adopted its constitution July 26, 1847, which day is celebrated much as we do the 4th July. The extracts here, refer to this celebration last July.—EDITOR.

The 26th of July.—On Friday, the 26th ultimo, the third anniversary of Liberia's Independence, the usual demonstrations of public rejoicings were made throughout the Republic. In Monrovia, the arrangements for the day were suitable, and decidedly creditable to the City Authorities, who ordered and superintended them.

At 5 o'clock A. M. a gun from Montserrado's height, aroused the slumbering inhabitants of the vale, and announced to them the dawn of a nation's natal day. A signal from Central Fort announced the hour of eight, when the glorious Star and Stripes were hoisted at the Govt. House, State House, and Forts; the Government vessel, and the mercantile marine in port, were decked with flags and streamers. We also observed flags flying at a number of private residences. At an early hour the uniformed companies of the 1st Regiment, ordered out as an escort, under the command of Lieut. Col. McGill, were in motion. At 12 o'clock the national salute was fired from Fort Norris Battery, and was responded to from the battery of the Government schooner "Lark." The troops were then formed in line in front of the Government House, and received the civil officers, with the usual salutes; the procession proceeded, headed by the Marshal, Capt. U. A. McGill, to the M. E. Church, where an appropriate oration was delivered by Mr. John D. Moore; after which, the procession returned to the Government House, where the civil officers took a position in front of the "Saluting Flag;" the troops then filed off by the right, and marched past in quick time, which ended the military display.

The ceremonies at the church reflect great credit on the Committee of Arrangements. The singing, led by Major Payne,—if more puritanical than patriotic,—was certainly executed admirably well; and the ladies and gentlemen who formed the choir are entitled to, and we take the liberty of presenting, which we beg they will accept, the thanks of their fellow-citizens. We understand that there were several large dinner parties in town. The Infantry, the State Fencibles, and the Artillery Companies each had a banquet, which were numerously attended.

In the evening the fete, which was so long looked forward to, came off in the Senate Chamber; the old Hall was filled to it's utmost capacity. The company assembled at about 8 o'clock, when the presence of beaux and beauties inspired each other to extraordinary effort; the chit-chat went merrily on, the ladies were delighted, and the gentlemen were, by a strange kind of sympathy, the same way inclined. Amongst the company we noticed several ladies and gentlemen from the interior settlements. We think we never before witnessed, in Liberia, such an array of beauty and fashion. At ten o'clock supper was announced, and a sumptuous banquet indeed was spread. We noticed on one table an enormous "cake" representing a well fortified castle, with the Liberian, the American, the English, and the French flags beautifully intertwined, waving upon the battlements. Altogether it was a fine affair, and does honor to those who got it up: there is no use of talking,—James and Moore do go ahead of them all in getting up such things. The company did not disperse until a late hour, and when they did so, they all regretted that the hours had flown so fast.

From the Liberia Herald.

Mr. Herald:—When the subject of throwing off our leading-strings, and asserting our independence was first mooted, and the propriety of immediately adopting the measure urged, it was met by every thing in the shape of opposition, excepting sound argumentation; and as last resort, an attempt was made to frighten he advocates of the measure from their purpose by boldly avowing, that in two years after the event, they who advocated it would as deeply deplore the insane experiment, as they were then anxious to make it. Two anniversaries of that event have winged their way by us, and are now

"With the years beyond the flood,"

and the third, rapidly following them, is asking entrance into the same dark abyss. What are the answers it returns to these gloomy valicinations? Does it approve or rebuke these far-reaching and sagacious seers? What is the import of the notes, which to day rise and swell upon the air? Do we hear the wailings of unpeasable lamentation, unavailing regret and hopeless despair? Are these the voices of bitter imprecations upon the heads and hands of those who conceived and wrought out the measure? Who, and what are those that move along the streets and throng the thoroughfares? Are they the victims of a crude experiment, attenuated skeletons by hopeless disappointment, and inconsolable regrets, as a token of utter abandonment habited in sackcloth and ashes? Would that some of the wailers and opposers were here to-day! How would stand rebuked by every object, whether of sight, sound or taste, that presents itself. Every sight is cheerful and joyous—every sound, the expression of glad exultation, and pleasing anticipation; and many table groans under the incumbent load of savory joints and other selected viands. Stern Nature herself seems to relent, and joins in the general gladness. The sun shines so much a screen, gently attempering his beams, if the clouds withhold their accustomed showers!

July 26th, 1850. OBSERVER.

LIBERIA.

AT the meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York State Colonization Society, held last evening, much interesting information was received from the Republic of Liberia. The Corresponding Secretary read letters from a number of applicants, who are anxious to go out as soon as a convenient opportunity presents itself. About forty are now on the Society's book, who will go out this fall, or early in the spring. Among the number are the slaves of a young gentleman now a student in the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, who will liberate them provided the Society will send them out. Another fact connected with this liberal offer is, that it is being ascertained that some of his slaves are connected by marriage with others on neighboring plantations, he will endeavor to purchase those also, in order that families may not be separated.

President Roberts expresses high gratification at the prospect of the establishment of a line of steamers between this country and Liberia.

LIBERIA STEAMSHIPS.

BEFORE the close of the last session of Congress, and while all was hurry and excitement, an effort was made to attach this bill to the Navy Appropriation bill, but without success. There was a manifest majority against this arrangement. We believe, however, that nobody considered that vote as having anything to do with the merits of the case. There were some speeches in favor of establishing the proposed line of steamers—and some against the present lines of Mail Steamers in general, and the proposed "Ebony Line" in particular. As far, however, as we could gather the opinions of the members of Congress, there was a majority in favor of this line. We suppose, therefore, that the subject will come up at an early day next session. It will meet with some strong and decided opposition, after which its friends will rally in their might and pass it.

Seldom has the voice of the public press been so unanimously in favor of any measure of a public nature. We trust it will continue to speak during the recess of Congress. Vast interests of a commercial nature are involved. Let the Representatives of the people know what the people think and what they want! The measure may now be considered as fairly before the country. Let every one speak his mind upon it, and when Congress again assembles, let there be no doubt as to what the people desire.—*African Repository.*

COLONIZATION CAUSE.

THE Committee of Correspondence for Ohio met at the Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati, on the 7th of November, and adopted sundry resolutions, providing for the following measures:—

1st. The appointment of a committee to address the Executive of the General Government on the subject of the acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia, and to urge the speedy execution of that act of justice toward the new Republic.

2d. The appointment of a committee to memorialize the churches on the subject of making annual contributions to the colonization cause.

3d. Appointing Rufus King, Esq., and Rev. J. Kilbreth, a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress, on the subject of establishing a line of steamships between the United States and Liberia.

4th. Appointing a committee to prepare a memorial to the Constitutional Convention of Ohio asking that a clause be inserted in the new Constitution which will empower the Legislature to appropriate money to aid the colored people of Ohio in emigrating to Africa.

5th. Appointing a committee to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, asking aid to commence the settlement of "Ohio in Africa."

The first resolution was offered by the Rt. Rev. C. P. M'Ilvaine; the second by the Rev. Dr. Rice; the third by Dr. Guy; the fourth by Rev. Dr. Hoge, and the fifth by Rev. Professor Robinson.

Messrs. Casey, Clarke and Monor, colored men, who are preparing to emigrate to Liberia, were introduced to the meeting. After a statement, by them, of the progress they and their associates have made in organizing the "Liberia League," *Resolved*, That the committee have heard with pleasure, the statements of the members of the Liberia League: that the committee pledge to the League its energetic co-operation, and that the Secretary be authorized to pay the expenses of printing and all correspondence necessary to perfect their organization and increase their numbers.—*Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 4.*

LIBERIA MISSION.

WE have seen it announced in several papers that the Rev. J. J. Matthias was to visit the mission in Africa, in the character of superintendent of the mission. The facts are these: Our friend received the appointment of superintendent of the Liberia Mission from the bishop, with a view to his meeting the conference at its session in January; but the Liberia Packet being the only conveyance, and the lateness of her arrival in port preventing her sailing as early as was expected, it would be impossible for him to arrive in time to meet the conference; and as this was the main object of his appointment, his visit to Africa, for the present, has been abandoned.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, together with Mr. Murdock and daughter, of Baltimore, arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, on Sunday, 12th ult. Miss Murdock is one of the heirs of John McDonough, of New-Orleans, the deceased millionaire, and has gone to that city to prosecute her claims.

At the Baltimore City Council, in special session, a letter was presented from McDonough's executors which gives an assurance that the will cannot be broken.

DUTIES OF COLORED MEN.

THE sentiments contained in the following letter, just received from a young man who takes passage under the auspices of the New-York State Colonization Society, in the Liberia Packet, we hope will, ere long, prevail among the colored people generally:—

OSWEGO FALLS, Nov. 26, 1850.

Rev. Sir:—I should like very much to go out to Liberia with the first opportunity, as I fear that, should I leave here in February, I will get there in very hot weather. Mr. Lowrie told me that the instructions in the "High School" would commence next spring. I should like therefore to go out in the vessel that goes in December, that I may be habituated to the climate before the school commences its operations. At the house where I boarded while in the city, I had an opportunity of hearing the opinions of several colored persons in reference to Liberia. While some appeared to recognise the efforts of the Colonization Society as noble and benevolent, others attributed them to existing prejudices on the part of the white against the colored people, and to a desire on their part of banishing the colored race from their country, to a place where the severity of the climate would render them extinct. Strange infatuation! They see that in this country which they call *their own*, the mass of them are degraded, and that the most intelligent of them can never hold any prominent place in the nation, but that in most cases they are "hewers of wood and drawers of water." They see also a remedy. They see in Liberia colored men rising to the most dignified stations that white men can fill in this country. They see them projecting, and governing themselves by wise and prudent laws,—acknowledged as a Republic by some of the most potent and enlightened nations of Europe; yet they "prefer to fight it out here," to sit all the days of their life in the "basement." Oh, if the colored people in this country had half the energy and enterprising spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race, how soon would the Republic of Liberia include within its limits the dark regions of Ashantee and Dahomey, and bring those barbarous tribes under civilized and enlightened influences! It is my desire to see this effected; nay, I want to see Africa, from the Indian to the Atlantic ocean, brought under Christian influence. But what can I do? I pray that God will raise up and qualify many who shall not count their lives dear unto themselves, in order that they may diffuse the "knowledge of the Lord." I know that the object of the Colonization Society is to evangelize the dark parts of Africa, through the instrumentality of her own sable sons, and in order to do this, it is endeavoring to gather her dispersed, but civilized and enlightened sons, and plant them on its shores. How can any fail to perceive disinterested benevolence in such a scheme? But I wonder if the operations of the Society might not be extended to the West Indies. There are many of Afric's sons there who would willingly emigrate, but whose circumstances are such that they cannot. I know several young men in St. Thomas who, I believe, have their hearts in the work, and who are desirous of proceeding to Liberia, but cannot on account of their circumstances.

Might not some arrangements be made, Mr. Pinney, so that the Packet in which I sail may touch at St. Thomas (I believe the island does not lie much out of the way) and receive one or two lads—Christian lads, who wish to go on? This would be exceedingly encouraging to me. They are industrious lads, and I believe will make themselves generally useful there. It is the coalescence of single grains of sand that forms the huge banks of Newfoundland.

Please answer this as soon as it shall be convenient. I hope your answer will be one that shall afford me reason to hope at least that my desire, in reference to the reception of the lads at St. Thomas, will be carried into effect.

Yours, with great deference,
EDWARD BLYDEN.

LIBERIA NEWS.

From the Liberia Herald for August and September.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The editorial of the *Liberia Herald* of the 21st August, describing the "*Industrial* Exhibition," to take place in London next summer, concludes as follows:—

And why may not Liberia be represented at this proposed *Industrial Exhibition*? It affords a most favorable opportunity of winning new notice of Liberia and her invaluable staples. Why not send over various samples of our coffee, cotton, sugar, arrow-root, ginger, indigo, &c. &c.?

May we not hope that some of our fellow-citizens will make a move in this matter, and see what can be done?

[Why not!—Ed.]

GRAND BASSA COUNTY.—The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in May last, adopted resolutions authorising Hon. S. A. Benson to construct in Grand Bassa county, for the accommodation of emigrants to Grand Bassa county, for the accommodation of emigrants to soon to arrive, two good houses, and clear and plant a lot of one acre attached to each house. A title in fee to be given for the same, provided the parties shall within three years erect a similar house, and prepare a similar lot for succeeding emigrants. This is an excellent idea.

We are pleased to learn that the long contemplated expedition, gotten up by the enterprising citizens of Grand Bassa, to penetrate into the interior, to explore the country, &c. &c., is now nearly ready, and will set out in a few days. We wish the party much success.

The trade of Grand Bassa county has been exceedingly brisk during the season. The people are still anxious that the Cove should be settled as soon as practicable, which would greatly increase the commercial importance of the county.

GLAD TO SEE IT.—The present corporation authorities of Baltimore are awake to their duty, and are stirring up the inhabitants with a "long pole." They tell us we must have our late channel of useless weeds, or they will be down upon us in a trice. The road they have thrown up, leading from Bree Town, is an important improvement; but the question of a decent street with sewer to the upper part of the town

How would it answer for ... to organize the various ... the respective villages?

LECTURE.—Rev. E. Teage lectured last ... very instructive, a few evenings ago, to a high ... audience.

SCHOOL.—The Baptist church in this town is making great progress. It has been considerably enlarged, for the better accommodation of the growing congregation. The round columns in front are pretty well executed, and add very much to the external appearance of the building.

A day-school in Methodist church, of which, is being conducted by Queen Caldwell.

The work on the M. E. church sanctuary is rapidly progressing.

LOCAL.—We are very glad to see the improvements that have been made in Monrovia lately by the present corporate authorities, especially that made on Broad, Ashmun, and Center streets, by clearing the streets entirely of trees, bushes and rank grass, which serve only as so many harbors for poisonous and destructive reptiles, and throwing up on either side comfortable and pleasant macadamized walks having the streets so raised in the centre that the water from the heavy rains runs down on either side into gutters constructed near the foot-walks, and thus the flood is carried off into drains.

PRETTY GOOD.—Since the 18th ultimo, Mr. D. Moore has cleared between fifty and sixty acres of land, and planted it in cotton, at an expense of about $6 an acre. Liberia would go ahead if she only had a few more men of enterprise and capital.

HORSES.—Two fine little ponies from the interior arrived in town a few days ago, and were purchased by Judge Benedict. Several horses have been brought down by the natives during the year; and we are pleased to learn that they thrive well in the settlements on the banks of the St. Paul.

RICE.—Small quantities of new rice are coming in. The appearance of the crops indicates abundant harvests.

SINOE COUNTY.—No news of importance have been received from Sinoe since our last. The crops are looking well; trade is dull; but the merchants are looking forward to the next season with high expectations.

CAPE PALMAS.—We are pleased to learn that Governor Russwurm's health is much improved; and that the state of the colony is decidedly encouraging.

TEMPERANCE.

ANNIVERSARY.—The first anniversary of the Fidelity Division No. 1, of the Daughters of Temperance, was celebrated in this town a few weeks ago, with appropriate ceremonies. The Division, headed by the Grand Mistress, proceeded in procession to the Senate Chamber, where Temperance addresses were delivered by T. W. B. Jones, Esq. Rev. John B. Cheeseman, and Mr. Hill.—*Liberia Herald, Aug. 7th.*

DEDICATION.—The P. G. D. of the I. O. Daughters of Temperance consecrated their Hall to the purposes of the Order, on the evening of the 24th ultimo. A number of ladies and gentlemen were present, by invitation, to witness the ceremonies. The hall was tastefully decorated and well lighted; and the Daughters appeared in their regalia to great advantage.

The dedication ceremonies were conducted by D. T. Harris, Esquire. These closed, Mr. J. B. Phillips, a young lawyer of much merit, pronounced in his best style a neat and well digested address, after which, and the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Warner, the Division, accompanied by their guests, repaired to the residence of the second Grand Mistress, where the closing ceremonies were indeed imposing, and exceedingly interesting, the guests performing a conspicuous part. Nice "fixens," too, and cake, excellent; but not a drop of wine to whet one's appetite, or assist digestion.—*Ib.*

CASUALTIES AND CRIMES.

LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.—A melancholy accident occurred at Grand Bassa on the 6th instant, resulting in the death of a woman and her three children. The deceased, a Mrs. Clayton, widow, of Greenville, Sinoe, and her children, had taken passage on board the English brig George, Captain Petty, for some fair across the bar. The particulars as are not as yet informed. The George, however, during this time, had been trading along the coast, and anchored at Grand Bassa a day or two before the sad occurrence. The surf on the bar had been unusually high for some days, and the unfortunate woman, while passing in the boat from the George, was entreated by persons on board the Liberia Packet lying in the harbor, not to attempt the passage of the bar. But entreaty was unavailing; and the boat had scarcely entered the breakers when it upset, and the occupants, in quick succession, tumbling in, baffled all attempts at rescue, except of the kroomen in the boat, who were expert swimmers.

MORE LIVES LOST BY DROWNING.—Two young men, one the son of Prince Boyer, king of Trade Town, and the other of a Vey, brought up in the family of Major F. Payne of this town, were drowned in our harbor on the 11th instant. They had for several months been employed on board the English barque Clydesdale, the latter as cooper. It seems that a canoe belonging to the ship broke adrift, and these two lads were sent in another canoe to pick it up. But they had not proceeded far with the canoe for which they were was by some means upset. They clung to the bottom of the canoe, which was drifting rapidly to leeward, for some time, and then struck out for the vessel. It so happened that all the ship's boats were away, and no assistance, except to throw over casks, boards, &c. &c., could be rendered. But in consequence of the roughness of the sea at the time, and a strong adverse current—or it may be they were taken by sharks—they were not able to reach the vessel, or gain the casks or boards, and so far sacrificing some poor wretches to such superstitious notions. The employer of his son, however, may expect a bill for a pretty round sum.

PREMATURE MURDER.—The bodies of two men, York Preston and Thomas, were found, some time since, in the Sinoe river. The deceased were both citizens of Greenville, and were seen a day or two before passing down the river in a canoe, which was deeply laden with bricks. It appears that on the way down they called at a small native village to procure some refreshments, and one of them had an altercation with a man of the village, who was heard to utter threats against them. It is said that the Coroner's Jury found marks of violence on one of the bodies.

SINOE COUNTY.—The bill charging Simmey with the murder of Preston and Thomas, whose bodies were found in the Sinoe river a few months since, was ignored by the grand jury, at the late term of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions in said county.

DROWNED AT GREENVILLE.—On the 17th ult., a little girl, about eight years old, was by some means precipitated into a spring, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

SINOE COUNTY.—A rumor has just reached here—we hope unfounded—that Mr. H. Lomax of this town, and an individual from Greenville, name unknown, in attempting to land from the schooner George R. McGill, at Greenville, were drowned.

CAPE PALMAS.—We are informed by Mr. Bowen that several deaths have occurred recently in the Cape among the early settlers. The health of the colony, however, is good, when he left, and the prospects of the people generally encouraging.

STATE ACTION RECOMMENDED.—The *Maysville Eagle* is urging the making of provision by the Legislature of Kentucky, for transporting all her free negroes to Africa, as fast as they are willing to go. It seems that other States are anxious to accomplish the same object.

EMANCIPATION IN TENNESSEE.—The *Knoxville Register* has been publishing a series of very able papers in favor of the gradual emancipation and colonization in and from Tennessee. The writer concludes one of his numbers thus: "Let us, then, have a committee of respectable men appointed by the Legislature, to report a plan for the gradual emancipation of our slaves, and colonization of the free, in order that we may act understandingly on the subject."

J. A. GRAY, PRINTER, 79 FULTON, cor. GOLD ST.

...ION JOURNAL.

A BILL

...olish a Line of War Steamers to the Coast of Africa.

[Report No. 426.]

In the House of Representatives, August 1, 1850.
Read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. F. P. Stanton, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following bill:—A bill to establish a line of war steamers to the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave-trade, and the promotion of commerce and colonization:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, immediately after the passage of this act, to enter into contract with Joseph Bryan, of Alabama, and George Nicholas Saunders, of New-York, and their associates, for the building, equipment, and maintenance of three steam-ships to run between the United States and the coast of Africa upon the following terms and conditions, to wit:

The said ships to be each of not less than four thousand tons burden, to be so constructed as to be convertible, at the least possible expense, into war steamers of the first class, and to be built and equipped in accordance with plans to be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and under the superintendence of an officer to be appointed by him; two of said ships to be finished and ready for sea in two and a half years, and the other within three years after the date of the contract, and the whole to be kept up by alterations, repairs, or additions, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, so as to be fully equal to the exigencies of the service and the faithful performance of the contract. The said Secretary, at all times, to exercise such control over said ships as may not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and especially to have the power to direct, at the expense of the Government, such changes in the machinery and internal arrangements of the ships as he may at any time deem advisable.

Each of said ships to be commanded by an officer of the Navy, who, with four Passed Midshipmen to act as watch officers, and any mail agents who may be sent by the Government, shall be accommodated and provided for in a manner suitable to their rank at the expense of the contractors. Each of said ships, if required by the Secretary, shall receive two guns of heavy calibre, and the men from the United States Navy necessary to serve them, who shall be provided for as aforesaid. In the event of war the Government to have the right to take any or all of said ships for its own exclusive use on payment of the value thereof; such value not exceeding the cost, to be ascertained by appraisers, chosen by the Secretary of the Navy and the contractors.

Each of said ships to make four voyages per annum: one shall leave New-Orleans every three months; one shall leave Baltimore every three months, touching at Norfolk and Charleston; and one shall leave New-York every three months, touching at Savannah; all having liberty to touch at any of the West India Islands; and to proceed thence to Liberia, touching at any of the islands or ports on the coast of Africa; thence to Gibraltar, carrying the Mediterranean mails; thence to Cadiz or some other Spanish port, to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy; thence to Lisbon; thence to Brest, or some other French port, to be designated as above; and thence to London and back to the place of departure, bringing and carrying the mails to and from said ports.

The said contractors shall further agree to carry to Liberia so many emigrants, being free persons of color, and not exceeding twenty-five hundred for each voyage, as the American Colonization Society may require, upon the prepayment by said Society of ten dollars for each emigrant over twelve years of age, and five dollars for each one under that age; these sums, respectively, to include all charges for the baggage of emigrants and the daily supply of sailors' rations. The contractors, also, to carry, bring back, and accommodate free from charge, all necessary agents of the said Society.

The Secretary of the Navy shall further stipulate to advance to said contractors, as the building of said ships shall progress, two-thirds of the amount expended thereon; such advances to be made in the bonds of the United States, payable thirty years after date, and bearing five per cent. interest, and not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars for each ship. And the said contractors shall stipulate to repay the said advances in equal annual installments, with interest from the date of the completion of all said ships until the termination of the contract, which shall continue fifteen years from the commencement of the service. The Secretary of the Navy to require ample security for the faithful performance of the contract, and to reserve a lien upon the ships for the sums advanced. The Government to pay said contractors forty thousand dollars for each trip, or four hundred and eighty thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. *Add be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall cause to be issued the bonds of the United States, as the same may, from time to time, be required by the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the contract aforesaid.

LINE OF STEAMERS TO LIBERIA.

THE *Liberia Herald* of the 18th Sept. inserts the memorial of Judge Bryan on this subject, with the following Editorial.

We publish on another page extracts—which we doubt not will be read by our fellow-citizens with great satisfaction—from several exceedingly interesting and encouraging letters, recently received from eminent individuals in the United States, respecting the present prospects of African Colonization, and the deep interest which is now every where manifesting itself, in that county, in favor of Liberia.

The scheme of Judge Bryan and others, for the establishment of a line of steamships between the United States and this country, is certainly a gigantic one; and we confess, that on reading their memorial to Congress—which our readers will find on our first page—we were not less "electerized and astonished" than was our American friend; and the first question which presented itself to our mind, too, was, "Can any thing like the proposition be carried successfully out?" In view of the capacity of the vessels to be employed, and the large amount of money necessary to build and equip them, it seemed to us that the scheme was impracticable; and, indeed, at present unadvisable. We could not imagine how it was possible to employ such mammoth ships, 4,000 tons each, profitably in the present incipient stage of our commerce, and the comparatively small number of emigrants, now offering, for Liberia. But upon reflection, we are frank to confess, our views are changed, and we are truly gratified to learn that the memorial has been favorably received by the Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom it was referred. And we hope ere this a bill has been presented, favoring the views of the memorialists, which will meet the concurrence of Congress.

We learn that Judge Bryan's proposition has been amended, so that in lieu of four ships, the contract be for six ships of the size and character described in the memorial, and to make seven monthly trips to and from Liberia; and in the homeward voyage to touch at some of the islands and ports on the African coast beyond the limits of Liberia; thence to proceed to Gibraltar and take the Mediterranean mails; to go into Cadiz, or some other port in Spain, to be designated by the Government; also into the port of Lisbon, and into Brest or some other port in France, to be designated as above, and to proceed thence to London, and and convey the mails thence to the United States.

This is indeed a grand scheme, and altogether worthy the patronage of the United States Government. The vast importance of such a line of steamships to the commerce of that country must be evident to every one. With respect to Liberia, great and important results may be anticipated; the facilities thus afforded will, unquestionably, augment emigration, and greatly increase the commercial intercourse between Liberia and the United States.

SLAVE TRADE ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

THE *Philadelphia North American* has a letter from a correspondent on board the U. S. ship John Adams, at Hampton Roads, from which we take the following items:

The Cape Verde Islands were visited with a hurricane in September, which caused great destruction of property. In San Antonio alone, more than 60 houses are stated to have been destroyed by the wind and rain combined. Several American vessels were either wrecked or damaged at Boa Vista and Sal. The English ship Sir Robert Peel was entirely lost, and the crew were saved by taking to their boats, when distant more than 100 from San Antonio.

The squadron on the coast of Africa is actively engaged in performing the duties for which it is kept out there. The flag-ship Portsmouth, with Commodore Gregory on board, was at Porto Praya when we left. The brigs Perry and Porpoise are both down the coast, and the former has been quite successful. Officers and men enjoyed excellent health.

The slave trade, I regret to say is flourishing as briskly as ever. American ships and the American flag are still extensively used for the prosecution of this iniquitous traffic. This species of abuse has exposed our legitimate trade to many interruptions and much embarrassment from the British cruisers, which, practically, exercise the "right of search" as freely upon our vessels as upon their own. To such an extent is their interference with the dignity and integrity of our flag carried, that the stars and stripes may be said to afford no protection to American commerce in those seas. American vessels engaged in the honest pursuit of a lawful traffic are chased, fired into, visited, searched, and captured, all under the most specious and abominable pretexts. Proof on those and many other points which I have not time to allude to now, is brought by the John Adams for the information of the honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and will, I trust, be communicated by the President to Congress and the nation. Cannot the Press, ever alive to the honor and interests of the country, rouse itself to bring the matter, by a concerted action, before the notice of Congress, and induce that august body to take steps for the vindication of a principle every American should hold dear?

HENRY CLAY.

THE following extract sets forth as briefly, perhaps, as can elsewhere be found, the views of Mr. Clay, as to the process of emancipation, and the termination of slavery. The noble sentiment as to his love of union above party, speaks the patriot indeed:—

Apprehensions have been entertained and expressed, as to the want, in future time, of territorial scope for the slave population. I believe that a very distant event, not likely to occur in the present or next century. Whenever the vast unoccupied wastes in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, and Texas, shall become fully peopled, slavery will have reached its natural termination. The density of population in the United States will then be so great, that there will be such reduction in the price and value of labor, as to render it much cheaper to employ free than slave labor; and slaves, becoming a burden to their owners, will be voluntarily disposed of, and allowed to go free. Then, I hope and believe, under the dispensation of Providence, the continent of Africa, by the system of colonization, will be competent to receive from America all the descendants of its own race. If the agitation in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law should continue and increase and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two parties, one for the Union, and one against the Union. Present parties have been created by division of opinion as to systems of national policy, as to finance, free trade, or protection, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the distribution of the proceeds of public lands, &c. But these systems of policy, springing from the administration of the government of the Union, lose all their interest and importance if that Union is to be dissolved. They sink into utter insignificance before the all-important, pervasive, and paramount interest of the Union itself. The members of that Union Party Union itself. will be—the Union, the Constitution, and enforcement of its laws; and if it should be necessary to form such a party, and it should be accordingly formed, I announce myself in this place a member of *that party!*"

EXCURSION TO THE INTERIOR OF WESTERN AFRICA.

WE insert with great pleasure the following account, which we find in the *Commercial Advertiser*, of a journey by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, and rejoice that the natives have made peace. We cannot but suspect, however, that Mr. Thompson found his efforts greatly promoted by the efficient steps previously taken by the British Government, in connection with the République of Liberia, to break up the slave market at Gallinas, where their prisoners had been sold.

The market being destroyed, the principal motive for war was removed, and hence a more ready disposition for peace. How wonderfully is God hastening the redemption of Africa. Ethiopia is indeed stretching forth her hands to God.

Accounts of a very interesting character have lately been received from West Africa. Rev. Geo. Thompson has penetrated into the interior, about 300 miles, (800 following the course of the river,) where the people had never before seen a white man. Mr. Thompson was sent out to West Africa about two years ago, by the American Missionary Association, as successor to Rev. William Raymond, who accompanied the Amistad Africans to their native country. He was stationed at a place called Kaw-Mendi, on the Little Boom River, about one hundred miles south of Sierra Leone, and fifty miles from the coast, this being as near the Mendi country as the missionaries could reach, owing to the wars then prevailing in that region.

His efforts to instruct and benefit the people were greatly hindered by the war, among the different tribes in the Sherbro country, which extended far back into the Mendi region. This war had continued several years; many towns were quite depopulated, the cultivation of the soil was almost abandoned, the people suffered sorely from famine, and multitudes were carried to the coast and sold into slavery. The women and children were often obliged to go out in search of berries and fruit to keep themselves from starving.

This condition of affairs continued for more than a year after Mr. Thompson's arrival, the war raging around the mission district; meanwhile he had been gaining the confidence of the chiefs and people on both sides. Mr. Raymond, his predecessor, who labored there for five or six years, had done much to promote a friendly feeling among the natives. This has always been made a prominent object with the mission, because these wars are the great means of perpetuating the traffic in slaves. In fact, to suppress war in Africa is to suppress the slave-trade. During the whole time, the mission premises were considered neutral ground, it being well understood that the missionary was a man of peace, and preached a gospel which forbade war and enjoined on all men to love one another.

At length Mr. Thompson assembled a large number of the chiefs and principal men at the mission house, and spent several days in hearing their causes of complaint, and endeavoring to reconcile the parties to each other. They were all heartily tired of the war, but neither party was inclined to make much concession. However, by dint of arguments, persuasions and presents, he succeeded in so influencing them that they concluded on terms of peace. This was a joyful event to a people who had endured all the horrors of savage warfare for nearly nine years.

But as there were other tribes at a distance, concerned in the war, Mr. Thompson found, that to secure the advantage already gained, and insure a general and permanent peace, it would be necessary for him to visit them.

On the 11th of March last, he started on this benevolent errand, taking with him Thomas Bunyan, his interpreter, (a native Mendian,) and five others. They made their way in a canoe up the Little Boom. After following it for some time, they entered a fine large river, as wide as the Ohio or Mississippi. This noble stream is called, in distinction from its tributary, the Big Boom. They followed it as far as Tissana, a large walled town at the head of navigation. Here he was met by Bunw, the principal chief on that side of the war. This chief had heard of the Christian religion through Bunyan, and some years before had visited the mission at Kaw-Mendi. He had long desired that a teacher would come to his country, and was overjoyed when he heard of Mr. Thompson's arrival. Of their first interview that gentleman says:—

"On the wide sand beach he came down to meet me, and as he approached I could hear him exclaim, 'O-Ga waw! O-Fe-e-ra Ga-waw! Fears, fears, fears, fears Ga-waw!" Which Ga-waw! Fears, fears, fears Ga-waw!" Which is, 'O thank God! thank God! thank, thank, thank God!' He repeated it many times as we met, and embraced me with all the warmth of a long absent father. The scene was touching to my heart. The town was full of joy at my arrival; every face gleamed with gladness, and from all the country around, where the tidings flew as on the wings of the wind, they flocked to Tissana to get a view of the white man. For days I could do little else than content myself to be put up to public gaz, shake hands from morning till night, and hear their exclamations of wonder and their thanks for my coming to their country to teach them."

After a few days spent at Tissana, during which, at Bunw's earnest request, Mr. Thompson entered into an agreement to establish a mission there, he started, accompanied by this friendly chief, to visit the tribes on the other side. He passed through great dangers and hardships, from which his health suffered severely; but after spending about two months among them, he had the happiness to see his labors crowned with success. Peace was established. Great were the rejoicings among the chiefs and people. Under date of April 8th, he says:—

"From day to day I behold thrilling scenes; warriors meeting and falling on each other's necks; chiefs who have for years been enemies, now shaking hands and embracing with the affection of long separated friends; sisters, wives, daughters, long captive, falling into each other's arms with emotion, sinking on the ground, weeping and laughing and lead before they can be quieted. Now a chief's daughter is seen running to embrace her father's feet, refusing to be torn from her hold—then a wife returns to embrace her husband and children, while the whole town joins in the cry of rejoicing. To see such scenes, day after day, who could help shouting? I will rejoice with them and praise the Lord."

They told Mr. Thompson that no one but a white man could have brought about this peace, and said they had long been praying that God would send a white man to stop the war. Mr. T. says:—

"At one o'clock we met in the Barre (Palaver House) again, and two more interesting, enthusiastic, spirited, good-natured peace-meetings I never attended. The 'King's mouth' made a long speech and thanked me very much—could not thank me enough—spoke again of the feeling which had long existed among them, that no colored man could stop the war—that unless a white man came to hold it, it could never be stopped; but God had sent a white man, and they could not deny his word; and added, We do not know how to express our joy and thankfulness at your coming."

While thus engaged Mr. Thompson lost no opportunity of unfolding to them the great truths of the gospel. He found every where a readiness to listen. Their hearts seemed in a wonderful manner prepared to receive the truth, and they welcomed him as the ambassador of Heaven. When he left they begged earnestly that he would send them teachers.

Here then is an inviting field, ready for the harvest. Mr. Thompson writes: "They welcome the gospel as glad news—as the thing they need. They call for schools and teachers. Shall they have them? The impression is strongly in favor of white men coming among them. Missionaries and teachers would be received with open arms and shouts of joy. There is an undoubted call of God to plant the gospel in this country. Shall it be heeded?

"Young men and women, what say you? Young ministers, doctors, mechanics, what do you answer? Come not to make money, get a name, see the world; but to do good, to teach and exemplify the gospel.—Besides ministers and teachers, we want carpenters, weavers, cotton growers, sugar makers, &c., who will do all these things only for God and souls."

In the eagerness of this interesting people for religious instruction, I am forcibly reminded of the promise, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands to God." They do indeed seem to be stretching out their hands to God, and he is saying, "Whom shall we send, and who will go for us?"

HOW TO CAPTURE A BOA CONSTRICTOR.

WE insert from the *Maryland Colonization Journal*, an interesting letter from Zion Harris, of Caldwell, Liberia, relative to a large Boa Constrictor, which, with a brood of young Boas, he was fortunate enough to capture. Mr. Harris is son-in-law of the Rev. Mr. Erskine, a venerable colored minister, who emigrated to Liberia in 1832, where he died just previous to my arrival, and was by all who knew him, much lamented. His brother-in-law, Henry W. Erskine, is now a missionary of the Presbyterian Church. Harris, after thirteen years of labor, returned to Tennessee, to carry out the dying wish of his father-in-law, who remarked, "If I can look down from heaven, I shall smile when I see all my family and relations land in Liberia." He took back with him thirteen of the family, and about seventy others, and has since been a most excellent farmer. We have no doubt of the perfect veracity of his account as contained in the letter to which we refer our readers:—

Haven for Zion Harris and his Big Snake!

Our readers will be glad to hear, that our old friend Zion Harris, the defender of the Heddington Mission Station, the best farmer and hunter in Liberia, is still actively engaged. It seems he has unearthed a mammoth Anaconda, and promises us a treat of him! Well, if the animal continues in good health on the arrival of the Packet out, we will venture an offer for *her* on speculation. We give Zion's letter below, *verbatim et literatim*, which no one acquainted with him can fail to recognize.

"CALDWELL, *Sept. 26th*, 1850.

"DR. HALL.

"*Sir*:—I write to inform you, that I am well, and family, hoping you are the same. Why Dr., I have not heard from you for some time—you are my good friend, though I have never told you so before, I would be glad to hear from you at any time, I hope you will write to me. I have been hard at work since I got home—I have got as much money as I had before I left home, I had I run and jump o a Bugabug hill to shoot the deer, and the top o the hill broke in, and the dirt fell in, and something blowd as same as a steamboat blowing off steam; I peeped in at the hole, and I saw the monster. I thought about you, you told me to try to fetch one. I snatched off my overcoat and stood up the hole, and looked around for some more, and found two others, I stoped them up good and secure. I brook home, studying what plan how to fetch him. I call'd my boys and all m hands. I made a large box, twelve feet long, and brook back, I drove up some forks, and made one of the hols large enough to poke the end of the box in. I had a trap door in one end. Then I bit up a big fire at the other hole, after roasting he old fellow well, she runs out into the box, I sat down the doore, and give three cheere, I have got you. She is nineteen feet long, she was a scrimbo she had forty-four young ones, that I saw, a great many run into the box, with her—she is large than the one in your office, that I gave you—she ate well. I have had her now going on six months, I caught her a few days after the Packet left here. I sold one small one for fifty dollars, to Captain Forsythe, of Philadelphia; he was about twelve feet long, you can have this for a hundred and fifty. I will keep it until the Packet returns, by that time, she will be putty well tamed. You told me, if I would git you one as large as that, you would give me five hundred dollars, and pay the fruit; now give me a hundred and fifty, I will send her. You know what are want. Write to me, I will be glad to hear from you at any time. No more.

"Yours, truly, ZION HARRIS."

From the Foreign Missionary.

HOW TO GIVE TEN DOLLARS—A PROPOSAL.

EXTRACT FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

"You notice $10 in this amount as the tax of chewing tobacco. This is the annual sum I have paid (I suppose) for the purchase of my tobacco. I have recently felt that it was a useless gratification of an unnatural and acquired taste; and whatever sacrifice of temporary personal enjoyment it might cost, by the grace of God I would make the sacrifice. I have not touched the weed for some time, and have, so far, obtained the victory. Now I make this proposition to my brethren in the ministry and in the laity:—to do likewise. It cannot be a greater trial to any one than it was to me; for, to *my shame* I confess it, I loved it, sad have used it for a quarter of a century.

"I wish this money to be appropriated to the cause of education in Africa, and I promise to give ten dollars annually while I live to that cause, this being the amount of my tax for chewing tobacco. Now, if there be in the Bounds of our Church one hundred men who will *do likewise*, this will raise a salary of *one thousand dollars*, which will sustain the Professor in the college in Liberia, or the Principal of the Alexander High School. Brethren, will you do it? How easy! How noble! I mention the facts, and wish you to write an *appeal* to the brethren. Let the acknowledgment of the ten dollars be so framed that it shall be understood what it is, and for *what cause* it is given—viz., education in Africa."

[The principle of self-denial here exemplified—the giving to the Lord of that which it costs us something to part with, and not merely of that which can be spared without our feeling it—is one that is too seldom recognized. As to the proposal of our correspondent—he himself has furnished the best appeal in its favor, and has enforced it in the most practical manner—ED.]

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

LETTERS have been received from the stations in Liberia to the 1st of October. Several persons had recently been admitted to the communion of the church at Kentucky, and others were inquiring the way of life.

From the mission near the equator, we have advices to the 6th of August. A letter of that date, from the Rev. J. L. Mackey to the Rev. J. L. Wilson, has been kindly forwarded to us by Mr. Wilson, under date of August 16th. The letters from the missionaries to the Mission House have not yet come to hand. We learn with thankfulness the favorable prospects of these brethren. They had concluded to commence their mission at Corisco, which, if we mistake not, is an island near the coast, at no great distance north of the equator. Mr. Mackey speaks in glowing terms of the healthfulness and beauty of their station, and of the cordial reception extended to them by the natives. He says: "There is much interest manifested here in everything that concerns us. Our visitors are too numerous to be counted. On the Sabbath we have a good many people to talk to. They keep good order, and seem to give attention. The old king expresses himself very favorable to our missionary work, and to a reform among his people; and he appears to be sincere. These first appearances may be deceitful, but we trust that God will bless our labors, and make them successful. We know that many of God's people daily pray for us."

Full accounts from this mission will be looked for with much interest, and we hope will be received before our next publication. Many of our readers feel a special interest in Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of the Gaboon mission of the American Board, and will learn with pleasure of their good health at the date above mentioned. Messrs. Mackey and Simpson, in all their letters, express themselves as greatly indebted to them and to the other brethren of the Gaboon mission.

THE SLAVE WHO WANTS A GOD

AN Armenian in Smyrna has a young African slave, of good abilities, who has acquired considerable knowledge of the Armenian and French languages and of accounts, though he can read or write very little. Not long ago he said to his master, Mohammedan, Jew, nor Christian. I want a God to pray to." His master mentioned the subject to his friends, and something was said about having him taught the Roman Catholic system. But one of these friends replied, "As you are going to give him a religion, make him a Protestant at once, and done with it." To this his master had no objection and so Mr. Riggs, our missionary in Smyrna, who gives the account, was asked to become his teacher. When the slave came, Mr. Riggs had a long conversation with him. He is perfectly black, and seems to have been brought from the interior of Africa, and is doubtless from a heathen country, though he can give no account whatever of the religion of his people. When Mr. Riggs asked him whether they worshiped one God or many, he said he should think many, though he was so young when brought from his native country, he could not certainly tell.

To the inquiry what led him to desire a God, he could only say, "I feel a desire for a God to worship." Mr. Riggs invited him to come regularly for instruction, and hopes to be able to guide him to that Saviour in whom there is neither "Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free." Col. iii. 11.

How interesting the case of this poor African! Perhaps God permitted him to be kidnapped and sold and brought to Smyrna, that he might learn the way of salvation. Who knows but he may, and by, go to the home of his fathers, a converted man, to establish a mission and spread the light of the gospel in the heart of Africa? If you not pray, children, that many such teachers as the black man may be raised up, and the delightful promise be fulfilled, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God?"—*Dayspring.*

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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PHYSICAL RESOURCES OF WESTERN AFRICA.

THE following extract is from an exceedingly able article on the Prospects of Western Africa, which appeared in 1837 in the *Literary and Theological Review*, and was transferred to the August and September numbers of the *African Repository*, vol. xiii. The principle *note* is from the Appendix of the Third Annual Report of the American Colonial Society, 1820. Almost any amount of corroborative authorities might be quoted.—EDITOR.

Its physical resources have been gradually developing for the last twenty years, but with a rapidity, entirely unanticipated. There is probably no other equal expanse of territory which has such a portion of its surface capable of easy cultivation. From the base of the Kong mountains, in every direction, to the Atlantic on the one side and to the deserts on the other, the land slopes off in easy gradations or terraces, presenting luxuriant plains, immense forests, and mountains or undulating regions of great variety and beauty. It possesses almost universally a soil which knows no exhaustion.* A perpetual bloom covers the surface, over which reigns the untroubled serenity of a cloudless sky. Aside from the splendors and luxuries of the vegetable world the great staples of commerce may be produced here in unlimited abundance. The cotton tree, which in our Southern States must be planted every spring, grows there for four† successive years, yielding four crops of the finest quality. Coffee grows spontaneously in the interior,‡ giving about nine|| pounds to the plant. Rice with a little cultivation in some places equals the fertility of the imperial fields of China; and the sugar cane grows with unrivalled magnificence. Those travellers who have most carefully examined the soil and products assure us, that there is nothing in the glowing climes of the Indies, Eastern or Western, which some parts of central Africa will not produce with equal richness. "*It cannot admit of a doubt*," says Park, "that all the rich and valuable productions, both of the East and West Indies, might easily be naturalised and brought to the utmost perfection, in the tropical parts of this immense continent. Nothing is wanted to this end but example to enlighten the minds of the natives, and instruction to enable them to direct their industry to proper objects. It was not possible for me to behold the wonderful fertility of the soil, the vast herds of cattle, proper both for labor and food, and a variety of other circumstances favorable to colonization and agriculture, and reflect withal on the means which presented themselves, of a vast inland navigation, without lamenting that a country, so abundantly gifted and favored by nature should remain in its present savage and neglected state."—Park, vol. i., p. 303.

The mineral riches of Africa will perhaps equal those of her soil. In the times of Herodotus gold-dust was an article of commerce with the caravan merchants who visited the negro countries. He describes quite minutely the manner in which the natives obtained it; and the process is nearly the same as that practised by them at the present day. The source of most of this gold is in the Kong chain of mountains, from whence it is washed down from its native beds by the mountain streams, which for so many centuries have been levying tribute upon these exhaustless stores without sensible diminution. But their purest and richest metallic veins lie much deeper than those which are worn away by the attrition of mountain streams. When, therefore, these mountains shall be explored, and their mines worked by the aid of modern skill and science, another source of unlimited wealth will be opened in the heart of Africa. Rich and extensive beds of iron ore have also been discovered in the interior, and some of the natives have acquired the art of working it.

The present commerce of Western Africa, although in its incipient state and hardly known to the world, will sustain these views of her soil and productions. The following kinds of timber, which have been proved to be valuable for naval architecture and cabinet work, have already become regular articles of export to England. We can give only the native names of most of them:—

AFRICAN TIMBERS—THIRTY-EIGHT KINDS OF.

Almond: African.	Kelill.
Arwoora.	Mamee Apple: African.
Bessy.	Mangrove.
Bombay.	Mott.
Box-wood: Highland.	Mulberry: African.
Box-wood: Lowland.	Oak: African (Co-Tartose.)
Brimstone: Tolonga.	Oak, Black.
Buckam.	Pine: African.
Bumia.	Plasanan.
Caboocco.	Rooth.
Catepy.	Shin-shinganara.
Cedar: African.	Sing-sings.
Cong.	Singuoora.
Conko.	Sop.
Cos.	Toper-canico.
Conta.	Wismore.
Cooper.	Wismore, Blue.
Dyewood.	Wismore, White.
Ebony.	Wossomah.

"The grain of several of these woods is very rich, and the furniture made therefrom not only durable but extremely beautiful. In Mr. Foster's elegant mansion at Hampstead, there are several articles of furniture made of African mahogany, which would vie with the wood of any country in the world; and for ship building the African teak is now generally and deservedly esteemed."—Martin, vol. iv. 583.

Many false and even absurd statements have been current in reference to the commerce of this part of the world. An authority no less respectable than M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary, has given a random estimate of the Western African trade at from £40,000 to £60,000, or from $200,000 to $300,000 per annum. And by those unfriendly to colonization the whole commercial intercourse has been ridiculed as worthless and contemptible. We shall present a few facts on this point, collected by Mr. Martin from the Custom Houses of England and the Colonies, to which we would invite particular attention. The following is a summary of the imports from the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Cape Coast, by one mercantile house for the years 1832–33–34:—

"Gold, 27,364 oz.—£109,456. Gum Senegal, 679 tons—£57,715. Wax, 3,676 cwt.—£27,570. Gambia Wood, 992 tons—£4,960. Palm Oil, 970 tons—£24,250. Rice, 2,400 cwt.—£2,500. Elephant's teeth, 69,893 lbs.—£13,978. Dollars, 10,679—£2,392. Doubloons, 996—£3,742. Guinea-grains, 1,838 lbs.—£82. Camwood, 300 tons—£6,000. Teak timber, 65 tons—£325. Total value of imports, £276,772, or nearly $1,400,000. Thus the trade of a *single house* would be £99,257 *per annum*, or *nearly double* the amount attributed by Mr. M'Culloch to all Western Africa. The total of English commerce with the West coast in 1829 was equal to £358,673 according to the Custom House returns. But in 1834, the importations of *palm oil* alone were 13,640 tons, valued at £28 per ton, which would be equal to £364,200, or more than $1,700,000. The trade in a single article is therefore seven times greater than M'Culloch's whole estimate, and exhibits an astonishing and very encouraging increase during the last few years. Many other facts of a similar nature may be found in Martin, vol. iv. pp. 603–616."

But whether these *natural* will become *real* and *permanent* advantages must depend upon the facilities which nature has furnished for internal communication. The impression that these are limited is a very erroneous one. Western Africa has a coast lying open to commerce from the 18th degree of north latitude to the 16th of south latitude, giving by its winding course an outline distance of three or four thousand miles. Numerous large and navigable rivers flow from the Kong mountains down the Atlantic slope into the ocean. Of these the Senegal is about 1,000 miles in length, the Gambia 700, and the Rio Grande, Rio Nunes, Rokelle, Camarance, Mesurado, Cavally, Rio Volta, &c., are generally from 300 to 400. Next on the northeastern angle of the Gulf of Guinea are the mouths of the Niger, formerly considered as distinct rivers under the names of the Nun, Old Calabar, Rio del Bey and Rio del Rey. Eleven degrees further south is the Congo, on the 6th degree S. L., an immense river which was navigated 400 miles eastward by Captain Tuckey.† Besides the larger rivers, the whole coast is thickly indented with inlets, or arms of the sea, extending into the country and almost invariably reaching at their terminations small rivers, which may be navigated for some distance by flat boats or steamboats, and which will float down the timber of the forests and afford sites for mills and manufactories. The riches of the whole Atlantic slope can therefore be poured with perfect facility into the lap of commerce.

The interior slope is watered by the Niger and its tributary branches. This river, whose course and termination were the great objects of geographical speculation from the time of Herodotus to the expedition of the Landers, rises in the Kong mountains near the sources of the Senegal and Gambia, and flows down the interior slope towards the great Desert. After a general direction of five or six hundred miles N. E. it empties into Lake Dibbe, on the meridian of Greenwich, in N. lat. about 16°. From thence it flows E. a few miles, then winds to the S. E., which direction it pursues to the 9th of N. lat. It then flows due E. 100 miles, turns S. E., next S., and finally, S. W., and enters the Gulf of Guinea in a course directly the reverse of its original one. Its whole length cannot be less than from 2,200 to 2,500 miles. It receives a great many large tributary streams, and on the 8° of N. lat. it receives the Shary,* (or Teiadda according to some authorities,) a noble river flowing from the eastward and dividing the powerful kingdoms of Borno and Bagharmi, to which it opens a steamboat communication from the Gulf of Guinea through the Niger. The navigation of the Niger is clear from obstructions for the distance of four or five hundred miles, above which granite ridges cross its beds at various points. These obstructions are removed in a great measure during the rainy season, when the river is swollen. And if they cannot be removed entirely, the river will still afford means of communication between the points of interruption; and *railroads*, the materials for constructing which are abundant, may ultimately unite them all.

One can hardly glance at this noble river and its tributary streams, without feeling that the hand of Omnipotence hollowed out its bed and guided its course, and filled its channel from the clouds of heaven and the fountains of the earth, that it might gather for all lands the gems and gold and wealth of Africa, and give back in return the richer gifts of science, religion, and freedom.

From the Boston Journal.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

The following letter from an officer in the U. S. squadron on the coast of Africa, to a friend in Boston, gives some *interesting facts* in relation to the growing Republic of Liberia, which are worthy of general perusal:—

My last letter was from Porto Praya, whence we sailed on the 11th ult. for the coast of Africa. On the morning of the 20th we made Cape Mount, and in a few hours afterwards we came to anchor in Mesurado Roads, where we saluted the flag of the Liberian Republic with twenty-one guns, which were promptly returned from the battery on shore. The next day the Commodore, accompanied by several officers, including myself, visited the shore, and paid our respects to His Excellency the President. We were all much pleased with our interview, and after spending an agreeable hour, and partaking of a handsome collation, we took our departure, favorably impressed with the character of the first Chief Magistrate of the young Republic. President Roberts is evidently the man for his position, possessing, as he does, much dignity of character, with a perfect knowledge of the resources and necessities of his country, and leading the best energies of his native and intelligent mind to promote its interests and respectability.

He had just returned from a visit to Europe, where he was received and treated with much distinction, and succeeded in procuring the recognition of Liberian independence by the governments of France and England. With the latter power he formed a treaty of amity and commerce, and as an act of policy or good-will, was sent out in a public ship, the frigate Amazon, Capt. Trowbridge. The British Government likewise presented President Roberts with a small armed vessel for public service. At the time of our visit, the treaty with England had not been laid before the Senate, and I was unable to obtain a copy. I understand, however, that on the part of England it is most liberal, not only acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Republic over all the territory now claimed,—say from Little Cape Mount on the north, to its junction with the Maryland Colony of Cape Palmas on the south,—but desirous that it should extend its limits northward to Sherbro.

What can be the object of this new-born zeal of the British Government for the Republic of Liberia it is difficult to tell. Yet, when viewed in connection with the past course of its agents, it is hardly uncharitable to doubt its disinterestedness, it being notorious that the action of the British authorities in refusing to acknowledge the laws of the Colony, did more than anything else to impair its usefulness, and ultimately forced it to assume its present independent position. If England thinks that, by extending the political jurisdiction, elevating the character and strengthening the influence of Liberia, she is materially aiding in suppressing the slave-trade, she thinks right. *In my own mind, the best and only sure method of suppressing the disgraceful traffic is, by planting and fostering such establishments as the American Colonies.* I believe it is capable of demonstration, that since the formation of the American Colonization Society, the *real practical effects* of its very limited instrumentality in putting down the slave-trade, have been *greater* than those of the British Government for the same purpose, with an expenditure of not less than a *hundred millions sterling*. From Cape Mount on the north, to Cavally on the south—a part of the coast once, and recently, too, notorious only for the extent of this nefarious traffic—the soil is now unpolluted by the slave dealer. Where once stood the barracoon, to receive the coffles of slaves, now stands a temple dedicated to the living God, and where once were heard only the lamentations and wail of the victims of wrong and oppression, is now heard the voice of praise and thanksgiving, ascending to the common God and Father of all, from a free, independent, and happy people.

I am aware that there are *many persons in New-England, who view the Colonization scheme as visionary, if not in fact prejudicial to the interests of the slave and the cause of humanity*, and who consequently regard it, some with indifference, and others with *inveterate hostility*. I feel assured, that if such persons could but realize a tithe of the good which this noble but unpretending institution has accomplished and is accomplishing, their opposition would cease, and they must, from their hearts, wish the work God-speed. I have not the slightest doubt that, for every slave which abolitionism has rescued from bondage, *Colonization has prevented the enslavement of thousands*. The vast importance of the Colonization agency in suppressing the slave-trade, is too manifest to doubt. Within the colonial jurisdiction, embracing an extent of three hundred miles of coast, not a slave is exported, the preventive measures being the moral influence of the settlers, and their wholesome laws, with the casual visits of foreign vessels of war; while upon the same extent of territory between Popo and Calabar, the annual shipments are believed to *exceed fifty thousand*, and made, too, in the very teeth of full one half of the British African squadron, including several very fine steamships, concentrated in the Bights of Benin and Biafra.

But to return. I repeat, if such views were entertained by the British Government, they should have been sooner evidenced, at a period when her aid would have been more important, and her motives more easily comprehended. I believe I am not uncharitable in asking whether the history of the past and the action of the present does not induce the belief that England, aware *that the peculiar sentiments of a large portion of our people are such as will bar the recognition of Liberia as a Republic* by our national Government, takes the lead in doing so,* and by an ostentatious display of interest as favor, seeks to occupy the position of a patron; to make an impression and gain an influence which will secure to her all the advantages, without the expense and inconvenience, of a colonial establishment.

Liberia is undoubtedly rising in importance, political, social, commercial. Her people, if slowly, are surely acquiring an influence over, and extending their trade and relations with, the neighboring nations. The materials for this trade, up to the present moment, have been the products and labor of our own country; and I should very much regret to see advantages which naturally pertain to our own enterprise, pass into the hands of others. And yet such may be the case. While the present population lasts and exerts a controlling influence in Liberia, their attachments and sympathies, which are strong, will bind them to the United States. *But a new race is springing up*, who will not be subject to such influences, and, true to the instincts of nature, will follow wherever interest or prejudice may lead. *With these persons, the graciousness of England is already a theme of praise, while the inaction or backwardness of the United States is commented upon as being ungenerous and unkind.*

During my first visit to Monrovia, the Congress was in session, and I attended its sittings. The business in both branches was conducted in a manner so courteous and orderly, as favorably to compare with some bodies of greater pretensions and experience elsewhere. It is true there appeared to be rather an excess of formal politeness in the frequent repetition of "the gentleman from Sinoe," "the Senator from Mesurado," and "my honorable friend from Bassa;" but these are small matters, quite as harmless, and certainly as dignified, as expletives uttered in our own Capitol.

On the Sabbath, we attended worship in the Methodist Church,—the largest in the place,—which was well filled by a well dressed, and apparently a devout congregation. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Burns, a colored man, from the text—"There remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God." Mr. Burns is an interesting speaker. His exposition and application were eloquent and happy. We all agreed that it is seldom, even in our own highly favored land, that we listen to a sermon of greater interest and beauty. The effect upon my own mind was pleasing; and when the congregation all united in singing the favorite old hymn—

"There is a land of pure delight,"

I could scarcely realize that I was in Africa, and worshipping upon a spot where, a few years since, the wild beasts of the forest roamed undisturbed, except by marauders seeking to enslave their fellows.

The location of Monrovia, the metropolis of Liberia, is very beautiful, the finest decidedly on the northern coast. It is regularly laid out, the streets, which are broad, crossing each other at right angles. It contains some two hundred houses, some of them large, fine buildings, and all, I believe, comfortable. There are also several churches, an orphan house, market house and court house; and there is now in the course of erection, upon a most beautiful and imposing site, a handsome edifice for a high school, which, if successful, must exert a salutary influence upon the character and destinies of Liberia.

I very much regret that the sanitary measures of our naval service on this coast are such that I could not visit the settlements in the interior. Under no circumstances are we permitted to pass a night on shore; and hence our observations are confined to the seaboard, the most uninteresting part of the country. I am informed, however, that they are doing well, as all who turn their attention to agriculture prosper. Of this I have no doubt, the soil being rich, producing an abundance for a small amount of toil.

On the whole, my impressions respecting Liberia have been fully realized, as I believe will be the case with any one whose views are not Utopian, and who will reflect on the circumstances under which the colony was planted, and the materials of which it was composed. To the patronage of government and the influence of a rich proprietary, it owes nothing. Its means have been the offerings of benevolence, and its instruments, persons who, till their arrival in Africa, were mostly in bondage. I believe the history of colonization will present but few examples of corresponding favorable results—of communities, the subjects of oppression and the victims of prejudice, planted in a foreign land, exerting, in so short a time, an influence so wholesome, and enjoying without stint the comforts and privileges which constitute the happiness of rational life.

I repeat, my impressions in regard to these colonies have been fully realized. With others this may not be the case. Many of the statements made in the United States respecting them are highly colored, and some are entirely overwrought; but, with all due allowance, there is enough to satisfy me that a great work has been accomplished; enough to cheer the hearts of the "faithful few," who, amid calumny and reproach, have been steadfast to their purpose; and that still grander results are yet to flow from their efforts to bless down-trodden Africa. Upon her benighted shores a Republic has been founded, which, sustained by the hopes of the philanthropist and the prayer of the Christian, must prosper; and which, while it commemorates the true nobility of American hearts, will serve as a pillar of cloud by the day and of fire by night, to lead the nations now sitting in darkness into the promised land of social, political and moral light.

The above letter has been some time on the way. Since it was written, some changes have occurred. The contemplated extension of Liberian jurisdiction as far north as Sherbro has been effected.

WEST INDIES.

IMMIGRATION OF FREE BLACKS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE Trinidad papers contain a communication from Mr. Hawes, the Uader Secretary of State for the Colonies, to David Turnbull, Esq., upon the subject of Colored Immigration from the United States of America. The Secretary transmits with this communication a memorandum explanatory of Lord Grey's views upon the subject, and mentions that should Mr. Turnbull concur in those views, his Lordship would propose forwarding copies of the memorandum to the Governors of the West India Colonies, and would also request Viscount Palmerston to send some of them to the British Consuls for circulation at those places in the United States from which emigrants would be likely to go; and he adds, that "before taking these steps it would be necessary to ascertain officially that there would be no objection to this on the part of the United States Government; as it must of course be distinctly understood that otherwise her Majesty's Government could not countenance any attempt of the kind proposed." Mr. Hawes's letter is dated the 14th August last, and nothing is said or known on the subject of the United States Government objecting, or otherwise, to the proposition to relieve the Union of its free colored population, or such of them as may desire to emigrate to the West Indies. Until the views of the American Government are ascertained, nothing can be done with the concurrence of the Home Government. The free colored Americans may, however, migrate to any country they please without any questions being asked, or difficulties being thrown in their way. From the Southern States they may go with all good-will, and be thanked for doing so.

The *Kingston (Jamaica) Journal*, in the course of some remarks on the subject, says, "Government interference is not necessary to promote this migration, and steps cannot be too soon taken to advertise the free colored Americans of the Southern States, that they may enjoy in Jamaica what they have heard of in their native land—liberty and equality—liberty to do all that an honest, industrious, and virtuous citizen could desire to do, and equality of civil and political rights. Should the Home Government, however, ascertain, as we have no doubt that it will seek to do, that the United States Government has no objection to the emigration of its colored subjects to the British West Indies, it will then be advisable to consider the measures which Earl Grey conceives to be necessary in promoting such emigration, and for settling the parties in townships when they arrive here."

THE COLONIZATION REVIEW IN ENGLAND.—But few public measures are as popular in this State as that of colonization. As it is the case with the numerous signers to the petitions sent from all parts of the State, the popularity is not confined to emancipation alone, but goes among the rank and file of the people, to the extent of the colonization scheme. The former cannot be greater than that of the latter. There is something noble as well as humane in the idea of sending to the native land of their fathers those whom our ancestors deprived of whatever advantages they might have possessed in Africa. The idea is more exalted by the fact,

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* SOIL OF AFRICA.

Meredith, p. 6. "The gold coast and all tropical Africa is capable of affording incalculable advantages, if the inhabitants can be incited to industry. It is enriched beyond the credibility of those unacquainted with it. Its hills are stored with various metals and minerals, and its valleys are blessed with a fertility scarcely to be exceeded by any country under the same latitude."

Page 8. "It is very remarkable that tropical Africa will be found on examination to possess the richest soil of the whole continent."

Wadstrom, page 27, *chap.* iv., *part* i. "The soil all along the coast is very unequal. From Cape Blanco to the river Gambia, it is in general very sandy, with a very large admixture of broken shells, and is covered in many places with a rich black mould. Even the most barren and unpromising tracts of this part of the country, except just on the sea-shore, are covered with bushes and grass of a great growth; and where the black mould is found, the vegetation is luxuriant to a degree unknown in the most fertile parts of Europe, and the trees are of various dimensions.

* M. Adanson, a celebrated naturalist, who was sent to Africa in 1793, at the request of the French Academy of Sciences, observes that the soil from Cape Blanco to the Gambia, though by no means bad upon the whole, is not to be compared, in fertility, with that of the country from that river to Rio Nunes, which is equalled by few soils, and surpassed by none, on the face of the globe. His observations apply not only to the coast, *but to very extensive tracts* of the inland countries. The evidence given before the Privy Council abundantly confirms the observations of M. Adanson, my fellow traveller, and myself. &c.

JOURNEY OF KIZELL TO THE SHERBRO COUNTRY.—"After I saw there was plenty of coffee in the country, I thought there must be more things to be seen. I saw the women had some nuts, which they said were to rub their skins, as the nuts had a sweet smell. They look like nutmegs; as you know the nature of nutmegs, I have sent five to you in the shell to examine.

"The land here is very good. I have examined it, and find it good land. There is here a great deal of land on which no people live. There are in my opinion millions of acres that were never cultivated.

"Their land is so fertile in some places, that it would surprise any man to see what a quantity of rice they will raise in a small spot. As for fish, their rivers abound with them. Sir sheep and goats are very fine and fat. They have plenty of fowls; also wild hogs, wild ducks and geese. They do not work hard except when they prepare their rice plantation, which is during about two months in the spring. In the Sherbro there is plenty of fish and oysters. The Bullom land is in general good.

"If a man has four acres of land in the country, he can well maintain his family, supposing he has six in family, and have rice to spare."

"The Boom is a good country, it is more like a garden than any I have seen; the land is good, very good. Of this country I cannot speak too well."

"The Bagroo land is good for rice and timber."

"The land is rich and good; and if it was not for the cursed slave-trade, I think they would be the happiest people of the world. At Deng or Matarrow the land is good; and the timber as good as in any other part of the country."

Lieutenant Beavers, leaving the island of Bulama, says, it is a little Paradise. The soil, he says, is surprisingly fertile. So it was described by the Abbé Demanet, who resided some time on the opposite coast.—*Wadstrom on Colonization.*

† Nine and ten years.

‡ On the sea-coast, twelve varieties.

|| Nine the average. A single plant has yielded 97 lbs. at one crop; the average two crops per year.

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* We hope this sentiment will yet be proved mistaken. It seems scarcely credible that the Republic of America, so forward to recognize the Republics of South America and Europe, many of which never fairly existed, will continue to refuse a recognition of Liberia much longer.—*Ed. Col. Journal.*

† Cooley's Geographical Dictionary, London, 1834; Art. Niger.

...nishing them with the means of transportation where they can be at liberty to enjoy all the ... of freedom, and where their minds may be enabled and their characters become elevated by the influence of republican institutions similar to those under which we live. The people of Kentucky have ever been foremost in this statesmanlike movement. The son of whom she is proudest and fondest was prominent among the early founders of this benevolent system, and he received and conferred the honor of being the first presiding officer of the Society. In the numerous petitions lately presented, I find the names of many of our most enlightened and influential citizens. A compliance with their wishes will be felt, not alone in the sum appropriated, but in the great moral effect which the approval of the people of a slaveholding State, through their representatives, will produce in favor of a measure so politic and humane.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY, 1851.

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EXCHANGES.—We invite an exchange. With only a monthly issue, we can have but little claim upon the *weekly*, and still less upon the *daily* newspapers or periodicals; still, in order to furnish a complete monthly journal of events affecting the Colonization work, *we need a general exchange*, and shall thankfully acknowledge the favor, if extended to us.

STATE ACTION.

THE materials for an extended article concerning resolutions and acts of various State Legislatures to aid and encourage Colonization were provided, but are deferred for want of room.

The policy of our Government, which now keeps, at an expense of at least $350,000 per annum, a squadron of vessels on the African station—the appropriation of $100,000, in 1818, to provide a home to receive the captives set free by the squadron—the appropriation of $1,000 per annum, by the State of Maryland, in 1827, to aid the American Colonization Society, followed, in 1832, by a law appropriating $200,000, to be expended by the Maryland State Colonization Society—the law of Virginia, passed in March, 1833, appropriating $90,000, to be used by the American Colonization Society, succeeded, after years of interruption, by the law of 1850, appropriating $30,000 per annum, to be expended in the same way—the law of Tennessee, passed in 1839, appropriating *ten dollars* each for as many as should emigrate from that State to Liberia—the serious efforts made last year in Ohio and Indiana, to be repeated, with the highest probabilities of success, this winter, for an appropriation by each of those States—and the bill, now under discussion before the Kentucky Legislature, appropriating $10,000 per annum—are, indeed, the most striking, nevertheless they constitute only a small portion, of the numerous acts indicating an almost universal conviction of the good policy and rightfulness of encouraging this emigration to Africa of her descendants, and of the importance of Governmental aid to assist in it.

Why shall not New-York, not behind any State in liberal and ample provisions for the various philanthropic institutions of the age, and in provisions for the elevation of her population by education,—recognizing the hopelessness of ultimately rendering that class, who are, by her fundamental law, degradingly distinguished from others, the actual possessors of a full social and political elevation,—offer to them the means of escape by providing for them a fund to defray the expense of their removal to a more equal and inviting theatre, to which they are summoned by the highest motives that can be addressed to men?

If they decline to avail themselves of the privilege, there is no loss of money to the State, and we shall have the satisfaction at least of having offered to return to Africa the population torn from her. If, on he contrary, many improve the privilege, as we do not doubt that they will, the expense will not be great. The State will have done for them the highest act of justice in her power, by placing them under political institutions where nothing impedes their hopes of elevation, and on a theatre of nobler grandeur, calculated to give exercise and development to all the capacities of intellect and heart they possess.

We will only add, that by a resolution of the Board of Managers of the New-York State Colonization Society, the Legislature has been memorialized for an appropriation for this purpose, among the many other munificent works of the present session. If *our friends* throughout the State approve of this object, we hope they will lose no time in communicating their views to their representatives and senators, so that hereafter the appeal for benevolent aid may be confined to the more appropriate objects of education and religion, leaving the State to do her appropriate work.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WE made an error in our December number in advertising this meeting for the 15th. It will take place on the 22d January, being the third Tuesday of the month. At the regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the N. Y. State Colonization Society, on the 17th December, the delegates appointed to represent it were, A. G. Phelps, Esq., President, G. P. Disosway, Esq., Rev. Thos. De Witt, D.D., Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D.D., Francis Hall, Esq., D. M. Reese, M.D.

The claims for compensation, so equitably made by us for the support of the Pons slaves from the Government—the Congressional movement for a line of steamships, which seems to promise so much for Colonization, and the anticipated presence of the earliest and noblest surviving champion of the cause, the Hon. Henry Clay, President of the American Colonization Society—will conspire to render this an interesting meeting. May Divine Wisdom guide all their plans and counsels, that Colonization and Africa may receive no detriment.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

WE have desired to obtain materials for *a history* of the Colonization Societies of the State and City of New-York, but so far with very imperfect success. The several changes in the organizations, from the first in 1818, of which Col. Rutgers was President, to the Young Men's in 1832, and the New-York City in 1833, and the New-York State in 1839, have left the documents very much scattered, and some of them quite inaccessible.

The surviving officers of the earlier Societies will confer a great favor by furnishing any records or annual reports, or by indicating any memorials in their possession, to supply material for a complete history of the enterprise in this State. We desire above all to obtain a complete set of the published Annual Reports, and request the former managers, patrons, and friends to examine their files of old pamphlets, and contribute them, if they can be spared.

LIBERIA PACKET.

THE Liberia Packet sailed with *seventy-two* emigrants, from Baltimore on the 21st of December, after the issue of the first number of the Journal.

For lack of timely information, owing to his absence from home, the colored man and family, for whose passage we had provided from Wilmington, N. C., did not go in the Packet; they are now hoping that an expedition will be sent from New-York before spring, in which they can embark.

The others took passage, and, from a very brief letter written by Dr. Hall in great haste, we extract the opinion he formed of two of them, after a few days' acquaintance. It is as follows:—"I must say W. Foster, from Hartford, is the best emigrant I have seen since I engaged in the business. He is much like President Roberts. Blyden is a good boy." We hope that the North and New-York will yet furnish hundreds of emigrants of equal promise, whose presence in Liberia would be of great benefit, and who would there find a suitable field for enterprise and action, with a fine prospect of honors and wealth.

MISTAKES.

LOUISIANA is about to found a colony of her own in the Sinou country. All the McDonogh people are there already.

NEW VIRGINIA, in the Mesurado district, on St. Paul's river, is a new settlement, formed in 1846. Recaptured Africans are located here by the United States, and Virginia will probably soon augment its population by fresh emigrants. Her grant of $30,000 per annum will be spent chiefly in building up New Virginia.

MISSOURI, on the Sinou river, is the nearest to Cape Palmas, and is having much more done for it in this country than ever before.

KENTUCKY has made a purchase of forty miles square on the St. Paul's river, with a sea-coast of forty miles. An expedition will sail in a few weeks. —*Colonization Herald.*

We are rather surprised that an article containing so much of error should have been penned in Philadelphia.

1. Louisiana, in union with Mississippi, years ago formed a settlement on the insignificant river called Sinou, now constituting Sinou county, in the Republic of Liberia. We are not aware that she is *about* to form another in Sinou country.

2. Missouri is not on the Sinou river in *esse*, and we think not in *futuro*.

3. Kentucky has made no purchase of forty miles on the St. Paul's river, or anywhere else. As long ago as 1827, in the time of Governor Ashmun, Millsburg, so named in memory of the lamented Mills and his companion Burgess, was formed as an agricultural settlement, on the north bank of the St. Paul's, sixteen miles from its mouth, which has flourished ever since, and is included in Mesurado county. Between Millsburg and the sea, two small villages have been formed along the river bank opposite Caldwell, named Virginia and Kentucky. Their united boundary on the St. Paul's cannot exceed twelve miles, and these are here magnified into two States in the Republic.

We regret that such views, *so wide* of the real facts, should get circulation under the editorial sanction of a paper of so much authority as the *Colonization Herald.*

A COLLEGE IN LIBERIA.

THE Legislature of Massachusetts, by an act approved March 19, 1850, incorporated "Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia."

Its members are—

His Excellency GEORGE N. BRIGGS, *President.*
Hon. STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, *Treasurer.*
Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, LL. D.; Hon. WM. J. HUBBARD; Hon. ALBERT FEARING; Hon. JOEL GILES; AMOS A. LAWRENCE, *Trustees.*
Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, *Secretary.*

We have read with interest a series of articles in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, which we presume are from the practised pen of the Secretary of the Trustees, setting forth the object and reasons of this movement.

The barbarism of Africa, which, for *thirty centuries*, has been *a plague* on the earth, demands efforts for its cure from us in self-defense, and as an act of Christian benevolence. Civilization presupposes education, and the highest civilization demands the highest education. Except the Christian Institute, founded at Sierra Leone by the Church Missionary Society, which, in its sphere as an auxiliary to the missionary work, has been eminently useful, yet does not meet the demands of the highest general education, Africa has no institution. The colonies of European Governments, whose important trusts and offices are reserved for Europeans, and in which the population take no part in government, may exist without such institutions; but a Republic like Liberia, officered from her own population and in which *all* the people possess governing power, demands such an institution for its success and prosperity. This, then, is the appropriate place to locate an institution of the highest order for Africa. The people of Liberia have a just claim upon us for its endowment, just as our fathers received aid from Europe, and the Mississippi Valley now receives aid from us.

The Trustees, men of the highest probity, are disposed to promote collegiate education in Liberia, and their first work is to obtain funds.

Meantime, if deemed advisable, they have power to establish one or more seminaries of learning. They are advised by President Roberts, that with a fund of $25,000, the interest of which would pay teachers' salaries with $2,500 additional to erect suitable buildings, an institution of great value might be established, afterward to be enlarged as circumstances required.

In considering the importance of this proposed institute, we ought not to overlook the fact, that nearly 300,000 of the native African population are already within the boundaries of the colony, and need instruction to fit them to participate in the privileges of civilized and free government. Signs are not wanting to indicate that the number of American emigrants will speedily be largely increased, all of whom will need education. Beyond the colony the eye looks eastward and northward and south-east, for five thousand miles, over a vast continent of barbarians, whose highest interests call for immediate efforts to illumine their gloom and dispel their ignorance. The proposed *Seminary* or College will form an epoch most hopeful for the colony, and through it for Africa, whose future influences, like those of Plymouth Rock, will befelt across a continent. We conclude this review by the following extract from these excellent articles, and sincerely hope "the Trustees" will find their Donation Fund speedily and amply supplied:—

The civilization of Africa is of importance to the human race, for reasons not alluded to in the first of these numbers. The progress of science requires the collection of facts from all parts of the earth. The scientific world feels, and has long felt, an intense desire for facts from those hitherto inaccessible regions. Exploring expeditions have been sent but at the hazard and loss of many valuable lives, and at a pecuniary cost far exceeding that of sending permanently institutions which will bring to the light of day all the secrets of that mysterious continent. And not only so, but the work of travellers is necessarily imperfect. Science can never receive what she needs from Africa, till the harvest of facts is reaped and gleaned by learned institutions located and laboring there.

Other considerations might be urged; but perhaps these are enough to justify the enterprise under consideration.

The here desire of fame for its own sake, and the purchase of it by splendid charities given for that purpose, is condemned by many as unchristian; but the desire to do something for the benefit of mankind, which the wise and good of all future ages shall have reason to remember with gratitude, even the most rigid moralist must approve. Such a desire assimilates him who feels it to the great Giver of every good and perfect gift,—the infallible standard of all moral excellence. And how can one bitter earn a place on the list of benefactors of mankind, than by securing the successful establishment of the first College in Africa! Where, on the whole face of the earth, is there a better field for such effort? Where has there been, since Harvard College was founded? Where is the place, in which a better opportunity may be found in all coming time? Or do we prefer to do good in secret, or are obliged so to do it on a smaller scale, how can they more safely invest what they have to appropriate for the permanent good of the human race?

SIERRA LEONE.

THIS colony was commenced by some English philanthropists in 1787, who raised a small sum to aid in removing to the coast of Africa about 460 of the slaves who, having joined the British army in our Revolutionary War, had accompanied them to London. The Government favored the project and defrayed the expenses of their removal. The loss of life was very severe. Of the 460 who embarked, 84 died from their over-crowded condition on the voyage, and 100 the first season of acclimation, making 184 of 460, or just 40 per cent.

In 1790, the crew of a trading vessel having set fire to the town of the native king, in revenge the natives broke up the settlement, and dispersed the colonists.

In 1791, they were again collected and settled at Granville, three miles nearer the coast.

1792.—The condition of some 1200 of the same class of persons, who had been left by the British Government on the cold and sterile island Nova Scotia, was so wretched, that notwithstanding the sufferings and mortality of the first company from London, they sent a delegate to England to request that they might also be transported to Africa. Their request was received favorably by the Sierra Leone Company, and the Government readily granted a free passage. In view of so large an accession, the company enlarged its capital to £335,280, or about $1,500,000. They sent out *two* vessels with supplies, and a hundred white emigrants, part *artisans*, part *agriculturists*. Soon afterwards 16 vessels, which had sailed from Nova Scotia with 1,196 emigrants, arrived with 1,131, having lost by death 65 on the passage. These were located at Freetown, now the chief town of the colony, having near 20,000 inhabitants, and the same place from which, in 1790, the former emigrants had been expelled.

There was much sickness, and about 800 were at one time down with the fever; the results were as follows:—

Of white emigrants out of	26	upper servants,	4 died.
" "	59	lower "	29 "
" "	18	settlers,	13 "
" "	16	soldiers,	11 "
	119		57 one half.
Of black emigrants out of	1131		113 one tenth.

1793.—The natives were friendly. The framework for buildings having arrived from England, a church, a hospital, a warehouse, and other buildings were erected, and some measures of defense taken. On the contrary, much sickness continued, and the loss of goods by the burning of the storeship, estimated at £15,000, or $67,000, was a serious disaster.

Up to this time the expenditure had been £62,000, or nearly $400,000.

1794.—The 27th September a French squadron visited the coast, destroying English establishments of every kind. They burnt, destroyed, and robbed the Colony of property worth £45,000, and did not even spare the medicines, the consequences of which were severely felt. The only consolation under this outrage was that about $1,500,000 of slave-trading property was taken by the same squadron, effectually breaking up many slave-factories.

1800.—Nothing of moment happened until about 1800, when a large number of Maroons* from Jamaica arrived just in season to aid in suppressing an insurrection of the Nova Scotia negroes. Two of these Nova Scotia fugitive blacks soon after made an attack at the head of a body of Timmarees, but were repulsed with loss. This *turbulence* led to a severe government; troops were brought from Goree; the Parliament allowed grants of money to the extent of £24,000; and finally, in 1808, the Company made a cession of the Colony to the Government.

In reading this brief history, we are struck with admiration at the liberality, patience, and perseverance of the Company and of the Government.

We perceive that the trials incident to colonization in Africa, as elsewhere, are many, and yet that, with fortitude to brave them unshrinkingly, the eventual result more than compensates for all of them.

We propose, in the next number of the Journal, to pursue this history until its nobler offspring, the Colony of Liberia, began.

* Maroons were so named from the river Marony in Demerara, among the jungles of which runaway slaves had taken shelter, and from which they sallied forth to plunder. When England wrenched the Island of Jamaica from Spain, several thousand slaves fled to the mountains, and finally were so troublesome, that they were hunted down with *bloodhounds*, and expelled and taken to Sierra Leone; and even these were found a more substantial population than those who had been *witnesses* of the *self-governing* privileges of Americans.

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

THE January No. is before us, with its interesting miscellany of Colonization news. This *Repository* of valuable facts and opinions will hereafter be of priceless value to the historian of African Civilization. Already it is beginning to be prized and sought after, for private and public libraries.

The contents of the present number, which have principally interested us, are, a letter from Rev. H. W. Ellis, of Monrovia, on the mental power and training of the people of Liberia, and an interesting address on the missionary aspect of Colonization, from the pen of Rev. James A. Lyon, late pastor of the Westminster Church, St. Louis. This address might well be transferred to our columns, did room permit. We subjoin a brief synopsis of it. Having established the providence of God in all events as working to spread ultimately his glorious gospel universally on earth, and argued that, even in the slavery of the African, we might perceive this Divine Wisdom and goodness, the question is asked, How is Africa to be evangelized? In answer it is replied *First*. From the *physical* structure of that continent, no *enterprise* was supposable, originating within itself, to bring its barbarous population in contact with *Christian civilization*. *Second*. By pestilence and desert it was defended from *conquest* or colonization by white men. *Third*. There had not been *sufficient self-denial among Protestant Christians*, when the slave-trade began, three hundred years ago, nor is there now, to send for her children for the purpose of enlightening them. But *He*, whose attribute it is to see the end from the beginning, permitted *America* to accomplish a *contact* between *African barbarism* and *Christian civilization* by the slave-trade, and thus, in a wonderful manner, *prepared the negro* to be a missionary in his own land.

The indolent negro barbarian will not, of his own *free will* and accord, undergo the *toil* necessary to acquire the knowledge of Christianity and civilization. By his position of *compulsory* contact with Christianity, he has been under eminent advantages for religious influence to operate and effect his conversion. By his position, deprived of the temptations arising from the hope and love of wealth, ambition, the cares and conflicting interests which so occupy the thought of free men, he is predisposed to value the hopes of heavenly riches and to seek them; and *hence* the remarkable fact, that one in six of the *three millions* of that race are members of churches. How marvellous are the ways of God! With 1450 missionaries in the heathen world, the united prayers of the *Protestant Churches* of America and Europe, and the expenditure of all their *free-will offerings*, the whole number of converts, in all heathen countries, is not *one third* as many as in this mysterious way God has *called* into his kingdom from the American slaves!

While thus blessed in his highest interests as an immortal man, he is no less temporally benefited by the knowledge which he is *made* to acquire of *agriculture, mechanic arts, freedom*, (even the more prized because witnessed without possession); and, thus civilized and prepared to impart religion and civilization to Africa, the most potent influences operate to lead him forth, as Israel was led from the land of his captivity, to the theatre of his future honor, happiness, and usefulness.

The improvement of this address was counsel to petition the *Legislature of Missouri* for an appropriation of $20,000 to aid the Colonization work.

Beside these two articles, the sketches of Liberia, by Dr. Lugenbeel, No. 8, extracts from the *Liberia Herald*, a list of emigrants by the Liberia Packet, and several valuable extracts from other papers, add interest to its pages.

THE LIBERIA ADVOCATE.

THIS paper, originally published by Rev. R. S. Finley, at St. Louis, Missouri, to awaken and diffuse an interest in Colonization, has, by the editor's removal to New-Jersey, and settlement in a pastoral charge, been transferred to 122 Nassau street, whence it is issued monthly, as *the organ of the New-Jersey* Colonization Society, being also published at St. Louis.

We have received No. 4, vol. V., for the present month, and find in it, besides much excellent miscellaneous reading, an interesting "Abstract of Rev. George Thompson's Journal" in and beyond the Sherbro country; some interesting articles on the Culture of Cotton in Africa, from Liverp papers; extracts from the *Liberia Herald*, several other articles, the sources of which are not indicated. We presume it was by mistake that the interesting article concerning "Paul Cuffee" was credited to the *Journal*; it belongs to our Philadelphia co-laborer, the *Colonization Herald.*

MAP OF AFRICA.—In addition to the excellent series of Missionary Maps previously prepared by O. B. Bidwell, of this city, he has now issued a map of Africa, of the largest size, six and a half feet by six, and by far the best yet offered to the public. It contains all the late discoveries. It has a map of Liberia and some other important places, besides a view of Monrovia, as seen from the north. We recommend it to all the Sabbath-schools and public institutions, as well as those individuals whose means will justify the expenditure. Price, $6.

THE COLONIZATION PRESS.

Our thanks are due to the *African Repository* and *Colonization Herald* for their complimentary notices of the *Journal*.

We do not promise more than an endeavor to journalize and disseminate throughout the State of New-York, especially among the pastors of churches and editors of papers, the current events and essays of interest connected with the great work of Colonization. For these facts, to a great extent, we must be indebted to our elder co-laborers, who have so many facilities for information. By our local knowledge of places and persons in Liberia, we may be able occasionally to criticise those little errors that will necessarily obtain currency from the lack of such knowledge.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

We insert with pleasure an article from the *N. Y. Medical Gazette*, edited by the oft-tried champion of Colonization, Dr. Reese, on the subject of Medical Education for young men of color preparing for usefulness in Africa. The occasion of the article was the action of the medical students at Boston. We are somewhat surprised at that action in that section of the country, the more especially as at Pittsfield, in the western portion of the State, three young men from Liberia have, without molestation, pursued their course of studies, one of whom has but just embarked for Liberia, whither he has gone to avoid our inclement winter.

It is but honest to confess, however, that from previous experience of the obstacles in the way, when applied to last fall, to seek that privilege for a young colored man in New York, we discouraged the attempt as hopeless.

It will be gratifying to know that we misjudged; but if we did not, the Bay State may reply to Dr. R., "Physician, heal thyself:"—

We clip the foregoing from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, and cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that the education of colored men, as physicians and surgeons, for the service of the Republic of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, is a sacred duty, binding on our Medical Colleges in America. We deeply regret that Northern or Southern students should anywhere object to this laudable work, and sincerely hope that the Faculty of Harvard may be sustained for better reasons than that 'they have paid for their tickets, and thus acquired the right of attendance for the present year.' The claims of humanity are of paramount obligation, and we see not how any American can be indifferent to the necessities of our own colony in Africa, now emerging into a national existence under circumstances which challenge the admiration of the world. They must have colored physicians, for white men cannot endure the climate, and the want of medical men is one of the most pressing needs of the colonists.

We would respectfully suggest that the generous and magnanimous students now in large cities, should spontaneously meet, and express their readiness to welcome to their lecture-room all colored students whom their respective Faculties may see fit to educate for the service of the American Colonization Society.

They would thus do themselves honor, by recognizing the claims of humanity upon the profession of their choice, and at the same time give a gentle admonition to the misguided young men of Harvard, which is justly merited.

AFRICA AND STEAMSHIPS.

If but a single line of steamships is to be authorized this session—and the state and prospects of the finances must counsel frugality and caution—we think a line to Africa fairly entitled to the preference. That Continent on its western side is comparatively proximate and accessible; it is filled with inhabitants who need the articles we can abundantly fabricate, and it is the ancestral soil of more than three millions of our people—of a race on whose account we are deeply debtors to Justice and to Heaven. That race is more plastic and less conservative than the Chinese; their soil produces in spontaneous profusion many articles which are to us comforts and luxuries, while nearly everything we produce is in eager demand among its inhabitants, if they can but find the wherewithal to pay for them. Instead of being a detriment and a depression to our own manufacturing and mechanical industry, as the trade induced by our costly steamship-lines to Liverpool, Bremen and Havre mainly is, all the commerce with Africa which a more intimate communication with her would secure would be advantageous to every department of American labor. Her surplus products are so diverse from ours that no collision of interests between her producers and ours could ever be realized, while millions' worth of her tropical products, which will not endure the slow and capricious transportation which is now their only resource, would come to us in good order by steamships, and richly reward the labor of the gatherers and the enterprise of the importers.

But the social and moral aspects of this subject are still more important. We are now expending life and treasure, in concert with other nations, to suppress the African slave-trade, and it is now generally conceded that such suppression can never be effected by the means hitherto relied on. The colonization of the slave coast, with direct reference to its Christianization and civilization, is the only sure means of putting an end to this inhuman traffic. And this colonization, all who are interested in the work seem heartily to agree, would be immensely accelerated by the establishment of a line of African steamships. Liberia, now practically distant as Buenos Ayres, would by such a line be brought as near us as Bremen, and the ports regularly visited by our steamers could not fail rapidly to assume importance as centres of commerce and of increasing intelligence and industry.

Of the kind of steamships required for this service, and justified by importance, we are ignorant, as of the precise points to be connected by them on either side, the manner of establishing the service, &c.; but we do trust that the next line of mail steamships authorized by Congress will connect this continent with the west coast of Africa.—*Tribune*.

COMMERCE OF AFRICA.

We have with much care prepared, from all the sources immediately accessible to us, *tables* exhibiting the value of this commerce.

TABLE I.

The materials for which, wholly recast, were taken from the Report made by Hon. Mr. Kennedy to Congress in 1842, exhibits, *first*, the various African products imported into England, in their total and average yearly values, for fifteen years, from 1827 to 1841: *second*, the exports of Domestic and Foreign Goods from England to Western Africa, giving the totals and the average for each year, of every article, as also the totals and average for each year of all articles: *finally*, the proportion of these exports distributed to five divisions of the coast of West Africa.

The reader's attention will be at once arrested by the discrepancy in the values exported and imported. The imports, so far from exceeding as they would, if the profits were added to original cost and returned in produce, do not amount to one half the exports!

This may be accounted for on several suppositions. The *large expenditures* of Government for the military and civil list in its African colonies, for which payment is made by bills on England; the *gold dust* and bullion not included in the table of imports, but which annually amounts to a very large sum; the goods *consumed at slave-factories*, which are usually paid for by bills of exchange, may each or any of them singly, and will certainly collectively, furnish an explanation.

It will also attract the attention of American readers, that the three most valuable articles of export are *cotton goods, tobacco,* and *ardent spirits*, *all* originating in our own country. We say *all*, meaning principally; for the India cottons, we presume, are made of the good American cotton and poor India cotton mixed; the tobacco is from Virginia and Kentucky, and we fear that even some of the ardent spirits originates in America.

TABLE II.

This table, prepared from McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, presents the export and import to a period three years later than the first, with an additional view of the whole British trade with all parts of Africa, including the north and east as well as west and south.

TABLE III.,

Prepared from a portion of Rev. R. R. Gurley's Report to the Secretary of State, exhibits the amount of our own commerce with Western Africa, in exports and imports, for six years, closing with 1849, in the total and average yearly values of each article.

The same discrepancy between the values exported and imported appears here as did in the British trade. But, unfortunately, charity cannot find so probable and innocent an explanation.

In this table the bullion or gold is reported; we have the exact values given. There are no adequate causes of consumption in military forces or missions, and we are, however reluctantly, compelled to suppose the difference and all the profits comes back in bills, and these drawn chiefly by *slave-traders*. However humiliating this conclusion, we do not see how it is to be avoided.

Another and more pleasing remark to be made from these *tables* is, that Africa is not only a large and increasing market, but has a vast variety of the most valuable productions to render commerce profitable. Gold, ivory, drugs, dyes, timbers, gums—these are but samples of that unlimited capacity in Africa, now latent, hereafter to be developed and enrich the world.

The disparity in value of the English and American commerce with Africa will also be observed. While the principal material of trade originates with us, our great rival secures the lion's share, and monopolizes three fourths of it. That the existence of her colonies gives Great Britain an advantage cannot be doubted, and so far the disparity implies no want of care on the part of our Government, or of enterprise among our merchants. But surely we may deduce, from these facts before us, that it behooves the United States to look after so valuable a trade, and not needlessly give England a still greater advantage by throwing away the sympathies of the only settlement of American origin existing on this coast. We all know with what avidity England seized the earliest opportunity of acknowledging the independence of Liberia; we all know, too, that the want of protection from our Government, and the consequent annoyance by England, compelled the Liberian settlers to precipitate a separation from us. Knowing this we cannot but regret that no commercial treaty has yet been formed to save the colonists from estrangement from us, and render them less tributary to the commerce of Great Britain.

To conclude, we desire to call the attention of our business men to the capacities of Africa as a field of enterprise inviting them.

We ask our own Legislature to aid and encourage the extension of Liberia, by facilitating the emigration of all who seek a passage there. We express an earnest hope that this session of Congress will not be closed without the passage of a commercial treaty with the Republic of Liberia.

TABLE I.

Imports from the Western Coast of Africa to England, from 1827 to 1841 inclusive.

	TOTAL OF ARTICLES.	AVERAGE OF ART'S.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE.
Barwood	14,591 tons.	973 tons.	$291,820	$19,454
Camwood	11,353 tons.	757 tons.	683,180	45,545
Coffee	1,006,856 lbs.	67,123 lbs.	110,754	7,383
Ebony	749 tons.	50 tons.	26,215	1,783
Ginger	4,465 cwt.	298 cwt.	31,255	2,083
Grains, Guinea, and of Paradise	517,665 lbs.	34,511 lbs.	64,708	4,313
Gum animi, and copal	4,189 cwt.	279 cwt.	108,914	7,261
Gum Senegal	170,712 cwt.	11,381 cwt.	3,414,240	227,606
Hides, untanned	42,992 cwt.	2,866 cwt.	505,904	33,707
Oil, palm	305,951 cwt.	20,396 cwt.	1,835,706	122,380
Pepper	500,505 lbs.	33,367 lbs.	50,050	3,337
Red or Guinea wood	1,415 tons.	94 tons.	49,525	3,301
Rice not in the husk	13,447 cwt.	896 cwt.	67,235	4,480
Rice in the husk	48,909 bush.	3,260 bush.	73,363	4,891
Teeth, elephants' and sea-horse	32,285 cwt.	2,152 cwt.	3,874,200	258,280
Teak wood	24,244 loads.	1,616 loads.	1,212,200	80,813
Bees' wax	67,410 cwt.	4,494 cwt.	2,022,300	134,820
			$14,421,569	$961,437

British and Irish goods exported from England to the West Coast of Africa, from 1827 to 1841 inclusive.

	TOTAL OF ARTICLES.	AVERAGE OF ART'S.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE.
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	$633,200	$42,213
Arms and ammunition	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	6,690,000	446,000
Beef and pork	2,603 bbls.	173 bbls.	43,768	2,918
Beer and ale	9,528 bbls.	635 bbls.	138,921	9,261
Brass and copper manufactures	22,692 cwt.	1,512 cwt.	621,925	41,461
Butter and cheese	3,992 cwt.	266 cwt.	79,163	5,278
Cabinet and upholstery wares	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	68,378	4,558
Cotton manufactures entered by the yard	75,197,670 yards.	5,013,178 yards.	9,781,259	652,084
Cotton hosiery and small wares	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	46,749	3,116
Earthenware of all sorts	5,837,089 pieces	389,139 pieces.	297,452	19,830
Glass of all sorts	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	204,430	13,629
Hardware and cutlery	40,877 cwt.	2,725 cwt.	724,729	48,315
Hats of all sorts	12,700 doz.	846 doz.	95,048	6,337
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	22,489 tons.	1,499 tons.	1,058,342	70,556
Lead and shot	1,008 tons.	67 tons.	89,145	5,943
Leather and saddlery	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	129,366	8,624
Linen manufactures entered by the yard	921,659 yards.	61,443 yards.	180,066	12,004
Linen thread, tape, and small wares	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	3,987	265
Plate, plated ware, jewelry, and watches	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	52,843	3,526
Salt	3,816,805 bush.	254,453 bush.	393,950	26,263
Silk manufactures	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	57,741	3,849
Soap and candles	1,764,175 lbs.	117,611 lbs.	191,312	12,754
Stationery	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	65,120	4,342
Sugar, refined	5,428 cwt.	361 cwt.	54,127	3,608
Tin and pewter ware, and tin plates	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	46 846	3,123
Wood, viz., empty casks and staves	309,008 no.	20,600 no.	876,277	58,419
Woollen manufactures entered by the piece	22,617 pieces.	1,507 pieces.	208,324	13,888
Woollen manufactures entered by the yard	45,397 yards.	3,026 yards.	14,344	956
Woollen hosiery and small wares	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	124,502	8,300
All other articles	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	654,775	43,652
			$23,626,086	$1,575,072

Foreign goods exported from England to the West Coast of Africa, from 1827 to 1841 inclusive.

(The values of these goods were not given, but are estimated by us approximately.)

	TOTAL OF ARTICLES.	AVERAGE OF ART'S.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE.
Beads, amber and coral	19 207 lbs.	1,280 lbs.	$9,603	$640
Beef and pork, salted	6,043 cwt.	403 cwt.	36,258	2,417
Bugles and glass beads	3,798,874 lbs.	253,258 lbs.	759,775	50,652
Cocoa	221,633 lbs.	14,776 lbs.	27,704	1,847
Coffee	182,393 lbs.	12,160 lbs.	18,239	1,216
Corn, viz., wheat flour	8,203 cwt.	547 cwt.	24,609	1,641
Cotton manufactures of India	788 932 pieces.	52,595 pieces.	3,155,726	210,382
Cowries	33 964 cwt.	2,264 cwt.		
Iron in bars	408 tons.	27 tons.	10,400	693
Iron and steel manufactures	7,762 cwt.	517 cwt.	388,100	25,873
Rice not in the husk	10,150 cwt.	676 cwt.	50,756	3,383
Silk manufactures of India	40,337 pieces.	2,689 pieces.	282,359	18,824
Spirits, foreign and colonial	3,077,054 gals.	205,137 gals.	769,263	51,284
Sugar, unrefined	12 007 cwt.	800 cwt.	90,059	6,004
Tea	53,487 lbs.	3,566 lbs.	13,372	892
Tobacco	14,648,937 lbs.	976,595 lbs.	1,464,894	97,660
Wines	163,011 gals.	10,867 gals.	97,806	6,520
Foreign goods	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	7,198,923	479,928
Domestic do.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	23,626,086	1,575,072
			$30,825,009	$2,055,000
			14,421,569	961,437
Excess of exports over imports,	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	$16,403,431	$1,093,563

Total declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to five Divisions of the West Coast of Africa, from 1827 to 1841 inclusive.

	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE.
DIVISION 1.—Senegal, on the coast from Morocco to the river Gambia exclusive	$86,389	$5,759
" 2.—Sierra Leone, and the coast from the river Gambia inclusive to the river Mesurado	6,540,379	436,025
" 3.—Windward coast, from the river Mesurado to Cape Apollonia	263,373	17,558
" 4.—Cape Coast Castle, and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta	6,321,451	421,430
" 5.—Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope	10,414,494	694,300
	$23,626,086	$1,575,072

TABLE II.

Value of Domestic British produce exported to Africa from 1839 to 1844 inclusive.

(From M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary, p. 718.)

	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	AVGE. PER ANN.
Egypt	$599,477	$382,665	$1,154,272	$1,076,654	$1,193,374	$1,946,169	$1,055,602.92
Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco	358,523	309,295	213,570	203,047	404,111	85,861	262,400.60
Western Coast of Africa	2,266,911	2,381,899	2,026,982	2,224,875	2,858,547	2,218,724	2,323,204.84
Cape of Good Hope	2,246,389	2,018,720	1,861,338	1,786,328	2,432,472	2,052,891	2,066,355.70
Eastern Coast of Africa	.. ..	.. ..	106	.. ..	.. ..	614	124.00
African Ports on the Red Sea	948	.. ..	.. ..	1,268	193	735	522.72
Ascension Islands	1,612	.. ..	2,618	5,542	24,054	10,667	7,419.72
Cape De Verd Islands	915	22,007	13,963	7,163	7,632	9,617	10,217.24
St. Helena	61,311	47,838	48,337	84,845	125,061	86,549	76,510.72
Mauritius	1,024,778	1,576,930	1,552,277	1,185,122	1,248,787	1,382,546	1,344,561.72
Madagascar	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	9,670	1,609.72
Total	$6,560,857	$6,739,356	$6,918,746	$6,568,146	$8,294,254	$7,819,165	$7,050,088 44

TABLE III.

Exports to Africa from the United States, from 1844 to 1849 inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVGE. PER ANN
Flour	$20,991	$21,736	$26,650	$134,164	$29,286	$27,670	$260,517	$43,419
Gunpowder	52,881	59,560	51,688	38,071	58,076	57,709	317,985	52,997
Domestic cotton, &c.	149,644	137,633	149,089	131,267	162,289	164,047	893,969	148,998
Tobacco	189,330	107,024	87,248	144,331	240,141	139,097	907,171	151,195
Spirits	124,502	84,169	133,954	118,538	94,045	92,510	647,718	107,953
All other articles	103,958	115,401	104,751	134,060	177,542	195,736	831,448	138,574
Total produce	641,306	525,563	553,380	700,431	761,379	676,769	3,858,828	643,136
Foreign merchandise	68,938	79,543	78,971	44,499	61,403	31,642	364,996	60,833
Total	$710,244	$605,106	$632,351	$744,930	$822,782	$708,411	$4,223,824	$703,971

Imports into the United States from Western Africa, from 1844 to 1849 inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1844. lbs.	1844. value.	1845. lbs.	1845. value.	1846. lbs.	1846. value.	1847. lbs.	1847. value.	1848. lbs.	1848. value.	1849. lbs.	1849. value.	TOTAL. lbs.	TOTAL. value.	AVGE. PER ANNUM. lbs.	AVGE. PER ANNUM. value.
Bullion	....	$99,983	....	$68,254	....	$58,041	....	$114,384	....	$88,916	....	$91,098	....	$520,673	....	$86,778
Dyewood	....	36,686	....	16,931	....	17,018	....	24,286	....	10,166	....	3,410	....	108,497	....	18,083
Copper ore	....	1,977	....	4,398	....	4,373	....	188	....	5,536	....	2,811	....	19,283	....	3,214
Hides and skins	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80,096	....	168,749	....	148,825	....	397,670	....	132,556
Coffee	500,593	34,301	208,497	20,036	94,243	8,529	1,104,428	22,664	57,567	5,316	88,462	6,915	2,043,790	97,761	340,631	16,293
Cocoa	10,903	589	10,600	689	1,893	354	16,537	840	869	036	....	....	40,802	2,508	6,800	501
Dates	....	....	....	....	....	....	181,454	2,153	169,207	4,720	....	....	350,661	6,873	58,443	1,436
Nuts	698,144	10,673	150,225	2,261	....	....	349,038	8,418	848,452	16,778	150,264	4,816	2,196,123	42,946	366,020	8,589
Cloves and ginger	....	....	....	....	....	....	35,058	4,142	82,540	10,807	....	....	117,598	14,949	19,599	7,474
Red pepper	10,900	1,058	12,885	1,159	19,447	2,711	80,954	9,544	76,510	5,751	27,730	3,661	227,426	23,884	379,904	3,980
Ginger	30,987	1,616	64,712	4,495	64,884	4,983	111,913	4,342	412,987	15,907	297,914	10,806	983,397	42,149	163,899	7,025
All other articles	....	272,354	....	553,903	....	379,031	....	298,785	....	322,901	....	223,405	....	2,040,379	....	340,063
Total imports	....	$459,237	....	$672,126	....	$475,040	....	$539,842	....	$655,583	....	$495,742	....	$3,317,572	....	$552,929

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—A meeting will be held this evening in the church on Lafayette Square, in behalf of this cause. The Rev. R. R. Gurley, of Washington city, will address the meeting. Mr. G. has been the Secretary of the Colonization Society almost from its commencement to the present time. He has been the able and eloquent champion of this cause in all parts of the country for many years. He has defended it in England and at home, against the attacks of abolitionists and other foes.

What will be especially interesting in the address of Mr. Gurley, is the account he will give of his recent visit to the African Colonies in the Republic of Liberia. He visited them in 1824, having been sent out by the Colonization Society, and again in 1849, under an appointment of the U. S. Government. He will thus be able, from personal observation, to show what progress has been made in twenty-five years. His address will be worth hearing.

Mr. Gurley's report to the Government of his observations in Liberia, was ordered to be printed by the U. S. Senate, in September last, and will soon be out of press.—*N. O. Com. Bulletin, 16th Dec.*

LATER FROM HAYTI.—The brig Frederick, at Boston, brings advices from Port au Prince to the 1st inst.

The crown and other insignia of royalty for Soulouque had been received from France, and he was to be crowned Emperor of all Hayti on Christmas day. He had appointed the 1st of February for the movement of the expedition to subdue that portion of the island which does not now acknowledge his authority.

Three days before the Frederick sailed, three men from Aux Cayes were shot for political offenses.

There had been considerable panic at Port au Prince on the reception of the news of the prevalence of the cholera at Jamaica, and active sanitary measures were immediately taken in anticipation of a visitation. There had been no cases of the disease when the Frederick left, and the excitement had nearly subsided.

The new crop of coffee comes in slowly, having been retarded by severe rains. The paper money of the island was at the rate of ten dollars for one of silver. American provisions were plenty, and dull of sale.

THE AMISTAD AFRICANS.—The *American Missionary*, in speaking of the captured Africans of the Amistad, says:—

Those who saw the Amistad Africans in this country ten years since, and witnessed their examination in reading, arithmetic, speaking, &c., will never forget the intelligent and interesting boy, then eighteen, who was called Kin-na. Many prayers were offered up on his behalf, and many wishes cherished that he would become a Christian, and be a herald of salvation in his native land. After his return to Africa, he plunged for a time into the heathenish customs of that country, but was subsequently converted, and is now a preacher of the gospel in connection with the Mendi mission.

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro of the 4th of September, bring a decree of the Emperor, abolishing the traffic in slaves and declaring it piracy. Consequent upon this there is a rumor that the English Government have at length resolved to give up the maintenance of the African squadron.

NEED OF FUNDS.

THE Bark Edgar is expected from Liberia this month. Her charter, $2000, will then be due. A large number of emigrants from this region have applied to go out, and we shall probably have to send her back. We solicit aid from donors and annual subscribers.

Report

OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

FROM OCTOBER [illegible] TO DECEMBER [illegible]

Acknowledgment of Donations. ($727.25.)

Honeoye, Ontario Co.—Jesse Stevens $5 00
Utica, Oneida Co.—Mrs. C. H. Williams (to constitute Geo. H. Williams a Life Member) 50 00
Macon, Georgia—Heman Mead 10 00
Auburn, Cayuga Co.—Mrs. Gibson, $1; Rev. H. Mills, D.D., Rev. J. F. Smith, Rev. J. S. Bartlett, each $5; Dr. Joseph Clary, $1 .... 17 00
Penn Yan—Rev. W. W. Robinson, $2; Wm. L. Brockway, $3; E. B. Jones, Esq., $10; Judge W. M. Oliver, Mrs. A. E. Wing, each $5; Dr. Judd, $1; Miss Henry, 50 cents 26 50
Geneva—Wm. N. Clark, $10; Mrs. L. Clark, $2; Mr. Taylor, 50 cents; Gen. J. G. Swift, Peter Richards, each $5; Joseph Fellows, $10; Mr. Sill, $1; C. A. Cook, $5; R. Peyton, H. H. Seelye, each $10; Cash, $1; W. Orton, Dr. Spencer, each $1 .... 61 50
Canandaigua—Wm. N. Sibly, $5; George Wilson, $1 .... 6 00
Buffalo—C. Beoram, $2; J. T. Noyes, $5; Mrs. Diadema Goodell, Samuel F. Pratt, S. W. Crittenden, each $30; B. D. Coe, $10; J. L. Reynolds, W. T. Miller, Thomas Blossom, R. C. Rumsey, each $5; Jacob Seibold, $3; N. Randal, J. Wilkeson, each $2; M. H. Birge, $1; George W. Tift, $2; Mrs. Cutler, $1 .... 136 00
Mayfield—Mr. Peacock 6 00
Litchfield, Conn.—From a Friend 20 00
Lenox, N. Y.—Nathaniel Hall 5 00
Fort Gaines, Georgia—Luke Bliss 4 25
New-York City—W. L. King, $20; Wm. B. Crosby, James Boorman, A. G. Phelps, each $100 .... 320 00
Newburg—Rev. J. J. Boyd 3 00
Newark Valley—Arthur B. Slosson, (Life Member by a legacy of Mrs. S. Taylor,) per Rev. M. Ford 30 00
Port Deposit—Alvin Deveraux, Life Director 25 00

Collections Received from Churches. ($223.62.)

Cadonia, Livingston Co.—Donald Ferguson, Elder O. S. Pres. 10 00
New Concord, N. Y.—Rev. W. G. Browning, M. E. Ch. 4 50
Monticello Circuit, Sulivan Co.—Rev. W. Bloomer, M. E. Ch. 7 00
Dutchess Circuit—Rev. Loving Clark, M. E. Ch. 12 92
Waterloo, N. Y.—Pres. Church, N. S. 2 25
Port Byron—Rev. Geo. C. Heckman, Pres. Ch., O. S. 18 25
Auburn—Rev. Dr. Lathrop, Pres. Ch., N. S. 53 30
Penn Yan—Rev. W. W. Robinson, Pres. Ch., N. S. 8 38
Clarkstown—Rev. J. P. Quick, R. D. Ch. 11 00
Berne, Albany Co.—Rev. W. Demarest, R. D. Ch. 4 87
Watertown, N. Y.—Rev. P. Snyder, Pres. Ch., O. S. 4 00
New-York City—15th Church, Rev. J. M. M'Donald, Pres. Ch., O. S. 25 00
Williamstown, Oswego Co.—Rev. Chas. C. Ford 3 00
Fishkill Landing—Rev. W. S. Hyer, R. D. Ch. 5 00
Freehold—Rev. D. V. Van Doren, 1st Pres. Ch., O. S. 4 00
Hamden, Del. Co.—Rev. Wm. Frazier, 1st Pres. Ch., O. S. 6 50
Schuylerville, Sara. Co.—Rev. R. Losee, R. D. Ch. 6 89
Northumberland, Sara. Co.—Rev. H. Slawson, R. D. Ch. 1 80
Brooklyn, Clinton Av.—Rev. N. White, M. E. Ch. 4 05
Newburg—Rev. Mr. Johnson, Pres. Ch., O. S. 18 31
Flatbush—Rev. Dr. Strong, R. D. Ch. 17 51

Report of Rev. P. C. Oakley. ($185.76.)

Troy, N. Y.—Various donations, (to constitute Rev. W. A. Wilber, Pastor of N. Second M. E. Ch., a life member of the N. Y. S. Col. Soc.,) $30; David Buel, jr., Valentine Marvin, L. Van Valkenburgh, each $5; J. M. Corliss, $3; Sundry Individuals, $7; Ida Hill Ch., Rev. A. A. Farr, Collection, M. E. Ch., $7.30 .... 62 30
Bennington, Vermont—George Benton 5 00
King Street—Rev. J. A. Edmonds, Collection, M. E. Ch. 8 71
Port Chester—M. E. Ch. 5 25
Rye, N. Y.—M. E. Ch. 5 42
Poughkeepsie—Rev. L. W. Vincent, M. E. Ch., (to constitute the pastor a Life Member,) as follows: Ruth Wilkinson, R. Barnes, each $5; sundry, $23.41 .... 33 41
Poughkeepsie—2d M. E. Church, Collection, Rev. Mr. Kelett, ... 9 00
New-York City—Willett Street M. E. Ch. Collection, Rev. W. R. Stopford, preacher, $30.94, of which credit W. R. Foster $5; Second Street M. E. Ch., Rev. H. F. Pease, preacher, $30.75, of which credit E. H. Brown $5, also Henry Toft $5, ... 61 69

Report of Rev. Noah Sheldon. ($40.50.)

West Stockbridge Village, Mass.—Benjamin Cone 5 00
Williamstown, Mass.—Hon. D. N. Dewey, $5; Pres. M. Hopkins, D.D., $3; A. Hopkins, A. Foot, each $2; T. Alden, D.D., N. H. Griffin, E. Sherman, C. Brown, each $1; Mrs. Benjamin, J. Meachum, each 50 cents; E. Porter, J. Noble, each 25 cents 17 50
Lee, Mass.—E. Smith, $3; Geo. W. Platner, $2; Stephen Bradley, Joel Bradley, Amos Hulbert, E. S. May, S. S. May, Abner Taylor, Dr. H. Bartlett, H. Salin, each $1; E. Bullard, B. Weston, John R. Smith, J. C. Stevens, each 50 cents. For Af. Repos.: Stephen Bradley, Thos. B. M. Bradley, A. Hyde, each $1 .... 18 00

Cash Received at the Office for the African Repository. ($3.00.)

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mrs. Mary Bayles 1 00
Schuylerville, Sara. Co.—Rev. R. Losee 2 00

Payments for the New-York Colonization Journal. ($96.00.)

Boston—A. A. Williams 1 00
Worcester, Mass.—American Temperance House 1 00
Norwich, Conn.—J. E. D. Comstock 1 00
Tompkinsville, Staten Island—Dr. J. W. Sterling 1 00
Trumansburg—Herman Camp 50 00
New-York City—N. T. Eldridge, A. H. Pomroy, J. Morley, Wm. Allston, each $1 .... 4 00
To aid circulation 25 00
Cash by a friend 25 00
Do. do. 10 00

Total $1,275 15

EMANCIPATION.

We mentioned some time since the case of Mary Jane Bostick, a girl of 15 or 16, who was a slave in Florida, and George, a brother of Jane, who had escaped from his master and gone to the West Indies. The parents, John and Rhianna Bostick, were anxious to get the girl free, but her master would not part with her, unless George, the fugitive, should be paid for likewise. For the two he asked $1,000. The mother had recently received $700 from some source, and with her husband set about the task of raising the other $300 by appeals to the benevolent. The case was recommended by Rev. Dr. Stiles, of the Mercer street Presbyterian church, who had been acquainted with Mrs. Bostick in Savannah. We are happy to say that she has succeeded in raising the required amount, and that the whole family are now free, and intend going to Liberia by the next vessel. The mother called upon us yesterday, with her emancipated daughter, to receive our congratulations. There are two sons besides the one above mentioned. *We trust they will find in Liberia a pleasant home and real liberty.* It is plain to us that Liberia is destined to become a great nation, the centre of civilization and Christianization for the whole continent, so far as the African race are concerned. It is already the best place for the colored man, all things considered, which is to be found on the face of the earth.— *Journal of Commerce.*

The desire for freedom, while it induces many, in disregard of all their legal obligations to masters, as well as their moral obligations to wives, children, and parents, to abscond as felons, and thus to subject themselves to perpetual fear of apprehension and a life of insecurity, operates in other cases in a different way, and excites to hearty efforts at self-redemption, or for the redemption of friends.

These latter, acting in a way entirely unobjectionable, and for an object so highly prized by every American (*liberty*), have the good wishes and active sympathy of the whole community. It is not an uncommon thing for the owners to make large concessions in favor of such, by taking much less for them than the realizable value.

About two months since, one of these cases, referred to in the above article from the *Journal of Commerce*, was presented to the liberality of the citizens of New-York, in which a mother asked aid to liberate a son and daughter. Her appeal met a ready response; the money ($1,000) was placed to the credit of the master with a mercantile house in this city, and the day before Christmas she realized the result of many days' anxious effort, when it was announced that her daughter had safely arrived in a vessel from Florida. How much more of real happiness must liberty give, when thus *honorably* and *honestly* obtained, than when attended with the insecurity which perpetually haunts the *illegal fugitive.*

COMMERCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

The attention of the English has long since been directed to the commerce of Central Africa. This has been one of their avowed objects in the many arduous and disastrous attempts which they have made to explore the country. But with all their efforts, they have effected very little. An Englishman may still exclaim, as one of their writers did a few years ago, "We have failed most signally and completely, after spending so much treasure." (McQueen.) They attribute this failure, so far as regards the commerce of Central Africa, to the poverty of the country in commercial resources, and to the extreme insalubrity of the climate. But there are good reasons to believe that the English, after all, have come to a premature conclusion; and that it would have been, and would yet be, a comparatively easy task, to open an extensive and lucrative trade with Central Africa. The design of this paper is to show that Africa abounds in valuable commodities, which may be obtained without great difficulty.

The gold mines of this county have sent their tribute to the distant shores of the Mediterranean from time immemorial. In the time of Herodotus, gold dust was an article of commerce with the caravan merchants who visited the negro countries. He describes quite minutely the manner in which the natives obtained it, and the process is nearly the same as that practised by them at the present day." (Afric. Repos. xiii., 271.) If it were necessary, we might make it apparent, I suppose, that ancient commerce drew many other articles from Central Africa, as well as gold. But however this may be, it is well known that the interior of Africa now affords a variety of valuable exports, some of which find their way into every part of the civilized world. A number of facts and details on this subject are found in Macgregor's "Commercial Statistics." It appears that the Barbary States export to Europe considerable amounts of valuable commodities which are brought from the desert and from Sudan. In return they receive European goods, part of which are carried into the most interior portions of the continent, and sold several hundred per cent. above their original cost. "The articles required by Central Africa from the ports of the Mediterranean are furnished chiefly by Marseilles, Leghorn, Venice, Trieste, and the entrepots of Malta and Gibraltar." (M. de Montveran, as quoted by Macgregor, vol. ii., p. 300.) Among these articles, he enumerates silk manufactures, cotton cloths of various kinds, glass wares, false corals, coral beads, bracelets, gold lace, hardware, and tobacco.

Central Africa has considerable traffic not only with the Barbary States, but also with Egypt, with the eastern parts of the continent, and with the Atlantic coast. It is a fact worthy of particular notice, that a great part of the commodities exported from the Western Coast are produced in the interior. Dr. Hall has very justly asserted that "the natives on the coast are for the most part only factors of the people in the interior, having no capital of their own to trade on." The white traders on the African coast receive their profits from the partially civilized nations in the interior, who are the principal producers and consumers; but hitherto this traffic has been clumsily conducted, through the agency of the degraded barbarians on the coast. No one can doubt the advantages which would result from a direct trade with the interior by means of the Niger. The caravan trade with Barbary, Egypt, the coast, &c., would soon be greatly diminished, if not annihilated.

As the exports of Central Africa always pass into the hands of ignorant barbarians, it is impossible to estimate their amount. But we may say that all the ascertained facts on this subject are comparable to grains of gold glittering in their native bed of sand. Little as we know of the country, we are sure that it has immense resources. We quote again from Macgregor, whose statistics, however, embrace some articles which belong principally to the coast. "From 90,000 to 100,000 quintals of palm oil, valued at £100,000, are annually exported to Great Britain for the soap manufacture." Gum Senegal is exported to different countries, to the amount of 25,000 quintals, "which, at £4, amounts to £100,000." "The English and French each export about 52,000 kilogrammes of wax from Senegal, of the value of £4,120." "Copper ore is taken from Mandara and the Mountains of the Moon, and exported to the coast by caravans." "Gold dust is an important article of commerce." There are four principal gold districts, and "the product of these is estimated at from 60,000 to 70,000 ounces, at £4 per ounce." Large quantities are exported to Morocco. The natives also manufacture it into beautiful chains and other ornaments for themselves. Many parts of the country abound in iron, which is wrought with considerable skill by the natives. In one region are seven towns, almost wholly employed in the manufacture of iron and steel.

"The value of the articles exported from Central Africa to Morocco has been estimated at £2,000,000, but this is probably exaggerated." In fact, it is not possible even to approximate the value of these exports. Some notion of their extent may be formed, however, by a glance at the caravan trade. Macgregor speaks chiefly of the trade on the Sahara. "These vast deserts are traversed by six lines of commercial communication, by means of caravans, generally consisting of from 1,800 to 2,000 camels; five of these go from north to south, and one from east to west" (Vol. ii., p. 299.) He might have added to it a multitude of other caravans, of all sizes and descriptions, are constantly traversing the country in every direction. We may also mention the canoe trade on the lower Niger and Shary, and in the vicinity of Timbuctoo. Caille relates that this great mart stands several miles from the Niger, and that its port on the river contains 1,200 inhabitants, who are wholly employed in transporting merchandise to and from the city. Many of the canoes are boats of considerable size, and in the low country they are often armed with a six-pounder in the bow.

On page 314, *et seq.*, Mr. Macgregor gives tabular views of the exports of Great Britain to Western Africa, from which we may infer something of the amount of African produce received in return. In one year these exports amounted to almost £3,000,000. In this estimate, no account is taken of the trade between the Western Coast and France, Portugal, and other countries. The value of a few of the principal articles exported was nearly as follows:—Unmanufactured tobacco, £1,600,000; beads, £330,000; cotton goods, £260,000; arms, powder, &c., £104,000. It may be interesting to an American to observe, that the finest leaf tobacco of Virginia is more in demand than any other article. Doubtless, if they had opportunity, the Africans would annually purchase the whole crop of Virginia. But this profitable branch of business is taken out of the hands of the Americans by their more enterprising neighbors, the English.

From the statements which we have now made, it is evident that the failure of the English to open a direct trade with Central Africa cannot be justly attributed to a want of valuable productions in the country. These are abundant, as their own standard authors declare. Yet when English expeditions ascended the Niger and Shary, they found no commercial cities in which the productions of the country were accumulated. But did they expect to find cities of this character? It is well known that there are many commercial cities in the country, some of whose marts are, thirty or forty miles in length, and whose markets are annually visited by thousands of persons from distant places. But these cities are not on the rivers, because the greater part of African commerce is carried on by means of caravans, and not by inland navigation. While the disappointed English were groping about the dirty towns of the low country, looking for a traffic which had never been there, the wealth of Africa was being transported by thousands of camels and other means of conveyance, along every public road of the interior, and far away to Egypt and Nubia, to the Barbary States, to the Western Coast, and to the distant nations which border on the Indian Ocean. Yet the men who ascended the Niger were discouraged by the apparent poverty of the country, (though they saw but little of it,) as if they had never been informed that the productions of Africa are not brought to the rivers to be conveyed to the sea in steamboats. If they had gone into the heart of the country and established factories, and had sent boats up the rivers every winter, it is quite reasonable to believe that the course of the caravan trade would, by this time, have been almost entirely changed, and that the streams of Central Africa would have been the highway of a valuable traffic. But the English came to a hasty and mistaken conclusion, and abandoned their pursuit. In consequence, this wide field for commercial enterprise yet lies open. The French have thought of reaching it by means of caravans across the desert from Algiers. M. de Montveren correctly supposes that such a trade "would enrich the inhabitants of the kingdom of Algiers," and "would have a great effect upon the civilization of Africa." The English also have not forgotten their defeat, nor their old desire to find a direct highway to the wealth of the interior. It may be regarded as certain that they will discover the means of correcting their former mistakes, unless this discovery is first made by others. The establishment of a direct and permanent trade with Central Africa will speedily follow.

The commerce of the United States with Africa has never been extensive. We have permit the English to make large profits on the productions of our own country—principally tobacco and certain cotton fabrics—which the African trade demands. How long shall it be told that the Americans neglect to become competitors in a valuable trade which lies so near our doors, and requires the peculiar productions of our country? It is now in the power of American merchants to make a large part of this trade their own. Let factories be established in the great commercial cities of the interior, and on the rivers; let the productions of the country be purchased and sent to the ocean in steamers every winter; and it will not be long before the caravan trade to the Mediterranean and other places would be greatly diminished; and the Niger and Shary will drain the whole interior of the continent of its wealth. The navigators of these streams will reap the golden harvest.

One effect of a direct trade with Central Africa would be an increase of its valuable productions. At present, we may suppose that many of these are unknown to commerce, and others are very imperfectly developed. Even the gold mines are but sparingly wrought *once a year*, at a certain season. Most of the vegetable productions, which might be valuable in commerce, are still more neglected. Of the natural capabilities of this extensive country, which adds so little to the wealth of the world, travellers speak in the most enthusiastic terms. "It cannot admit of a doubt," says Park, "that all the rich and valuable productions, both of the East and West Indies, might easily be naturalized, and brought to the utmost perfection in the tropical parts of this immense continent. Nothing is wanted, but the care and example, to enlighten the minds of the natives, and instruction, to enable them to direct their industry to proper objects. It is not possible for me to behold the wonderful fertility of the soil; the vast herds of cattle, proper both for labor and for food; and a variety of other circumstances favorable to *colonisation* and agriculture; and to reflect withal on the means which present themselves of a *vast inland navigation*, without lamenting that a country, so abundantly gifted and favored by nature, should remain in its present neglected and savage state." No one can doubt the correctness of Mr. Park's views. Let commerce, civilization, and Christianity shower their blessings upon this great country, and it will expand before the world as bright as the fabled Hesperian gardens.

The character of the people is such as to invite the approach of merchants and philanthropists. They are naturally fond of traffic. "Men, women, and children, trade in every direction." Many of them are eminent among heathens for certain noble virtues, as kindness, hospitality, and honesty. This assertion might be proven by quotations from many writers. A very favorable trait in their character is their frank and childlike simplicity. They acknowledge their ignorance and desire to learn. Many an African heart has glowed with joy when the traveller has told that white people would come and trade with them and instruct them. On this subject we might relate some affecting anecdotes. The desire to be taught in arts, science, and religion, appears to be regularly, and in some places rapidly, increasing. In fact, the progress of these African tribes has been upward for some centuries. Without the aid of intercourse with Europeans, they have struggled through the deepest barbarism, and have attained some degree of civilization. It can scarcely be doubted that a crisis has now arrived in their history. This desire of inquiry and improvement has been aroused among them; they are absolutely calling on the whites for knowledge; and at last the world seems almost ready to enter earnestly into an effort to ameliorate their condition. There is hope that the day is not distant when the rude kingdoms of Africa will begin to take their station among the improved nations of the earth.

Africa, however, is not like other countries, which we may enter at pleasure: It is a country "whose land the rivers have spoiled." No country has so many extensive unhealthy districts as Africa, especially on the coast and near the great rivers. It is this circumstance, more than any other, which has repressed the ardor of the English. But it is safe to assert that their expeditions have not been conducted with necessary prudence. Park's unfortunate expedition set out, contrary to the dictates of his judgment, about the commencement of the rainy season, and the habits of his followers were such as might promise security against the ravages of the fever. They *all died*, about forty in number, during a march of five or six hundred miles. We pass over other attempts, all of which were disastrous, and notice the expeditions which were dispatched up the Niger. Here, again, we meet with evidence that the English have not yet understood the means of success in Africa. A gentleman who accompanied the first Niger expedition, complains thus: "Having now advanced upwards of three hundred miles into the interior in search of a comparatively healthier station than those along the coast, and being obliged to sum up my investigation in this single sentence, I have found none. I feel no small portion of grief and sorrow." But it is really astonishing that this gentleman ever indulged such hopes as it seems he did; or that he was in the least disappointed, when he saw that the banks of the lower Niger were unfavorable to health. Every one should know that the alluvial swamps and putrid lagoons of tropical rivers inevitably produce sickness. But this fact the English appear to have forgotten, when they were looking for healthy situations about the delta of the Niger. Hence, at the end of these awkward expeditions, they fell readily into the conclusion that "white men cannot live in Central Africa." But the climate of the highlands has not been tested. What place is more sickly than Chagres, or more healthy than the table lands of South America? It is not unreasonable to hope that health may be enjoyed even in Africa. The elevated and temperate districts in the interior, strown with granite, and watered by mountain streams, may yet afford the white man a comfortable home. To these regions, the most civilized and interesting in Africa, enterprising young men might be sent to make the experiment. If they should succeed in establishing a regular trade, they would enrich their principals, themselves, and Africa.

The most favorable time for navigating the lower Niger is from January to April. The rainy season is sickly, and the commencement of the dry must be so, of course, owing to the great quantity of low lands left exposed to the sun. But even if the climate should prove very unfavorable to whites at all times and in all places, still a direct trade with the interior would not be impracticable. Boats might be manned and officered by acclimated blacks from Liberia; the trading establishments in the interior might be committed to the same class; and in a word, companies might be formed, partly of Americans and partly of Liberians, leaving the transactions in Africa to the latter. But when we remember how many white men have lived in Africa, even on the coast, we cannot yet suppose that they will be unable to live in the interior. We may venture to hope that the day is not distant when benevolent and honorable Americans may be found in every part of the country, some preaching, others teaching arts and sciences, and others engaged in legitimate traffic, but all conducing to the improvement and happiness of the natives.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

CONTRABAND.

We perceive that Captain Murray, an English trader on the coast, is at his old tricks. While Liberia was a colony he did all he could by violence and calumny to embroil the people of Liberia with the British Government, and now, disregarding all treaties, he defiantly contemns the Republic, and even incites the native chiefs to violate their treaties. We hope his employers and the British Government will strike see that his course is speedily stopped.

Report says that an English barque is landing goods somewhere in the vicinity of Sinoo, contrary to law. We hope the report is unfounded; as we know the Government is desirous of maintaining a good understanding with foreign traders.

Mr. Herald:—Not long since it was intimated to me that the government and people of Liberia are charged in England with placing unnecessary restrictions upon British commerce; that the laws of Liberia, instead of encouraging the intercourse of British merchants, are calculated to have a contrary effect." Now it is not for me to deny the existence, in Liberia, of laws regulating navigation and commerce upon the Liberia coast; I do deny that such laws are more restrictive, or less calculated to encourage commercial intercourse than the maritime laws of any other country; and for the truth of this assertion I appeal to those British, American, and German merchants who are constantly in the ports of Liberia. The Liberian Government, in the performance of a necessary, just, and natural right, forbids the landing of merchandise upon the Liberian coast otherwise than at ports of entry—except under special permits, for goods on which the tariff duties have been paid. If this can be tortured into an "unnecessary restriction upon British commerce," I have yet to learn the rudiments of the principles of commercial intercourse. Nor do these laws affect British, more than the commerce of other foreign countries. No; but the fact is, there are one or two, I believe not more, British traders on our coast, who raise objections against the operation of our revenue laws, and who have not hesitated to evade them whenever an opportunity has offered for them to do so; and it is presumed that it is to their owners in England we are indebted for the charges referred to above. It is not my intention to charge those merchants with a wilful design to injure us in the estimation of our English friends. It is believed, indeed it is known, that their servants trading on our coast have for some time past been misrepresenting the people of Liberia to their owners. But it is to be hoped that their owners, when such representations are made, will investigate the charges before they give credence to them, and publish them to the world.

The people of Liberia are under too many obligations to the Government and people of England to adopt any unnecessary restrictive measures against British commerce, or in any way endanger the good feeling so generally manifested in England for the welfare of Liberia; and it is with no little regret that they hear such unfavorable and unfounded reports circulated respecting them.

I intend, Mr. Herald, on another occasion to say more on this subject if you will permit me. Yours, &c.

CITIZEN.

Monrovia, Aug. 27th, 1850.

GRAND BASSA, September 4th, 1850.

Mr. Herald:—My only apology for addressing you at this time is, that I am somewhat sensitive on whatever has a tendency to interrupt the harmony of our citizens, and the just operation of our laws. I have just received intelligence, which has given me positively relief on the Captain David Murray, since the arrival of his last vessel, has, as usual, been making misrepresentations and false statements up and down our coast. He is telling the chiefs that his vessel has brought out instructions to him from England to procure the signatures of all the chiefs along the coast, who wish to place themselves under the protection of the British Government, and that he is authorized to purchase all the land that has not been sold to the Liberia Government, and that the Government has determined that British traders shall be allowed to trade directly with the chiefs without accounting to any Liberian Custom House for duties, &c.; and that his vessel has brought out dispatches to the English Commodore on this station to that effect.

He has had a number of chiefs on board his vessel, nearly all, I believe, between Tobacconee and Trade-town; some of whom, I understand, have signed instruments—it is said deeds of conveyance for land having prior dates to the Liberia Government. I presume he had no great difficulty in obtaining such deeds. The natives, we all know, would sell their land fifty times over, (after the first sale,) if any one were fool enough to pay them for it. He has given out that he will return to this River in March next, and to inform me that they are firing guns and carousing from Grand Bassa Point to Trade-town, and how far below I don't know.

I would not have you think that I entertain any idea that Murray has any such instructions, or that the English Government will sustain him in his unjustifiable course. I am no lawyer, but I have in my life read a few paragraphs of international law, which teach me that such conduct is improper and reprehensible, and would not be tolerated in any other government.

My object in writing this is to call the attention of the proper authorities to this subject, that a check may be put to Murray's conduct, and the subversive influence he is exerting counteracted. There is no question that he is sowing, or endeavoring so to do, discord and disaffection among the citizens of this Republic.

Nothing is more clear than that the citizens of one government have no right to enter the territories of another and use means to disaffect the citizens thereof with impunity—this Capt. Murray is trying to do. Why should it be tolerated here?

I trust that our Government appreciates the friendship of the English Government. This has been manifested in the forbearance with, and privileges granted to, British traders upon our coast. Of this I do not mean to complain. The course, perhaps, was commendable. But while the Government is manifesting its friendly disposition towards British traders, regard must be had to our own interest, our own safety, and the majesty of the laws. The time has come that we should be foreigners no longer. We know our duties, and we know them. I am loth to believe that even Murray's owners will countenance such conduct towards an indulgent people. The fact is that Murray has been so long upon this coast, and unrestrained by law, that he thinks himself above the law.

Your most obedient servant,

JUSTICE

Mr. Herald:—You may imagine the mortification and pain I have suffered at hearing the rumors now rife among us, that Captain D. Murray is not only landing goods upon our coast in violation of the express injunction of our maritime laws, but is inciting the native citizens of Liberia to disobedience to the laws, and to insubordination to them. I am loth to believe that even Murray's owners will countenance such conduct towards an indulgent people. The fact is that Murray has been so long upon this coast, and unrestrained by law, that he thinks himself above the law.

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Your most obedient servant,

JUSTICE

Monrovia, September 19th, 1850.

We sincerely hoped, under our new organization, that our laws would be observed and respected; and that our infant government would be entirely relieved from the annoyances, interruptions, and frequent violations of foreign traders visiting our coast. Such, however,—which we sincerely regret,—seems not to be the case, as our readers will observe by reference to the communications of "Justice" and "Citizen," in this paper.

We know Capt. David Murray; and also know, if we are permitted to judge by his past conduct towards our citizens, that, for many years, he has not entertained any good feelings for Liberia. Why, is perhaps best known to himself—but we shall not go into any explanation, as previous, to account for his ill-feeling. It may not, however, be out of place to remark that, so far as we are informed, it has not been produced by any injustice having been done him, at any time, either by the people or the authorities of Liberia, unless, which seems after all to be the principal cause of hostility, the competition of Liberian traders has, in some degree, interfered with his pecuniary interests along the coast. For the last fifteen years, this bold Captain David Murray has been menacing and bullying the people of Liberia. Neither Cooper nor Hunter nor Canneenan has forgotten the wanton destruction of his property at Trade-town, at Cestors, and, we think, at Manna, many years ago, by this said Captain David Murray. But these were days of yore; and we had hoped that he, as all other traders—English, American, French and German—have done, as far as we know, would cease his opposition to the Government, conform to her laws, and carry on a profitable trade with her citizens.

We know that it is the earnest wish of the Government that the most friendly relations should exhsist between the Government and people of Liberia and foreign traders, and that every indulgence has been extended to foreigners to encourage harmonious intercourse. But Captain Murray alone remains incorrigible. And why such obstinacy and determined rancor we cannot imagine. We have no idea that he is prompted by ulterior views. They are men of high character and enlightened principle, and would not give their sanction to such a course of conduct. Nor is it at all probable that he is even encouraged, much less authorized to tamper with our citizens, and defy our laws, by Her Majesty's Government. So we opine that "Juan" will dismiss his fears on that score. The only conclusion that we have been able to arrive at is, that Murray, acting upon his own responsibility, has made up his mind to sacrifice something in an effort to produce a rupture between us and Her Majesty's Government, and, if possible, alienate the sympathies of our English friends. In this, however, we venture to affirm, he will find himself mistaken. Our Government will act prudently, but firmly. And while she will create no just cause of dispute, she will teach Captain Murray to respect her laws.—*Liberia Herald.*

From the Washington Republic

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

LETTER OF REV. MR. GURLEY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10th, 1850.

My Dear Sir:—Anxious thought for many years on the subject of African Colonization, and all my observations during my recent visit to the Republic of Liberia, have led me to the conclusion that no higher duty is imposed by Providence upon the Government of the United States, than that of encouraging and aiding the voluntary establishment of our free people of color on the African coast. Whether we regard their interests or our own, reasons, numerous, various, and full of beneficence, are suggested for their emigration to the land of their fathers. The greatest of these reasons is undoubtedly the good to be accomplished, through their influence and labors, in the civilization of Africa, a work the mightiest and the most honorable which remains to be accomplished in the progress of the human race.

The establishment of the line of steamers which you contemplate under the auspices of the United States Government will be among the most sure and efficient means that can be devised in the promotion of this vast and most benevolent enterprise, by making known to our free people of color the rich and unbounded inheritance of honor, wealth, liberty, and general prosperity, which is open to them in Africa, by disclosing to the American people the motives which should dispose them to assist their emigration, thus uniting the sentiments of the white and colored races in the United States in a scheme advantageous to both, limited in its benefits to neither, but encompassing in its philanthropy one entire quarter of the world, and that the most miserable, and certainly, if less directly, all her dispersed and afflicted children.

Having become personally acquainted with the climate, soil, resources, people, and government of the Republic of Liberia, I feel assured that the diffusion of correct information in regard to that country will increase ten-fold the interest now felt by the white and colored race in the United States, in the destiny of that free, independent, and Christian State. There, will it soon be seen, is the inviting field for the intelligence, the enterprise, the energy, the philanthropy, and the renown of the sons of Africa; and with them once there, established as a virtuous, industrious, agricultural, and commercial people, our only rivalry will be which shall most excel in offices of good-will, which derive largest advantages from the interchange of commodities, and the reciprocation of those benefits which ever mutually attend the friendly commercial intercourse of nations. I cannot believe that our Government will long withhold its favor from Liberia, or hesitate to adopt efficient measures to aid such of our free people of color as may aspire to an unembarrassed position, and the distinction of becoming benefactors to their race, in securing a free, happy, and honorable home within its limits.

I have the honor to be, my dear sir,

Very faithfully yours, R. R. GURLEY.

Geo. N. Sanders, Esq.

French Massacres in Africa.—Repeated acts of faithlessness and barbarity have made the war in Algeria, which has now continued twenty years, and will probably continue twenty more, one of the most terrible, bloody and disgraceful on record. Its true history has never been written, and will never be written, by any Frenchman. I have heard from soldiers and officers who were eye-witnesses, or were in Algeria at the time, facts which make the blood curdle with horror. It is sufficient, at present, to refer to *the well-known fact of the suffocation, by smoke, of eighteen hundred Arabs, many of them women and children, in the cavern of Darus. The French troops* surrounded the mouth of the cavern and shot down every one that succeeded in making his way over the immense pile of blazing fagots. Book men tell us that human nature has grown much better than it used to be, and that war has lost its chief horrors. These optimists may have some of their conceit of modern times taken out of them by a diligent study of the French war in Algeria, and the English war in Africa.

Has Catholic France improved since St. Bartholomew's day?

J. A. Gray, Printer, 79 Fulton, cor. Gold St.

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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

ACCOUNT OF THE GREBO TRIBE

At Cape Palmas, extending thirty miles along the coast from the Cavalla to Fishtown river.

BY THE REV. J. PAYNE.

THE Greboes emigrated probably about one hundred and fifty years ago, to the territory now occupied by them, from the leeward coast. The point of their debarkation was just below Grand Bereby. They lived a short distance from the coast, and constituted part of a tribe still living in that region, and known as the "Worebo." A crowded population appears to have led to the emigration.

The name *Grebo* is composed of *Gre* and *bo*. The latter designates a class, (e. g. degŭ, a doctor; degŭ-bo, doctors.) The former, "Gre," is the name of a species of monkey which leap with remarkable agility. In getting off from the shore at the time of emigration, it appears that many canoes were capsized. The Grebo word for capsize is *wore*, and hence those who capsized and remained were called *Worebo*. Those who were successful in embarking—leaping over the waves like the "*Gre*," were styled *Grebo*.

The Greboes, proceeding up the coast in their canoes, landed at different points as they became tired; and where they found water, formed small settlements. The coast at that time appears to have been uninhabited; only at Cape Palmas, tradition relates that a small settlement of whites was found. These were probably Portuguese and slave-traders. The first settlements of the Greboes in this region were not permanent. They proceeded at different times up the coast until they reached Grand Sestres, where contact with other tribes, and a partial accession from them, produced a modification of the language and of the tribe. At length, directed by an oracle, the scattered settlements of the Greboes retraced their steps to the leeward. The great body proceeded at once and settled at Cape Palmas; although subsequently considerable numbers followed, and became engrafted into the tribe. From Cape Palmas, (Berina See,) Rocktown (Tasch) was colonized; and subsequently, after considerable intervals, Grahwah (Blege) and the river Cavalla towns (Wattah and Koblah.) Again, from Rocktown were colonized Middleton, (Lede,) Fishtown, (Wah,) and Half Cavalla, (Bwede.) The names here given are those of the seven principal Grebo towns, having an aggregate population of about twenty-five thousand.

The *constitution* of the Grebo tribe is patriarchal, although the government is almost purely democratic. There are in it twelve families, as in the case of the ancient people of God, deriving their names, probably, from the emigrant patriarch or father. Their appellatives are Nykabo, Grebo, &c. In nearly every one of the Grebo settlements above enumerated, there are parts of these families, having in each case their distinct head man or patriarch. This patriarch usually occupies a particular portion of the town, with his sons, grandsons, and relatives around him. The male members of these deposit with the patriarch a portion of the money which they accumulate, and the latter in return pays the betrothment money (about $20) for their wives, as well as the fines and expenses, from any source, to which they may be liable.

Besides these duties to their relatives with whom they are connected, the patriarchs collectively constitute an upper court or senate in the body politic. To this body belongs the right of originating plans for promoting the public weal; to them are referred questions involving international rights and relations in the premises, and by them claims growing out of such relations are met. Indeed, in all matters of grave interest, whether domestic or foreign, the voice of the patriarchs must be heard.

But the most influential class in every Grebo community is the Sedibo. This is most emphatically "the house of representatives," the *popular* house, for it is composed of all males beyond the age of 18 to 20, except the patriarchs. Usually, as soon as a young man is married and has a house, he pays into the treasury of the "Sedibo" a bullock, goat, half bushel of rice, and thenceforth, unless convicted of witchcraft, is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Sedibo. These are by no means inconsiderable. They combine the legislative and the executive powers; for although the patriarchs may originate and advise, the Sedibo—the people in lawful assembly—must discuss and resolve, before any action can be had or law passed, and they meet and make laws at any time, and in relation to almost any thing. They meet and decide that a man has stolen something, and for the offense make him pay a fowl, or all that he possesses, according to their temper towards him. They determine that a certain man has been guilty of witchcraft, and give him gĕdu (sassy-wood) and kill him. The fines imposed by this body are *divided according to hereditary right*. Thus, for example, if a bullock is slaughtered, (fines are almost always paid in something to eat,) one man by hereditary right takes the *shoulder*, another the *neck*, &c. These rights owe their origin to the same causes as the titles in Europe. They were given to ancestors for some services rendered, or by some powerful prince, and have thence come down in lineal descent to posterity.

The same principle prevails in respect to offices, of which there are four principal ones in every Grebo community. These are the Woraba, Bodiă, Ibadia, and Tĕbawa. The former two are taken from the class of "Nyekbade," or patriarchs—the latter from the Sedibo.

The *Woraba* (literally town's father) is the oldest or most influential patriarch, lineally descended from the founder of the town. In the assembly of the patriarchs he takes precedence of all others, and has the largest share of all the perquisites of this body.

The *Bodiă* appertains to one family; but this is by appointment of an ancient oracle. The Bodiă, and, in fact, the other two offices of which I am to speak, though belonging to particular families, are only conferred upon those designated by some oracle consulted in reference to the appointment. The Bodiă, more than anything else, resembles the office of high priest among the Jews. The individual having been designated who is to fill the office, on an appointed day he is installed by a long ceremony, too tedious to describe. The leading features are, a sacrifice of a goat to the Kur, (demons and departed spirits,) the blood of which *is sprinkled* around and inside the door-posts of the Bodiă's house. The Bodiă is shaven, clad in a new garment, has a tiger's tooth tied around his head, (this is a common ornament of gentlemen,) has a monkey's skin prepared to be placed always beneath him when he sits, and *he is anointed*. The house in which he lives is called, from this circumstance, the Te-kai, (the anointed house.) During the ceremony, the patriarchs of the several families, in order, give the Bodiă elect their respective charges. In substance these are:—"Let trade be active; cause the earth to bring forth abundantly; let health prevail; drive war far away; let witchcraft be kept in abeyance," &c. Poor man! he has a load put upon him, which it is not wonderful he can be borne only a short time. During his continuance in office he resides in the Te-kai, a house built by all the people. He keeps the public gregree and idols, and *feeds them* with rice and oil *every new moon*. In making sacrifices for the town to departed friends and demons, he officiates as high priest. He cannot sleep in any other house in town but his own; he may not drink water on the highway; he may not eat while a corpse is in town; he must *not mourn for the dead*; he must not sit on the same bench. If he dies while in office (the ring put on his ankle, at his inauguration, having been previously taken off and placed on that of some member of his family) he must be buried in the stillness of the night; none but the most important public functionaries hearing of it, and none mourning for him when his death is made public. All Grebo Bodiăs, too, must be buried on the island off Cape Palmas, if they have died a natural death. If they have been killed by gĕdu, (sassy-wood,) they must be buried beneath a running stream of water.

The *nominal power* of the Bodiă is very great, as he has a veto on all questions brought before the people; but in practice is very limited, for he dares not act contrary to the popular will, which he is, therefore, very careful to ascertain. In truth, of all offices that of the Bodiă is most comfortless. This arises from the superstitious notions and expectations connected with the office. It has been before stated, that, at his inauguration, he is charged with matters which God alone controls—*with Providence*. It follows that whenever adversity of any kind befalls the country, the Bodiă is held responsible for it. "He has made witch"—this is the solution, and many a poor incumbent has paid the penalty with his life. It is no wonder that this highest office in the people's gift is far from being desired, and that in most instances, when the oracle has designated the individual, they have almost to "take him by force and make him king." The two remaining offices, *Tĕbawa* and *Ibadia*, appertain to the Sedibo, and on a vacancy occurring are filled in the same manner as that of Bodiă. These, too, are hereditary in families. In the assembly of the Sedibo, their assent must be obtained to any measure in order to be carried into effect; though, as in the case of the Bodiă, this assent is rather the expression of the popular will than the guide of it. The most important duties of these officers devolve upon them in time of war. Then the *Ibadia* must always *lead*; and in case of retreat or defeat, the latter must always bring up the rear, or cover the retreat. They are consequently posts of the greatest danger. In reward for their services they have, by hereditary right, a large share of all perquisites of the Sedibo.

The third class into which every Grebo community is divided is the *Kedibo*. This is composed of youths and boys between the ages of 18 and 11 to 12. A small initiation fee admits any one of initiable age to this class. They have a treasury, a kind of head, usually selected from among the elder Sedibo, to take care of their property. They have meetings, at which they discuss subjects of which they have the control, but are subject to the direction of the Sedibo in all important matters.

The *Kimbo* includes children from 6 to 11 years of age. Theirs is a separate organization, although their rights and privileges are of more limited character. Their chief perquisites are those obtained for their collective services in busy seasons. But it is wonderful to witness the stormy debates of *putting pepper in their eyes*, beating them, &c.

There is a curious secret association or society to be found in every Grebo community, styled Kwi-iru, or "children of departed spirits." Although it is attempted to keep every thing connected with this association concealed, it is known to be composed of persons of almost all ages in the community, except children. They have a "father," as he is called, but he is never visible or known except to members of the society. When, as is rarely the case, the "Kwi-iru" appear in the day, the "father" is always so masked as to be perfectly disguised. The night, however, is the usual time for this strange association to go abroad; often at midnight, on the outskirts of the town, or in the adjoining bush, a sudden, discordant shrieking, whistling, yelling, hideous noise bursts forth, as if scores of spirits had been let loose from the lower world, and as if their object was to frighten man from the earth. In a tumultuous body they run around and through the town. Women and children fly affrighted into their houses and close them up, for a heavy fine would be the penalty of their seeing and being seen by the mysterious visitors. If in their wild revellings they fancy to want any thing from any one, they surround his house and there remain yelling, dancing, screaming, and threatening until their demand is granted.

The avowed object of the association is to seek and to punish *witches* and *wizards*. These are said to be particularly active in practising their arts at night. They strip themselves naked and go to the houses of those whose lives they seek; and especially is it their delight to visit and dance on the graves of those whom they have succeeded in killing by their enchantments. Wo, then, be to the man or woman who is seen walking around or through the towns in the night! The Kwi-iru pounce upon them, carry them to a house prepared for the purpose, put them in the top of it, where they are smoked until next day about 10 o'clock, or the usual time for subjecting them to the universal African test, "gĕdu," or sassy-wood. Early in the morning, an official of the Kwi-iru is dispatched to the forest to get the bark of the gĕdu tree. This arrived, the accused person is taken by the Kwi-iru to the field, there, in the presence of the assembled town's people, to be subjected to the test. The officer of the body beats the bark in a mortar, pours water into it, then turns it out in a wooden bowl, and calls for the accused to come forward and drink. Holding the bowl in his hand, he looks towards the east, and says, in substance: "O God! O God! O God! O God! I invoke thee four times! If this person be innocent, cause him to vomit this gĕdu and escape. If he be guilty, may it kill him." The accused takes the bowl and repeats the same words. He then takes the potion. Immediately after doing this he starts to town, escorted by one or more members of the Kwi-iru, and followed by the multitude. The former, after reaching town, keep near the accused, and force him to walk incessantly until it is ascertained that the gĕdu does not affect him, or he falls down suddenly dead, a victim to the poison. As soon as this takes place, a fiendish shout rends the air: "The witch is found—he is killed." Tied by the feet, the dead body is dragged out on the beach, where it lies for some hours exposed to the insults of the populace. Before the relations are permitted to bury it, they must purchase it from the Kwi-iru for a bullock, or something equivalent.

The Kwi-iru, as a kind of police, are often employed by the Sedibo to administer gĕdu, in cases where persons are accused of witchcraft, either by them or by the Deyăbo.

This last word, *Deyăbo*, designates the most remarkable class among the Greboes. They are the life and soul of their superstitions. They are commonly called in English, *doctors* or *devil men*. Neither term, however, conveys a correct impression. They are possessed, or suppose themselves possessed, by a "Ku," demon or spirit, under whose inspiration they act and give the responses. They, in fact, do exhibit the peculiarities of those mentioned in Scripture as "possessed." They are "thrown down on the ground," they "gnash with their teeth," they appear dead while they utter strange unearthly words, "they pine away." Whenever any of the above marks appear in an individual, he is said to be "possessed," and is at once placed with an old "Deyă" to be instructed in the arts and mysteries of the profession. The novitiate lasts from one to three days, according to circumstances. During this time, the candidate wears no other covering than some grass tied with a cord around the loins. He does not wash. He has no connection with his wife; sleeps apart, eats apart, &c. When the instructing Deyă is satisfied with his proficiency, and the candidate's family get a bullock ready to pay for his education, a day is appointed for inducting him into office. This is quite a long ceremony. The principal features only will be here given. The test of the reality of his possession is very singular. A fowl or duck is killed, and the head cut off; some of the blood of this is put on the candidate's eye, and the head is then taken away and thrown into the bushes. The candidate is now sent to find it. If he succeeds, his possession is real; if not, he is deceived. The latter case, however, seldom occurs, as good care is taken that the head shall be found, and the candidate is escorted by his relatives (usually on the back of one of them) to the place of ceremony. There he is divested of his filthy hair and habiliments; is clothed in the usual dress of his class, furnished with a stock of greegrees and charms, and taken home by his relatives.

Established at home, he is a most wonderful character. Under the inspiration of his demon there is nothing which he cannot find out—nothing which he cannot do. Distance is annihilated. From hundreds of miles the secrets of hearts are known and revealed. Hidden acts of witchcraft are brought to light. The potent spells and charms of the Deyă control winds, rain, pestilence, health, wealth, life and death. There is no good sought nor ill deprecated for which he does not at once provide a specific greegree. But it is especially in reference to witchcraft that the powers of the Deyăbo are invoked and exercised. This is *the* great evil of the country—the one most practised—the most feared. To guard against this, the Deyăbo make charms for the persons of individuals, for their houses, for the town, for the country. By consulting their demons they are supposed to be able at once to designate the witch or wizard in any particular case, and the word of a Deyă is taken, ordinarily, as sufficient proof that the party accused is guilty, or rather as sufficient ground for subjecting him to trial by gĕdu. This fact, in connection with the popular belief that death, in all cases—except those of infants and very aged men—is caused by witchcraft, causes a general fear through the whole community whenever one dies; for *any one in town* is liable to be arrested at any moment, and subjected to the dread ordeal of gĕdu upon the mere ipse dixit of a Deyă.

There is one singular—and I may add hopeful—feature connected with this, at first sight most preposterous and wicked system. When the Deyă has consulted his demon and prepared his charms, it is common with him to say, "Now, nyena ba wenh, (if God wills,) this will accomplish the good you seek, but not otherwise." Indeed, the intelligent Greboes contend that the whole system of the Deyăbo is by *appointment of God*. The Deyă is their means of access to God; the Deyă, speaking by his demon, *conveys the voice of God*.

Such is the most intelligent view of the system of the Greboes' superstition. But it contains within itself the elements of its own destruction: for the Greboes believe that God is *holy* and *true*; but the Deyăbo, they know by experience, *are all vicious, and all speak lies*. It is not wonderful, therefore, that, in the light of the gospel, the system is losing its hold, and the Deyăbo their influence upon the people.

The *moral character* of the Greboes is substantially that given in the first chapter of Romans—that of man everywhere left to himself. But it is surprising, in their case, to see how much that is outwardly good and pleasant can coexist with the inwardly corrupt, and, indeed, how the latter contributes to the manifestation of the former. It has been stated that witchcraft (by which is meant the accomplishing of any object by magical preparations) is generally practised. The people are also, of course, all *revengeful*, and witchcraft affords the means of revenging themselves; and as all are conscious of evil, *all fear evil*; and this fear is the chief cause of the great courtesy which really characterizes the Greboes in their intercourse with each other.

The *physical character* of the Greboes is not inferior to that of any tribe on the west coast of Africa. This may be readily inferred from the fact that they are eagerly sought by vessels of war, as well as by traders. The class known on the coast as Kroomen, (Croomen, or Crewmen,) are, in fact, a large portion of them. Cape Palmas or Grebo people. A great many of them are to be found in Sierra Leone, and, indeed, in many of the foreign settlements from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon river.

Their *intellectual character* corresponds with the physical. In our schools the children learn rapidly. In the meetings and councils of the Sedibo and people, which I have attended, I have been struck with the order, decorum, and mental acumen displayed. In grave assemblies each man has his place and his time to speak; when this arrives, he stands up, usually holds a long staff in his hand, and asks attention by saying "Bateo," (Attend, all;) the assembly responds "Bate," (We attend;) after he has finished, the next in order takes the staff, and proceeds in like manner. And in examining evidence they are most thorough; and keen indeed must be the foreign casuist who can get the advantage of them on matters coming within the range of their knowledge and experience.

The geographical position of the Greboes, in connection with their physical and intellectual character, affords ground to hope that they are destined to be instruments of extreme good amongst the numerous tribes in their vicinity. They are situated at the mouth of the Cavalla river, navigable for canoes and boats about seventy miles, and having on its banks some twelve tribes. With these tribes the Greboes have daily intercourse, and they speak dialects so nearly alike that they are readily understood by each other. It is probable, too, that books published in Grebo will be understood by all these tribes. Hence it follows, that to Christianize the Greboes will be at once to diffuse its blessings throughout these tribes.

The *Episcopal Mission* in West Africa is established in the Grebo tribe. It embraces at present three principal and one sub-station. A fourth principal station will be opened during the year at Rocktown. Those at present in operation are: Mount Vaughan, Fishtown, Cavalla, and River Cavalla.

Mt. Vaughan station is within the immediate settlement of the colony, and is wholly colonial in its character. Here are a female day-school, in which upwards of fifty children receive instruction, and a high school in embryo, having in it fifteen boys. This will be made a boarding school in part at the beginning of next year, being designed to train up teachers and ministers.

In connection with this station is a chapel for the accommodation of the Colonist congregation; for whose benefit a stone church, St. Mark's, is in process of erection. The number of communicants here is twenty-two.

Fishtown station, under the superintendence of Rev. Jacob Rambo, is twelve miles from Cape Palmas. It is in the immediate vicinity of a native population of 3,500, with many villages near. In the boarding school of native boys and girls, there are twenty-five children. A comfortable chapel has been erected, in which, as well as in the villages around, stated services are held. There are at this station twelve communicants. A hand printing press is also now in operation there.

Cavalla station, under care of Rev. J. Payne, is ten miles from Cape Palmas to leeward, as Fishtown is to the windward. There is a population (native) about the same as at Fishtown, with a larger within a few miles' distance. In a chapel, built of native materials, in the middle of a native town, regular services are held, the average attendance being two hundred. Services are also held in many villages around. In the male and female boarding schools connected with the station, are sixty-three pupils. The number of communicants is thirty-seven.

River Cavalla is an *out-station* of Cavalla, where there is a boarding school containing ten children. By the missionaries the gospel is preached in some twenty-five native towns and villages, besides the colony. Summary: 3 principal and 1 out-station; missionaries and their wives, 6; teachers, colonist and native, 13; pupils, colonist and native, 165; communicants, colonist and native, 71.

The language has been reduced to writing; and Genesis, the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, and Acts, translated, besides smaller books, published in the language.—*Rep. of Rev. R. R. Gurley.*

SOUND DOCTRINE.

THE NEW HAVEN REGISTER has a report of the speeches at the Union meeting held in New Haven on Tuesday. Among the addresses was one by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Professor of Didactic Theology in Yale College, which cannot fail to be productive of good. We make extracts from it:—

I am happy to be here. I am glad to see the indifference to party ties, when the great interests of the nation are in issue. Long enough has this subject been trifled with. Long enough have the enemies of law and order had this subject all on their own side, and reasoned it all the wrong way. I am therefore most ready to express my hearty approbation of the resolutions on the table, and as heartily my entire dissent, and unqualified disapprobation of all those attempts to degrade that article in our Constitution; upon which so much has been said, and to trample on the law, which all Northern men are bound in good faith to stand by and support to the very last. (Cheers.)

I say in good faith; and I ask if the compact made between the Northern and Southern States—independent sovereignties—was not a lawful compact? Had not the North interests at stake to justify them? I will not go into the question whether slavery is a sin. Be it so, if you please. Had they not reason, and good reason, for entering into this compact? Will make a supposition: Suppose Russia with her hordes, combined with Germany, Austria, Prussia, France and England, were unrestrained to conquer and devastate our country, and there is slavery in Spain; suppose for our own protection and safety, we deem it necessary to enter into an alliance with Spain. Now there are slaves in Spain and in Cuba, and if this combination is made for our protection, Spain says some of her slaves will get among our people, and our people will not deliver them up.

War is coming, desolation is coming; it is a sin, if you please, for Spain to have slaves; may we not lawfully, and for our own safety, enter into such a compact, and agree to deliver up these slaves? We have not made the slavery; she is the independent, and it is made by her own local laws, in the enjoyment of those rights which she, as an independent sovereign, has a right to exercise so far as we are concerned. Whether she is right so far as we are concerned. Whether she is right so far as her responsibility to the Judge of the earth is concerned, is another question. But so far as we are concerned, she has a right to make these laws. What! may I not buy a piece of meat of a butcher because he is profane? May I not make contracts with men whose characters, in some respects are marred by evil? May I not consult my own safety by numerous acts of a defensive and confederate character, because the men who are engaged with me are not as good as I wish they were? Is this the principle in neighborhoods? Will it do in the family? Will it do better among nations? What right have we to make laws for the Southern States? I am the friend of slaves; I am sorry for slaves; I wish them well with all I am sorry for slaves; I wish them well with all my heart and soul; and as I wish them well, I say, cease these agitations. Who are the friends of the slaves at the North? The agitators of this subject do more to injure the slaves and perpetuate their chains at the South, than their true friends can do to terminate the evil for half a century. (Cheers.)

As to the higher-law principle:—You expect me to admit of course that we are all the subjects of Him who reigns amid the grandeur and glory of eternity, and that when his will is known, that we as mortal beings are bound to submit. There is no question on that point; here is the point: Is that article in our Constitution contrary to the will of God—contrary to the law of nature, of nations and the will of God? Is it so? Is there a shadow of reason for saying it is? I have not been able to discover it. Have I not shown you it is lawful to deliver up, in compliance with their laws, fugitive slaves, for the high, the great, the momentous interests of these States? And if it was lawful to do it, is it not in accordance with the Constitution to make a law providing for that result? Is there any law of God against this? Is there any law of God against doing lawful things, which every man must do in the course of his life? I do not so understand it.

Stand, my fellow-citizens, by law! stand by the Constitution of our country; that Constitution, which, like the atmosphere around us, blesses us every breath we draw; we walk, we sleep, we exist every moment under its influence. What would become of us if the Constitution were trampled in the dust? No, sir,—as has been said, so say I, with all my heart and soul, if any of my fellow-citizens do not value the Constitution enough to defend it, they are not worthy of the blessings it

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I say again, let us stand ...nd the law, and as somebody ... I can remember, "I would not ... it with the shield of honest Ajax, I ...ect it also with a wall of brass, and when ...ould not serve the purpose of protection, then ...uld I circle it with the living hearts of my countrymen, and in its defense rally, till the last pulse of life and the last drop of blood were expended, in defending the Constitution!"

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY, 1851.

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BARK EDGAR.

In the daily expectation of the return of this vessel from Liberia, which sailed Oct. 2d, we have delayed the issue of the Journal later than usual. Her arrival on the 14th furnished much interesting and encouraging news, but at too late a period for this number. The Journal for March will be issued earlier than usual. In another column will be found a brief synopsis of news. Meantime, it is to be hoped that means adequate for another expedition may be provided early by the friends of the cause. To promote this, the services of an efficient collector have been secured, and a general call will be made upon our friends in this city. Those throughout the interior, who can furnish free-will offerings, are invited to make this the occasion for presenting them.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, a brief report of which follows, has been held since the issue of our January number. It was decidedly the most interesting and encouraging that has occurred for many years past. The presence of Senators, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, the President of the United States, Representatives of foreign Governments, Members of Congress, and a compact mass of distinguished citizens—the encouraging facts tersely exhibited by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, in an abstract of the Annual Report—above all, the weighty propositions set forth and eloquently enforced by all the speakers, introduced by a fearless and patriotic view of the political bearings of Colonization as the future hope of our country, from that veteran champion, the Hon. Henry Clay—made it a magnificent meeting. The dawning of the morning no more surely indicates the coming day, than such a meeting presages an enlargement of the Colonization work, and a glorious day for the African race.

May harmony and wisdom be granted the managers and executive officers of this noble Society, and ceaseless effort characterize its friends and advocates, until the day of freedom and Christian civilization shall dispel the night of tyranny and Pagan ignorance which has so long brooded over Africa!

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The following abstract of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, read by the Secretary, Mr. McLain, we copy from the *Intelligencer*:

Since the last annual meeting, four of the Vice Presidents have died, viz.: John Kerr, M. D., of Natchez, Mississippi; Hon. Jonathan Hyde, of Bath, Maine; Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and John McDonogh, of New-Orleans.

Six expeditions, with five hundred and seven emigrants, have been sent to Liberia. This is a larger number of emigrants than have been sent in any one preceding year, except 1832.

The receipts of the Society have been $64,978 93, which is considerably above any former year.

The Legislature of Virginia have appropriated thirty thousand dollars a year for five years, to aid in colonizing the free people of their own State. The law limits the amount appropriated to each one to twenty-five dollars for an adult, and fifteen dollars for a child. This will not cover half the expense of their transportation and their support for six months in Liberia.

The Legislature of Ohio have passed resolutions urging the recognition of the independence of Liberia by the United States Government. It is thought they will make an appropriation to aid the Colonization Society. The money spent by Ohio in legislating for and taking care of her free people, would more than send them all to Liberia. Many of the very best colored people in the State are preparing to go to Liberia. Memorials from all parts of the State have been sent, praying the adoption by the General Government of some efficient plan for carrying on colonization.

The Legislature of Indiana have taken strong ground in favor of national action to advance colonization and the suppression of the slave trade, and the recognition of the independence of Liberia by the United States Government.

An appeal, signed very numerously by citizens in Kentucky, has been presented to the Legislature of that State for an appropriation, which it is thought will be made.

The subject has also been discussed in Tennessee, and will come up before the Legislature at its next meeting.

The New-Jersey Colonization Society has petitioned the Legislature of that State for an appropriation. The Missouri Colonization Society has petitioned the Legislature of that State; and the New-York Society* are about to do the same thing.

The sentiment is becoming general that the several States must make appropriations for colonizing their own free colored people.

The State of Maryland in 1832 appropriated $200,000, and has planted a colony at Cape Palmas, which is in a prosperous condition.

The steamship project now before Congress is one of the most popular measures, in all parts of the country, which has ever been proposed.

The report of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, of his mission to Liberia, has been published by the United States Senate, and is replete with important information.

The Massachusietts Legislature have chartered a board of trustees for establishing a college in Liberia, and the effort meets with much favor.

The Alexander High School, at Monrovia, has gone into full operation, and increased attention is paid to the subject of education in Liberia.

Extensive purchases of territory have been made adjacent to Liberia; the most important of which is the *Gallinas*, that noted slave factory. How beautifully conspicuous does the influence of Liberia stand out here! Gallinas has been for years the principal slave factory on the western coast of Africa. It is now a part of the Republic of Liberia. The traffic in slaves is abolished, and lawful commerce substituted. The *last slave factory* between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas has given place to institutions of civilization and Christianity.

We anticipate, during the present year, a large increase of emigrants. The law by which every man aspires to a superior condition, sure and unalterable as the ebb and the flow of the tides, will carry them to Liberia. The free people of color in the United States number upwards of half a million. Among them are many of education and intelligence. They must soon perceive that Liberia presents the only relief from their present disabilities: interest, pride, ambition, self-love, self-respect, benevolence, "faith, hope, and charity," all combine to lead them thither as the *hope* for themselves and their children.

Touching the operations of the present year, it becomes us to remark that the most energetic measures are demanded. The voice of God, speaking no less audibly than when it summoned the camp of Israel to "go forward," calls upon the country to awake to this enterprise.

The permanency and glory of our Union, intimately blended with the success of this cause, appeal to our statesmen, to yield it a liberal support.

* The New-York Society had already sent their Memorial, and we are happy to add that a Report and Bill are now before the Senate.—*Ed. Journal*

WILL AND MEMORANDA OF JOHN McDONOUGH.

We are indebted to Rev. R. R. Gurley for a pamphlet of nearly seventy pages under the above title. The *Will* occupies thirty-four pages; the remaining pages contain memoranda of instructions to his executor. We have not had time to examine the memoranda. On the Will, and the noble spirit of self-denial which it exhibits, accompanied with far-reaching purposes of good to the poor, we made remarks in the previous number of the Journal.

Nor has the severe censure, not to say philippic, contained in the *Presbyterian*, wherein his conduct is characterized as miserly, and a dictum uttered to the effect that all his plans would be defeated, changed our opinion. We doubt whether in all cases the doctrine is sound, that it is wrong or sinful to accumulate funds for the accomplishment of some great purpose of good. David accumulated for the temple and left Solomon to erect the work. Our own Church has accumulated endowments for Princeton and other schools of learning, with most happy results. To us there seems no difference in the principle of the thing between these cases and that of the late philanthropist who spent his life in preparing a great foundation for the religious education of the poor.

If it should unfortunately happen that, in the desire to keep the fund invested in real estate, the deceased has so hampered his will as to render it illegal, we shall mourn over the result and regret it, but none the less admire his purpose, benevolence and self-denial.

LIBRARY FOR LIBERIA.

It is gratifying to know that this prime want of communities is about, in some measure, to be furnished to Liberia. Applications have been made to Congress and to the Legislature of this State, for such Public Documents as can be spared for this purpose. We presume a similar application will be made to all the State Governments, and hope with success. Many individuals, in disposing of their libraries, might, without heavy sacrifice to themselves, find volumes which would be of great value for the purpose of enlarging the library for Liberia. In 1850 we had the pleasure of forwarding to President Roberts several valuable law books, presented for the purpose. We have just received notice that a large box of books is on the way to our office, from a liberal friend from a distance. It will afford us pleasure to receive and send forward any donations for this purpose. If our circumstances prevent an education of the colored race in America, we may at least afford them all needed facilities in their own chosen home.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BARKER.

This indefatigable agent of Colonization, having devoted thirteen years to laborious service for it, in this State and New-England, has again visited New-York to aid us in making collections and enlarging our list of annual contributions. The incurable defect under which the Society labors is the want of proper organization. Owing to this, our income has been restricted to collections in a few churches and to large donations. No general plan has yet been adopted to enrol a large list of annual subscribers of *one dollar each*. It is scarcely to be doubted that *ten thousand* names might be secured to such a subscription; and thus, by enlarging the list of donors and dividing the burthen, a much larger income be realised. We hope a good beginning will be made though the efforts of Captain Barker.

LATE FROM AFRICA.

By the bark Edgar, Captain Ellis, from Monrovia, we have letters to the 7th of January, and papers (*Liberia Herald*) to the 1st of that month.

Representative from the British Government.—On the 10th of November H. B. M. steamer Firefly arrived at Monrovia, having on board A. W. Hanson, Esq., consul to the Republic. He was received and accredited in a formal manner by President Roberts.

The U. S. ship Dale, Commander Pearson, sailed from Monrovia on the 7th of November.

When the Edgar sailed, an English steamer, one of the squadron on the coast, was ashore thirteen miles south of Monrovia. The officers and crew had arrived at Monrovia, and were waiting an opportunity to proceed to Sierra Leone.

We find in the *Herald* of January 1st, that the name of the steamer ashore was the Flamer. When the news of the disaster reached Monrovia, the U. S. brig Perry, Capt. Foote, got under weigh and sailed for the wreck, to render assistance if required.

The following account of the wreck is from the *Liberia Herald*:—

Steamer Ashore.—Her Majesty's steam vessel "Flamer," Commander St. Leger, on her passage to Sierra Leone, via Monrovia, with dispatches from Commodore Fanshawe, took the beach about 20 miles south of this place, on the night of the 15th ultimo. It appears that on the afternoon of the day, standing in for the above coast, they made the land in the neighborhood of Grand Bassa, and at 9 P. M. judging themselves, according to the distance run by the log, up with Cape Messurado and seeing a light in shore, which they mistook for Cape Messurado light, they stood in, as they supposed, for the harbor. The night being dark, the first intimation they had of approaching near the land, was the cry of "breakers ahead!"—and simultaneously the vessel struck the beach. The engines were immediately reversed, her guns, shot, &c., &c., were thrown over, and every effort made to extricate her, but without success. The following morning, a messenger from Captain St. Leger reached here with the intelligence of the situation of his vessel. Mr. Hanson, the British consul, started immediately in the English cutter Georgians, Capt. Straw, and was on the spot at an early hour next day. Every possible assistance has been rendered by the authorities here. The Government schooner Lark was, immediately on her arrival, placed at the service of Capt. St. Leger, but we regret to say, for the want of proper appliances, every effort has been unavailing. Some two or three of Her Majesty's vessels are daily expected from Sierra Leone, and hopes are still entertained of getting her off.

A letter of January 7th says: "The principal part of my receipts is in palm oil, and to keep up my business I am obliged to have a good assortment of English and German goods. Of course we must have tobacco and provisions from America, but every thing we now get from other countries, and at very reasonable prices. I sincerely believe that here more of us to give our attention to farming, we would in a very short time have a better foundation to rest on than we now have, and our commercial department would thereby be greatly advanced; but agriculture will never be carried on to any great extent or profit, until we are driven to it by necessity, and the natives be no longer our dependence."

A letter from Bassa Cove, from the Hon. Stephen A. Benson, dated December 23d, says: "I am happy to say that after nearly a fortnight's detention at Monrovia, the emigrants by the Edgar arrived here on the 16th instant, and are now comfortably and satisfactorily located at Bexley. They appear very anxious to go right to work, being much encouraged by looking at the farms they have seen in cultivation. Although many of them were desirous to remain at Monrovia, they are now all pleased that they have come here. I am much pleased with Captain Ellis of the Edgar, and think him deserving of all praise for his kind treatment of the emigrants.

"A bill has passed the present session of our Legislature, authorising Bassa Point to be settled by one hundred volunteers, to each of whom a town lot and farm are to be given. The volunteers are expected to be at the Point in January.

"I am much gratified to learn that New-Jersey intends to form a settlement in the interior. The inhabitants of this country, at a meeting held last August, arranged for a partial exploration of the interior for two or three hundred miles. If practicable, we intend to trace up the river St. John to its source. It was first proposed that the party should consist of ten; but as it is our intention to open roads, &c., it has been determined to increase our number to thirty or forty, natives included.

"I have shipped this year no less than thirty thousand gallons of oil and forty tons of camwood."

Private accounts from the coast of Africa, says the *United Service Gazette*, are that the slave trade is on its last legs, and nearly all the slave dealers on the south coast are bankrupt. Such was the vigilance of the cruisers, that there were 9,000 slaves in the barracoons at Ambris, which they would not run the risk of shipping. The Phœnix screw sloop, Commander Lyssaght, was stationed off that place. The prize captured by the Cyclops, steam frigate, Hon. G. F. Hastings captain, on the 19th of November, had been waiting four months for the chance of slipping away with her cargo. She had actually passed under the flagship's stern, at Loando, without suspicion, but was fortunately seized upon by the Cyclops. She was of one hundred tons burthen, but had 620 slaves. She shipped her cargo one morning twenty-five miles north of Loando, at 3 o'clock, and at 8 P. M. she was under the guns of the steamer. She had no slave deck, and was so crowded that the Cyclops, for humanity's sake, took out 300 of the poor wretches and conveyed them to St. Helena. The health of the squadron was as good as that on the Mediterranean or Pacific stations.

An American merchant vessel, name not stated, had been made a prize of by the Rattler, on the African coast, as, although she had no slaves on board, there was a large quantity of very suspicious articles. She was nearly full of merchandise.

Mr. W. A. Parker was murdered at Gallinas some time in October by one of the natives. Mr. P. emigrated to Liberia in 1828.

When the news of the murder of Mr. Parker reached Monrovia, H. B. M. brig Hound, Captain Patten, sailed for the purpose of demanding satisfaction from the chiefs at the Gallinas. Not succeeding, he landed a force and destroyed the towns of Prince-Marena and George W. Rogers.

On the 26th of October, the north end of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Monrovia fell down, demolishing the pulpit, pews, &c. The building is so much injured that it has been determined to rebuild. An appeal to the public for aid has been made by the members who worship in the building.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS' MESSAGE.

This interesting document is too long for entire insertion in the *Colonization Journal*. We have, however, given copious extracts, which will interest all who have time for a perusal of them. The subjects submitted to the Legislature are indicative of just and philanthropic views of the relations of Liberia to the native population. How much the conduct of our own Government has to do with the course pursued by the English trader, Captain Murray—whose conduct was exhibited at large in the extracts from the *Liberia Herald* in the January number of this journal—may be easily gathered from his remark, "that American traders had declared that they should occupy the coast if he did not." Suppose an American Captain, by such trade, in violation of the laws of Liberia, should find his goods confiscated, would an appeal to our Government for redress find us prepared to admit the *validity* of the laws of Liberia? Justice and policy require from our Government a recognition of Liberia in some form, sufficient, at least, to discourage and intimidate these *contraband traders*. The facts set forth in this message indicate that Liberia is to be the great peacemaker and civilizer of Western Africa.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

and House of Representatives:

It is with the greatest pleasure that I again meet you in this new Session of the Legislature. The great purposes for which you have assembled are, first, for the redress of public grievances, and secondly, for making such laws as the general good may require. * * * * * *

It is incumbent on the Executive "to inform the Legislature, from time to time, of the condition of the Republic, and recommend any public measures for their adoption which he may think expedient."

Before I proceed directly to the discharge of this duty, permit me, gentlemen, to remark that every revolving year brings with it new and just occasions for our mutual congratulations and thankfulness to that beneficent Being who, in his goodness, continues to favor us as a people with such distinguished mercies; these should create in us devout feelings of gratitude and praise.

General Prosperity and Contentment.

It affords me unspeakable satisfaction to be able to inform you that during the past year, our beloved country has been greatly favored and blessed. An unusual degree of health has been dispensed to its inhabitants; in no previous year has greater attention been paid to agriculture, and the earth has rewarded the labors of the husbandman with abundant harvests; the commercial operations of our merchants have been greatly extended. Indeed the progress of improvements throughout the Republic was never more encouraging than at the present time. Nothing of a very serious character has occurred to disturb the harmony of our citizens at home, or the friendly relations subsisting between this government and foreign powers, or the native tribes around us. * * * * *

Imperfections in our system of government and in its operation undoubtedly exist, as well as in every other work of human hands; but its guiding and fundamental principles of freedom, justice, and equality, are unchangeably right and true, and are firmly established, not only in our written codes, but in the universal consent and affections of the people. We can have no further controversy as to the great objects and aim of political organization, or the source of its power. The sovereignty of the people is, with us, a fleeting practical truth; and the happiness of the people, the only legitimate end of all civilized governments. * * * * *

Purchase of Territory.

Gentlemen, I have the honor to inform you that since your last meeting the territorial limits of the government have been considerably extended. On the north-west—excepting about ten miles of sea coast—the political jurisdiction of the Republic extends to the entrance of the river She Bar. This jurisdiction—comprehending the notorious Gallinas—has been regularly and formally ceded to this government by the native proprietors. The native title to the soil of several of these tracts have been extinguished—the deeds for which will be laid before you—and negotiations are now pending for the extinction of the whole of them. And I apprehend no great difficulty in being able, soon, to bring these negotiations to a favorable termination. The principal difficulty hitherto, has been the want of funds to meet the large advances demanded by the chiefs. I am happy to state that this embarrassment has been partially removed. By the Liberia Packet, in September last, the Secretary of the Treasury received, from Rev. Wm. McLain, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, an invoice of merchandise amounting to three thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars, to aid this government in the purchase of territory. This assistance is very opportune, and places us under renewed obligations to the friends of Liberia and of Africa, in the United States. No time shall be lost in applying this amount to the purpose for which it was granted. I beg also to state here, that I have drawn on our good friend, S. Gurney, Esq., of London, for £500 of his donation, which bill, he writes me, will be honored.

Beneficial Influence over Natives.

The acquisition of the political jurisdiction over those territories, is exceedingly important, in as much as it effectually abolishes the Slave Trade from this part of the African coast, and enables the government to extend a wholesome and beneficial influence over the tribes inhabiting them. And I am happy in being able to inform the Legislature that the influence of the government is already producing salutary results among the aborigines of this district. And not only these—there is evidently a great and important revolution commenced in the condition of our whole native population, which is now rapidly going forward, and only needs, on the part of the government, prompt and encouraging measures for promoting their civilization, to raise them speedily to respectability and usefulness. * * * * * *

Natives Improving.

It is very evident that the natives are improving more rapidly at present than at any previous time. There are more instances of laborious industry among them every returning year. It used to be said the natives can never acquire the habit of labor. But facts abundantly disprove this opinion. There are now numerous instances.

According to the law of nations, this government holds jurisdiction over a territory, comprising, at the lowest computation, over two hundred thousand of the aboriginal inhabitants, who are almost in total ignorance of God, his law, and the plan of salvation, and who are also to be taught nearly all the useful branches of human knowledge.

Duty of Liberia.

In this view of the subject, may we not ask ourselves, gentlemen, what do we owe them?—and what are our duties in reference to them, in a civil and religious light? This government has assumed the guardianship of these perishing thousands; and they have claims upon us of high importance to them, and to our own character as an enlightened, just, and Christian people. In return for what they have yielded to us, they are undoubtedly entitled to expect that we will do all in our power to impart to them the blessings of civilization and religion. They are entitled, as citizens of this government, for such they are, to justice in all our dealings with them; to education in the useful arts and sciences, and in the principles and duties of the Christian religion. In a word, they have a right to expect, and to receive, from our civil and religious communities combined, that sort of education and training which will raise them ultimately to the enjoyment of all the blessings of civilization; the rights and privileges of freemen; and make them useful citizens of this Republic. This I conceive to be the precise object of the government. And if we fulfil not these duties, which grow naturally out of our connection with, and relation to them, we cannot avoid the imputations—which, by the way, have already been falsely charged against us—of injustice, unkindness, and unfaithfulness to them. * * * * *

Natives Equals and Citizens.

Gentlemen, these people sustain a peculiar relation to us, and must be civilized—and the work is ours. They are not to share the fate of the innumerable tribes of North American Indians, which a few centuries since roamed fearlessly in their native forests, but have been swept into oblivion, and are with the generations before the flood—and of others not a trace remains but in tradition, or in the person of some solitary wanderer—the last of his tribe, who hovers like a ghost among the sepulchres of his fathers—a spark still faintly glimmering in the ashes of an extinguished race. But happily the circumstances growing out of our relation and connection with the aborigines of this country are altogether different, and cannot possibly, in the nature of things, produce such results. *They are not only of the same nature, and of one blood, with ourselves, but they are our brethren, our fellow-citizens, and of the same race*, and must be raised to a condition to partake with us in all the blessings we enjoy, to participate with us in all the affairs of the government, and to be in all respects on an equal footing with other citizens of this Republic. * * *

Natives Earnestly Wish for Schools.

The chiefs of several tribes within our jurisdiction have recently expressed to me an earnest wish to have missionaries and schools established among their people, who, they say, are anxious to receive instruction. And there is nothing now to prevent the sending of missionaries and the establishment of schools, except what results from the want of pecuniary means. I sincerely hope the time is not distant when this difficulty will be removed, and that the present generation may have lights kindled in all their borders, and that generations to come

be saved from the darkness and wretchedness their fathers.

Honor, justice, humanity, and all that make man spectable in the sight of God and men, imperiously require us to go forward, in full faith, till this k, so auspiciously commenced, shall be accomplished.

The President urges the Legislature to raise ds for that purpose—urges proper laws to prece the natives from machinations of evil, unprinciled, *civilized* men, who corrupt them, and ate discord among them. As a remedy, he remarks:

I, therefore, earnestly recommend that in future trading establishments connected with the naves shall be made in reference to the influence hich these establishments are expected to exert er the natives—and that they be made to ur upon every measure which may be put in opeion for the civil, moral, and intellectual improveent of the natives.

* * * *

LIBERIA A PEACEMAKER.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to inform e Legislature that this government has happily ceeded in settling the difficulties which subsisted ween Kings Dour-wee and Zio—and in terminating the cruel war, which, for the last five years, as completely cut off all communication with the terior tribes of that section, and which has proced incalculable sufferings among the inhabitants a large portion of the Grand and Little Bassa rritories.

Kings Dour-wee and Zio have solemnly pledged emselves never again to make war, one upon the her, under any circumstance whatever; and in se any dispute or misunderstanding should hereer arise between them, it shall be referred to this vernment for adjustment, whose decision shall be nal. I have great pleasure in stating that King ter Harris, of Grand Bassa, made himself particularly serviceable to the government in bringing bout a reconciliation of the above parties. He as, indeed, unremiting in his exertions, and at one me was absent from his home, on a mission to em, as an agent of this government, more than x months. We are also indebted to Kings Darway and Salt water, of Little Bassa, for important rvices rendered our Commissioners while employed the above negotiations.

* * * *

FAILURE TO SETTLE WAR AT CAPE MOUNT.

I regret to have to inform you, gentlemen, that e same success has not attended similar efforts of he government in other quarters. In the latter art of June last, at the earnest solicitation of a umber of the Chiefs, Veys, Golahs, and Deys, I appointed a Commission, consisting of three gentlemen, to visit the Vey country for the purpose of arranging and settling the disputes existing between the several parties occupying that territory, and, if possible, put an end to the war which was then, and is still, being vigorously prosecuted between a part of the Vey and Golah tribes; but I m sorry to say, after an absence of several weeks, e Commissioners returned without being able to complish all that was desired or anticipated. he causes of their failure you will find fully set th in their report, which will be laid before you. beg, however, to recommend that further and immediate efforts be made to settle those disputes and difficulties, and terminate this war.

A messenger is now here from the Chiefs of the ey country, soliciting the interposition of this overnment in settling the dispute and wars, which re represented as producing great distress among he people. I beg, gentlemen, that you will give his subject early attention, that the messenger may e dispatched as early as possible with such communications as you may direct to be transmitted to the Chiefs.

* * * *

NATIVES SEEKING PROTECTION.

I have the honor herewith to lay before you, for our consideration, a communication I received a w weeks since from the Chiefs of Fimbo, asking e protection of this government, and to be received thin its jurisdiction by the annexation of the hole of their territory to the Republic.

I am also sorry to have to say that some difficulties have arisen in regard to the operation of the w of the Republic regulating navigation, comerce, and revenue.

* * * *

TURBULENT CONDUCT OF A BRITISH TRADER.

One Mr. David Murray, the agent of Messrs. Laurie Hamilton & Co., London, a few months since landed a quantity of merchandise at certain points on our coast, in direct violation of said law, at the same time informing the inhabitants that he had received express instructions from his employers not to acknowledge the authority of the Liberian government over said points of territory, and that the government, or its officers, if they thought proper to assume the responsibility, might seize his vessel and the goods thus landed.

This difficulty with Murray is treated at large, and led to an extensive correspondence with the British authorities, too long for us to insert. A modification, or repeal of the monopoly laws complained of, is recommended.

Full explanations of the several items of complaints were furnished to Captain Patten, and every facility afforded to enable him to examine thoroughly the invidious charges and imputations that have been preferred and insinuated against the government and people of Liberia. No one could be more particular and minute in the investigation of the charges and complaints referred to, than was Captain Patten; and I have great satisfaction in being able to inform the Legislature that he expressed himself fully satisfied and convinced of gross misrepresentations have been made to her Majesty's government, in which great injustice has been done the authorities and people of this Republic, and distinctly condemns the course of Captain Murray in resisting the laws of this government.

* * * *

EDUCATION.

With respect to common schools, and the importance of extending the means of education, I feel that I cannot do better than to invite your attention to what I had the honor of communicating to the Legislature, on this subject, at its last session. *I am quite sensible of the feeling of the Legislature with regard to the extension of the facilities of education, and I exceedingly regret, gentlemen, the necessary disability which still exists, and which I am sure, prevents your doing all that you desire to do for the promotion of useful knowledge.* It is, however, a source of much gratification to know that our friends abroad—especially in the United States—in this respect are interested in our behalf. Besides the valuable assistance we are receiving in the education of the youth of this Republic, from various missionary societies in the United States, you are doubtless aware, gentlemen, that an association has been formed in Boston, U. S., and has been chartered by the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, for the purpose of receiving and managing the funds, and the general scope and plan of a college in Liberia.

A recommendation of agricultural societies—a modification of the militia system—care and repair of arms and munitions—serious attention to their fiscal affairs, to meet their expenditure, and pay a debt of $30,000, are items successively broached and recommended. The Message concludes as follows:—

Gentlemen, I now commend you to the Source of all wisdom and knowledge; and I pray that God will guide and direct all your deliberations to His praise, and to the happiness and prosperity of the people of this Republic, and of Africa in general. Feeling, as I most certainly do, that you will avoid all hasty and ill-considered projects; and that you will avail yourselves of the current experience of the times; and that that experience will not suffer delay, in its application, in consequence of any obstinacy in the exercise of delegated power, I beg to assure you that your labors to promote the general good will receive from me the most prompt and decided co-operation.

J. J. ROBERTS.

Government House, Monrovia
December 3d, 1850.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.

The following letters, communicated to the *Liberia Advocate*, from which we extract them, will gratify the friends and surprise even the opposers of Liberia. We heartily thank Mr. Thompson for furnishing them, and for his earnest appeal to "good colored people, who wish to *do good and get good*, to go to AFRICA, and help in building there a great Republic, and in making that country the Eden of this sin-ruined world."

His *thirteen questions* are answered briefly by three intelligent colored men, of unimpeachable character. Rev. B. V. R. James—now Principal of a large school at Monrovia, under the General Assembly's Board of Foreign Missions, was connected for *eleven* years with the Mission of the A. B. C. F. Missions at Cape Palmas, and subsequently as teacher of the Ladies' Liberia School at Monrovia—has always retained the confidence and favor of his employers. Rev. Beverly Wilson, who endorses his answers, has for twelve years stood prominent among the missionaries of the M. E. Church. He has lived in Liberia about nineteen years, and no man sustains a better character.

Both of these men were freemen, and voluntarily emigrated, and testify that, were it needful, they would do it a thousand times. I knew them both personally, when in Liberia eleven years ago. Mr. Stryker I am not personally acquainted with, but do not doubt his worth and truthfulness. I have no doubt that they intended their praise and statements to be far within bounds of the reality. Why should we not aid emigrants? Why should not our freemen of color believe this report and go?

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1851.

MR. EDITOR:—While I was in Africa, I was exceedingly anxious to visit *Liberia*, but being alone at my mission, (Mendi,) I was unable to accomplish my desire.

I knew that on returning to this country I should be asked many questions respecting that colony, by colored people and others; and that I might have *some* answer, I *wrote* from Sierra Leone to the missionaries of Liberia, making many inquiries concerning the colony and the emigrants.

The following letters I have received in answer. Their statements *I* cannot deny. *If they are true*, then is the inducement great for colored people to emigrate thither. I should be glad to see multitudes of good, pious, industrious, enterprising, persevering colored people go to Africa. They could do much, *very much*, to civilize and evangelize that dark-minded people.

If the following statements *are* true, (and who can dispute a word of them?) I think that good colored people could do well there for themselves and the country. I know that the climate of Africa is *delightful*—I *love* it, and choose Africa for *my home*, and I do most seriously invite colored people of the above description, teachers, farmers, mechanics, merchants, &c., who wish to *do good* and *get good*, to go to AFRICA, and help in building there a great republic, and in making that country the "Eden" of this sin-ruined world. I expect to return. Who will go?

Yours truly,
GEORGE THOMPSON,
Of the Mendi Mission, W. Africa.

MONROVIA, Sept. 20, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter, dated August 13th, has been received, and in compliance with your request I have attempted to answer your interrogatories. I hope they will be agreeable to you, and further your object for the welfare of a race for whose deplorable condition in the United States your sympathies are excited; and in proceeding to follow out the questions in answering them as they appear before me, I commence with the first.

What is the probable population of Liberia?

It may be safely set down at one hundred thousand, comprising natives, emigrants, and those born of emigrants in the Republic.

Is it known how many are emigrants from America?

This can be ascertained very easily from the Secretary's records of the American Colonization Society at Washington.

Did those who emigrated come willingly?

They did.

What proportion of emigrants die in acclimating?

About one twentieth.

What is the health of those who survive?

As good as enjoyed by the mass of newly settled countries.

Do they generally feel satisfied with their emigration from the United States, or are they discontented and anxious to return?

Very few instances of dissatisfaction occur, and they are those only who will not work nor appreciate freedom, and are strongly inclined to find fault, and retard, if possible, like all fault-finders, the enterprising and determined energy of their fellow-citizens.

What is the moral character of the emigrants? Are they industrious or lazy? in a state of competency or poverty?

Their moral character may be compared with the best organized communities. A general spirit of industry pervades all classes, as the testimony of many a casual visitor may attest; and, which follow as a necessary consequence where industry prevails, all the necessaries of life abound.

If a man is willing to work, can he easily supply the demands of nature for himself and a family, either from the products of the soil or by mechanical labors? Is there a market for his productions of nature or art?

The Liberian is speedily and abundantly rewarded for all the pains he may bestow upon his lands, yielding him two crops a year; or by the chanical labor he may insure to himself and family the wherewithal to make them comfortable and respectable in the community; there being a market open for the immediate produce of the farm and the shop, and avenues of wealth for the many articles of trade that daily find their way into foreign countries.

What kind of mechanics would find the most encouragement?

Mechanics of almost every description can find something to do; such especially as are usually wanted in new settlements.

Are the emigrants generally united among themselves?

As a general thing, they are.

In being thrown into a Republic of their own, are they proud, insolent, self-conceited, &c., or do they act with becoming deference to all around them?

If they may be considered proud, their pride is of the kind that exhibits the dignity of men enjoying *Liberty* and *Equality*.

Do they manifest any desire and put forth any effort to draw the natives around them into habits of civilization? Do they try to evangelize them?

It is their desire to draw the natives around into the habits of civilization. Government keeps this object steadily in view, and uses every means in its power for its accomplishment. Individuals have and are constantly bringing into their families native youth, who are trained up for usefulness, many of whom have made a profession of religion, and died in a firm belief of their salvation in Jesus Christ.

What proportion of emigrants can read and write? How many belong to churches? Do they evince a Christian life?

One in twenty are able to read and write. About two thirds* are members of churches, and evince much of a Christian life.

Is it deemed desirable, and do the Liberians, and do you advise colored people of the United States to emigrate to Liberia?

It is desired by the Liberians that the colored people of the United States *emigrate with their free consent* to this Republic. I should recommend all industrious and upright persons to emigrate, being assured that they would make themselves happy and contented.

What are the feelings of the natives toward the emigrants and the Republic?

Their feelings are uniformly of the most friendly nature.

Dear Sir—Thus I have endeavored to answer your questions, and if any of the people of color in the United States shall be influenced by them, or if they can be of any real service to you, in a good cause, I shall feel I have done only what charity demands. Your obedient servant,

RICHARD L. STRYKER.

To REV. GEORGE THOMPSON,
61 John street, New-York, U. S. A.

MONROVIA, Sept. 20, 1850.

REV. GEORGE THOMPSON:—Your letter dated Free Town, Sierra Leone, West Africa, August 15, 1850, was handed me by Dr. Ford, a few weeks ago. As I promised him to answer your interrogations by the first opportunity, I now proceed to do so.

1st. Population of Liberia, &c.? Whole population, including both those of American extraction and natives, 150,000. The number of emigrants from the United States to this country can be ascertained from the Colonization Society in the United States. I refer you to them.

2d. Do those who emigrate come willingly? So far as we know, they do. We did; and would, if we had it to do over again, a thousand times.

3d. What proportion of emigrants die, &c.? Sometimes one twentieth; sometimes more and sometimes less.

4th. What is the health of those who live, &c.? Generally good; or it depends on their temperate habits.

5th. Do they generally feel satisfied, &c.? The more intelligent are satisfied. The ignorant are as well satisfied here as anywhere.

6th. What is the moral character of emigrants? As industrious and enterprising as can be expected of a class of people coming from a country where they have been debarred from all the privileges of rational beings, &c.

7th. If a man is willing to work can he get a living, &c.? Most certainly he can, if he has health and will do two thirds of the work here that he would have to do in the United States.

8th. What kind of mechanics are wanted, &c.? All that are necessary to build up, cultivate, and develop the resources of a new country.

9th. Are emigrants generally united among themselves, &c.? There is as much union as is generally found in all new communities.

10th. Are they proud and self-conceited, &c.? No.

11th. Do they manifest any desire to put forth any effort to draw the natives around them, &c.? They do what they can with their means and in their circumstances.

12th. What proportion of the emigrants can read and write when they go to Africa, and how many belong to the church, &c.? Two thirds belong to the church, and I think about one twentieth can read when they arrive here; the more enterprising soon learn after their arrival here.

13th. Is it deemed desirable, and do you advise the colored people of the United States to emigrate here? I refer you to the answer to the second question.

14th. What are the feelings of the natives toward the emigrants, &c.? Very friendly. They look upon the Republic as their protector.

My Dear Sir—For the want of time I am obliged to be short, but hope the answers I have given will be satisfactory.

Yours, &c.,
B. V. R. JAMES.

Extent of territory, from Sherbro on the N. W. to Grand Cess on the S. E., about 400 miles, extending into the interior about 40 miles.

I have examined the above, and approve of it as being correct. BEVERLY R. WILSON.

* We presume that two thirds applies *only to adults*.—ED. COL. JOUR.

PRODUCE OF COTTON IN LIBERIA.

We insert with great pleasure the following letter from Dr. J. L. Day, formerly Colonial Physician in Liberia. No more valuable testimony can be wished. The principal *fact* stated in it is so different from the experience of our Southern Planters, that but for the circumstantiality of dates and place we might suppose a mistake.

The maturing of cotton bolls from plants six weeks after the seed was covered, if possible in our own country, would, unless there is some other drawback, triple the produce and profits. We hope to hear from Dr. Day, from time to time, the result of his observations during a three years' residence in Liberia.

We may add of our own knowledge, that notwithstanding the early crop as witnessed by Dr. Day, the plant, when once grown, is perennial and lasts for years. What a field of agricultural wealth is here awaiting the enterprise of our free colored population in the cotton, coffee, sugar, &c., of Liberia! Still they cling to the Union, or take refuge in the rigorous climate of Canada!

WILKESBARRE, Oct., 1850.

REV. J. B. PINNEY:

Dear Sir:—I notice in my *Observer*, 26th inst., a short article "Cotton in Liberia," in which Gov. R. speaks of "an expedition fitted out by several eminently mercantile and manufacturing firms in England, for the purpose of testing, by practical experiments, the possibility of obtaining a supply of cotton from the West coast of Africa;" and adds, "There is little doubt that cotton of good quality can be produced in Liberia, and I am exceedingly gratified at the opportunity now afforded to settle the question, and to encourage our citizens to renewed exertion."

It was in September, 1840, that I started in the good barque "Hobart," for the (then) colony of Liberia, having received from the American Colonization Society the appointment of Colonial Physician. In alluding to that important era in my life, many things crowd my mind. I cannot advert to them now, but will confine my remarks to the subject indicated in the above extract.

Just on the eve of my departure, some one, I cannot recollect who, put into my hands some Sea Island cotton seed. These I planted in Governor Buchanan's garden, immediately after my arrival, (24th Nov.) The seed grew with, to me, astonishing rapidity; the plant soon flowered and bolled, (if my terms are correct;) and when the barque Hobart sailed (1st January, 1841,) on her homeward-bound passage, I put into the hands of Dr. Johnson, who came passenger in her, some branches broken from the plants grown from the seed of my planting, which exhibited a beautiful white cotton of a very long and fine staple. This was grown from the seed in about five weeks. This inspired me with confidence *that Liberia was the country for cotton*. Certain observations subsequently made established this opinion. I found, in almost every Liberian's garden or yard one or more cotton bushes; they are perennial, and are commonly believed to be native or indigenous plants; but I am disposed to believe they have been introduced originally by the Portaguese. Cotton is grown in the same way among the natives, who spin and weave it into a coarse fabric, in breadths of about six inches, which they sew together, and of which their richly indigo-dyed cloths and robes are made.

In that growing country—

"Where cold autumnal dews are never seen.
* * * * * * *
Nor stormy blasts o'er force the quaking trees
To wrap their trembling limbs in mossy fleece;"

but where the soft south wind, "that has been out upon the deep at play," bathes your brow—where the fragrance of the orange and the lime, and the odor of the coffee blossom, fill the air—and where the thermometer at this moment, half-past ten P.M., (Journal, December 25th, 1840,) stands at 80°; in such a country the cotton, like most perennial plants, blossoms and bears twice each year. This, however, is not so favorable a feature in the cotton culture as at first might be imagined; one of these crops comes to maturity in the dry, and one in the wet season. The bolls in the wet season are, by the constant rains, prevented from opening, and the cotton generally rots in the hull, and remains like blasted fruit on the bush. This seems to cause the plant to bear less, and gradually to degenerate; so that, on the plants of considerable age that I have seen, the product is small and the staple short. From these facts, learned during three and a-half years' residence there, I was led to conclude that to make cotton a profitable crop in Liberia it must be planted in the latter part of the rainy season, so as to come to maturity in the... ...ought open fully and freely. This... ...season best adapted to gathering the c... ...and packing. After the crop is gathered, &c., ...should be removed and the ground broken up ...some other crop which would come off in time for seeding with cotton the coming year. With this *cultivation*, and depending upon yearly seeding, I am clearly of opinion that cotton may be grown in Liberia with immense advantage to her citizens; and that West Africa will soon duly yield a rich harvest of cotton to the manufacturing world, I have no doubt. But that my own countrymen, or Liberians themselves, who are so near akin to us, rather than the Englies, should develop this resource of the infant republic, is my most cordial desire.

If you find these views correspond with your own on this subject, you may give them that publicity that you see fit. Please let me hear from you occasionally, and when you wish information upon any subject connected with Liberia, which you think I can give, you may freely command.

Yours as ever, truly and affectionately,
J. LAWRENCE DAY.

ESSEX COUNTY FREEMAN.

☞ We have received the first number of the New-York Colonization Journal, published by the New-York Colonization Society. As we do not approve of the objects of the Colonization Society, we experience no pleasure in meeting with this sheet—"on the contary, quite the reverse." There are several reasons why we object to the Colonization scheme. It proposes either to persuade or force colored Americans to leave their own land for the burning clime of Africa. If persuasion is the means, it must be ineffectual, for the colored people do not desire to go; if force, it is objectionable, for that is not a lawful method. It is worthy of constant remembrance that the colored people of the country are, of all others, the most opposed to colonization, the slaveholders are the most in favor of it. We notice amongst the list of officers of the New-York Colonization Society, the names of Ketchum, Spring, Hawkes, Tyng, and other notorious slave-catchers, and we observe that this Journal favors the nefarious scheme of establishing a costly line of steamers to Africa, to facilitate the designs of Southern legislators, who desire to expel free colored citizens from the country.

Our neighbor at Salem has a perfect right to his opinion about Colonization, and we regret that our inoffensive sheet should have lessened his happiness. He is doubtless philosopher enough to bear the pain, especially as by this time he must be convinced that good men will differ from him in opinion in this matter. His first objection to Colonization, that emigration is contrary to the wish of colored Americans, if valid, would preclude all attempts to convince men of error and change their opinions.

He well knows that the Colonization Societies have *not the power* and have *always disclaimed* the desire to force the colored man to emigrate, and therefore might have avoided the gratuitous insinuation.

How he is able *ex cathredrâ* to decide that attempts at persuasion of the "colored Americans to leave their own land must be ineffectual," we are not apprised, and must claim the right of being *incredulous* of his ability, inasmuch as he claims no revelation of the future, and experience so far has shown among them a disposition to emigrate exceeding the means provided for their aid.

Africa has deserts that may be called "a burning clime," but we think our Salem friend must have neglected to keep himself fully informed, or he would not apply that term to Liberia, than which no portion of the world is clothed with a richer verdure, or abounds with more gushing springs, and limpid sparkling streams of pure water, or has a temperature more agreeable and pleasant. At Monrovia the thermometer in the shade never exceeds 90 degrees, and is oftener at 76 degrees. The pleasantest weather of New-England, about June 20th, is a type of that of Liberia all the year.—*Ed. Journal.*

Report

OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
FROM JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 1, 1851.

Acknowledgment of Donations. ($490.)

Miscellaneous.—Mrs. Bowen, ... $5 00

New-York City—Dr. A. Smith, $5; Maurice Wurts, $100; John Van Kuss, $10; R. R. Schieffelin, $10; J. L. Schieffelin, $5; Mrs. A. Lidderdale, $5; Christopher Gibbons, $5; R. H. Nevius, $50; D. H. Nevius, $25; G. B. Lamar, $50; A. Gracie, $100; Wm. Whitlock, $50; Jonathan Burgis, $50; J. King, $ Co., $10; Wm. W. Pinneo, $20, ... $495 00

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mrs. John P. Haigwout, to constitute Rev. Dr. Spencer a Life Member of the Society, ... 30 00

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Lee, Mass.—Rev. R. D. Harlan, pastor, Mr. Nash, pastor, ... 2 25

Charlotte Creek, N. C.—Rev. Hiram Eamont, pastor, ... 5 00

Report of Rev. Neal Sheldon. ($35 22.)

Great Barrington, Mass.—The Misses Kellogg, $10; Mrs. Ruth, $2; Rev. C. W. Hopkins, Rev. D. B. Ives, Estelle Ives, 75 cts.; Rev. A. Ammidon, $1; Russell C. Parker, $2; H. J. Loop, Deacon Wilmarth, Ralph Taylor, Rev. O. A. Taylor, Mr. Bullock, Mr. Robinson, L. J. Robbins, each $1; Mr. Manderville, 87 cts., ... $25 67

Greenfield, Mass.—Rev. Mr. Hoyt, $5; David Dalrel, Chester Arnold, N. R. Bement, each $1, ... 8 00

Stockbridge, Mass.—Major Owen, $3; D. L. Williams, Dr. Wm. Fleming, Mrs. Dwight, Wm. Whitney, D. Williams, Jr., Mrs. Wm. Wells, Springfield, J. C. Sargeant, Mrs. Sedgwick, Francis Wells, Marshall Warner, each $1; E. C. Brinsmade, $2; Mrs. Wm. Wells, $5; Mrs. Dr. Hyde, $10; Mrs. Williams, Miss Foster, A. Rattleson, Southern Mass., each $5 cts.; Master Hicks, 25 cts.; Cash, $1 50, ... 51 75

Canaan, ———Rev. Mr. Rogers, $5, ... 5 00

Report of Rev. P. C. Oakley. ($132 50.)

New-York—Coll. in M. E. Ch., Eighteenth street, $20 58; Coll. in Ch., $13 25; Wilbur St., $9 29; Coll. in Ch., $7 50; Duane St. Ch., $21; Madison Square, $9 50; Coll. in Ch., $7 50; Forsyth St. Ch., $11; Thomas St. Ch., $11 98, ... 122 33

Williamsburgh—Rev. Mr. Martin Hunter, ... 10 00

Payments for the New-York Colonization Journal. ($20 00.)

Brooklyn, N. Y.—J. M. Bradley, U. S. N., ... 1 00

Hempstead, L. I.—Rev. Mr. Hoyt, ... 1 00

Flushing, L. I.—Dr. Wm. S. Pearsall, ... 1 00

Flushing, L. I.—Dr. Wm. Thorne, ... 1 00

Cedarville, N. J.—Rev. Mr. Hunter, ... 1 00

New-Jersey, N. J.—Mrs. Gerard Hallock, ... 1 00

Recapitulation.

Donations,	$490 00
Collections in Churches,	50 00
Report of Rev. Neal Sheldon,	35 22
Report of Rev. P. C. Oakley,	132 50
Cash, on account of the Colonization Journal,	20 00
Total,	$728 22

..ATION JOURNAL.

..PRESSION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

We insert the verses from *Punch*, showing up the little real sacrifice the masses in England or elsewhere will make to overthrow slavery and the slave-trade, not principally for their intrinsic value, but to append an article from the editor of the *Liberia Herald*, occasioned by them, and showing the Liberian views of the value of efforts to suppress the traffic.

The sentiment of the following verses from *Punch*, fully accords with the views and feelings of every conscientious repudiator of the product of slave labor. The planters, however, of Cuba and Brazil will doubtless be amused at the sly hits at, as they are pleased to style them, the pharisaical philanthropist of England:—

I'm the Genius of Britannia, and you know I rule the waves,
And I form'd a resolution to put down the trade in slaves;
So I've fitted out a squadron, and it costs me very dear,
At the lowest computation full a million pounds a year.
Yet the slave-trade I'm maintaining all the while I'm blockading,
I support it with the left hand whilst I strike it with the right;
Of slave-grown sugar, being cheap, a vast amount I eat,
I have such a tender conscience, that a tooth is very sweet:
Goose's liver is a dainty certain foreigners derive,
So I have heard, from roasting the unhappy geese alive;
My laws with punishment condign would visit any wretch
Who dared the culinary art so cruelly to stretch.
But ere I the chief consumer of the fruit of this abuse,
I should surely be partaker in the torture of the goose;
And not then as accomplice in the wickedness and shame
Of tickling human agony, tormented negro's frame!
There is negro in our puddings, in our pies, our cakes, our buns;
In our jellies, creams, and custards, there are Afric's sable sons;
There's negro in each cup of tea she swung prostrate upon,
And thinks that he has done no wrong, and wipes her lofty lips.
I am certain that the trade in slaves my cruisers scarcely touch,
I repress it very little, and promote it very much:
If I mean that it should cease, I must increase my touchsome sin,
Resolv'd from this time forth to take no slave-grown sugar in.
But I can't resign cheap sugar, so I'll keep up my blockade,
For appearance sake, my way of demonstration and parade;
Though I must confess I'd rather not be forced to spend the sum
Of a million pounds per annum in maintaining such a cant humbug.

Punch is heartily amusing himself at Britannia's sweet tooth. In our last we informed our readers that the motion of that indefatigable friend of the African race, Sir Edward Buxton—upon whom the mantle of his illustrious father has fallen—failed, in the House of Commons, by a small majority. Sir Edward's motion was to the effect "that it is unjust and impolitic to expose the free-grown sugar of British colonies to unrestricted competition with the sugar of slave-trading countries." This motion of Sir Edward was unquestionably proposed on the ground of humanity, as an additional measure for the suppression of the African slave-trade, and as a means eminently calculated to advance the cause of emancipation in every part of the world where slavery exists. The motion, however, or the arguments adduced in support of it, savored too much of the principles of protection to meet the free-trade views of her Majesty's Ministers, therefore their co-operation could not be secured.

While we will not attempt to canvass the question with respect to the beneficial results which, in our opinion, would accrue to Her Majesty's West India colonies, or the effect the measure proposed would probably produce even in favor of emancipation—we may be permitted to express our regrets that the motion was not entertained; for we do believe a revival of the differential duties in England, would have the effect of diminishing the African slave-trade. Facts are stubborn things; and it has been clearly demonstrated that since the repeal of the differential duties the introduction of slaves into Brazil has increased more than two hundred per cent. Is it therefore unreasonable to suppose that a revival of them would have the effect of reducing the traffic to the state in which it stood in 1845? We think not.

We, however, console ourselves in the contemplation that the British Government is pledged to the annihilation of the African slave-trade, and will not—nay, cannot recede. Measures for its total overthrow will be adopted. Indeed Lord Palmerston, in a recent speech in Parliament, assured the House that measures for this object were then in progress. His Lordship says, "We are, by treaties with native chiefs of Africa, and by other exertions on the other side of the Atlantic, pursuing measures which, I trust, if properly continued, in the course of the next year will enable us to entertain better hopes that the slave-trade will be, if not extinguished, at least very considerably diminished."

"Now," inquires his Lordship, "what is the state of the slave-trade at the present moment? There are now in Africa 1500 miles north of the line entirely free from the slave-trade—of the entire 2,000 miles north of the line there are now only about 420 in which the slave-trade at all exists; and I trust the measures now in operation may lead to the extirpation of the slave-trade from that remaining portion north of the line. I this very day received a dispatch from one of the commissioners at Sierra Leone, stating, that during the quarter which had just expired, he can assert that not a single ship has left that place with slaves."

Now this is exceedingly encouraging to the friends of humanity, and not less gratifying to the citizens of Liberia; for it cannot be denied that Liberia has been an important auxiliary in effecting all this, and that her citizens are entitled to some meed of praise. No quarter slave-marts existed on the whole coast than were to be found, a few years ago, between Grand Cape Mount and Cape Palmas; all these have been extirpated mainly by the arms and influence of Liberia, and cannot possibly be revived again within these limits. Further north, within the last few years, the preventive squadrons—especially the British—have been decidedly successful in their efforts against the slave-trade. And we regret to find that the French Government have thought proper to withdraw their squadron from the coast.

Protests, too, have been made in England against the African squadron as being insufficient to effect the suppression of the slave-trade. While we readily admit that, in our opinion, the blockading squadron alone is not sufficient to put down the slave-trade, we unhesitatingly assert that through that instrumentality the slave-trade has been materially checked, and at some points upon the west coast extirpated; and further, that without a strong maritime police along the coast, all other measures would be fruitless; this we rejoice to know is the impression of Her Majesty's Government.

And God grant that no retrograde movement may ever be entertained with respect to the annihilation of the slave-trade. We do maintain that to withdraw the preventive squadrons from the African coast would be relinquishing the good that has been effected, and entailing upon Africa a great calamity. But that such withdrawal will take place before the unholy traffic shall have been totally abolished, we will not permit ourselves to believe. Nay, we have every reason to believe that Her Majesty's Government, instead of relaxing their efforts, for the suppression of the slave-trade, will increase their exertion to put an end speedily to that horrid traffic.

That far-seeing statesman, Lord Palmerston, is fully awake to its importance, and clearly comprehends the beneficial results which will accrue to the commercial interests of his country. What says his Lordship?—

"I hold it to be by no means chimerical that the combinations of all the measures now being adopted (for the suppression of the slave-traffic) may tend at no distant period to accomplish that end. And I must say that no object—I speak not now of those higher considerations which have been adverted to, and which I think, nevertheless, ought to influence a nation like the British in matters of the kind—but independently of these higher considerations, taking even the most narrow views of temporal interests, I must say that nothing can be accomplished that would tend more to further the commercial interests and prosperity of this country than the entire extirpation of the slave-trade. No part of the globe offers more scope for the commercial enterprise of this country than the interior and the coast of Africa.

"We have a demand for the things it produces, and she stands in want of the goods that we can supply. In many other parts of the world, where there is a larger population to consume what we can export, there is a want of commodities to offer in return.

"Our trade with China has been limited to a certain degree by want of the commodities to exchange for our products. But in Africa commodities for barter abound; there is hardly any thing of value which cannot be procured there, to offer in exchange for the goods that we can supply. Cotton might be grown on the western coast in infinite quantity and of the best quality. And, recollecting how precarious is the source of supply which we now derive from the United States of America—recollecting how the growing manufactures of America herself are now annually absorbing more and more of the cotton which she produces—and recollecting what a vast amount of our own population depend upon the manufactures from that raw material for daily bread, it becomes matter of the most extreme importance that we should seek out other sources of supply. Palm oil, an article also of great value and much used, is found in abundance in that country; there are also coffee, ivory, gold; in fact, hardly anything of value and utility might not be produced or found in Africa, and might not be received in return for our exports.

"I say, therefore, it is an object of great national importance, that by an end being put to the slave-trade, we should be enabled to enter into commercial intercourse with the vast population of that region."

These sentiments are encouraging, whether considered in reference to the annihilation of the slave-trade, or the attention which the commerce of this country is attracting in England.

Truly Africa presents an inviting field for commercial enterprise; and no people better understands its importance than the English.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

We copy the following interesting account of the slave-trade from a letter in the *Boston Journal*, by an officer on board one of our ships on the African station:—

I very much regret to say, that for a long time the greatest facilities for carrying on the slave-trade have been afforded by the prostitution of our flag. I believe full one half of the negroes shipped from the Congo southward, have been made in vessels under its cover.

The position which the United States occupies upon the right of visitation and search is such, that a "bona fide" American vessel cannot be molested by a British cruiser, even with a full cargo of negroes on board. England, by treaty or convention, has secured the right under certain restrictions of visiting and searching all suspected vessels, except those wearing the American flag; such are secured, and thus guarded, may embark hundreds of slaves under the guns of the British Commodore himself, avoid all interruption from foreign cruisers, and by hoisting the Brazilian flag may escape capture by our own.

Now, I believe I know my duty as an officer too well to find fault with the acts of my Government, but after two years' service and experience as an African cruiser, and not wholly without observation, I am free to say, that could the United States authorities consistently make an exception to the general rule, so as to allow vessels notoriously engaged in the slave-trade to be detained by the British cruisers and delivered up to our own, the disgraceful traffic would be greatly curtailed, and especially would the vile prostitution of our flag be prevented.

As to the entire suppression of the slave-trade by the present system of blockade, I must confess I am thoroughly skeptical. In spite of the sleepless vigilance and constant motion of the numerous cruisers hovering along this coast, it is estimated that not less than thirty thousand were, during the past year, sent into bondage from the southward of the Voltee. Sir Charles Hotham, the late able commander of Her Britannic Majesty's naval force on the African (West) station, having at his disposal a most effective force, and after two years of active and laborious service, failed to do more than partially interrupt it, and is clearly of the opinion that other instrumentalities must be used for its eradication. The means he relies most upon is *Colonization*—particularly as exemplified in the Liberian Colonies, a fact which is no less interesting than pleasing to Americans, being a just tribute to the sagacity and enlightened philanthropy of the founders and friends of our Colonization scheme.

Loando, the capital of the Portuguese province of Angola, has a fine harbor, and looks well from the sea—but it may well be said that "distance lends enchantment to the view;" it is emphatically a "whited sepulchre." When the slave-trade was at the zenith, Loando was a place of great opulence, as evidenced in the numerous large and palace-like residences, the grand and magnificent churches, convents, and nunneries—the latter, with few exceptions, being in a state of ruin and decay. The Jesuits early turned their attention to Angola as a field for their operations, and their fortunes seemed to wax and wane with the slave-trade; while this prospered, they flourished, and the monuments of their zeal and energy are numerous and striking. But their zeal and energy have outstripped the decadence of the traffic—the fraternity is now unrepresented by a living man—their splendid temples are now the habitations only for the moles and the bats, or the workshops for convicts guilty of the foulest crimes.

From the Liberia Herald, Oct. 2d, 1850.

LIBERIAN VIEWS

OF THE INTERESTS OF OUR COLORED POPULATION.

We publish below an extract of a letter received by a commercial firm in this city, from Mr. Francis Bowers, of Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. The letter is of a business nature, and not intended for publication, but it was thought advisable to publish the extract here given in this impression, as it shows the state of feeling in Baltimore, now subsisting towards Liberia. Of course we will know how to appreciate the highly flattering remarks concerning the periodicals of Monrovia, which the gentleman gives in his letter. We are disposed to believe the opinion we have so long entertained of the colored people of the United States,—that they were so blinded by ignorance, and the superstitious-credulous nonsense of the ultra-abolitionist mania, that, notwithstanding they have been told repeatedly of the perplexing labyrinth they were running so heedlessly into; that the good promised them by their sinister-disposed leaders, they could never realize; and that Liberia was the only place under heaven's wide canopy where perfect freedom was accessible,—yet, regardless of all this, and against the evidence of their own senses, they blindly and madly continued in their course, till, now quagged and bespattered in the slough of despondency, they begin to turn their attention towards *their only home*. The course they have pursued reminds one very much of the anecdote of the man and the poker. He said he would have a hold on the poker, though it be on the red-hot end; so he seized the end inflamed with heat, and became so badly burnt, that ever afterwards he disliked even to hear of the poker. So with those who have followed their deceiving guides in search of equality in the U. S., they seized the wrong end for liberty, (*the ultra-abolitionist end being the red-hot end,*) until, becoming burnt and blistered thereby, they now begin to abandon their *quasi friends*, and, coming to Liberia, they dislike to hear of the poker by which they have suffered pain, confusion, and contempt. We are glad to see them shaking off the garment of wild fanaticism and political delusion, and acting the part of *wise men*—of sober-minded inquirers after truth!

We, therefore, say to all our *colored* friends in the United States, in reference to the following extract—"Go thou and do likewise!"

"BALTIMORE, July 2d, 1850.

"DEAR SIRS:—It is with pleasure that I take pen in hand to write you a few lines. Notwithstanding deep waters between us roll, I recognize you, and all Liberians, to be my brethren. I had the pleasure of obtaining some of your papers per Liberia Packet, and myself, with many others, have read them with great satisfaction, and we consider them, for beauty and sublimity, equal to any, and surpassed by none. Since reading Africa's Luminary, many, who were opposed to Liberia, have become favorable thereto,—and among them is myself. I, with the rest of the ignorant part of the community, have been bitterly opposed to Liberia, but we now begin to see our error, and believe that *Liberia is our home*. We have been so full of incredulity, that many of us would not believe the reports, nor the voice of men we have seen, who doubtless gave us true statements concerning Liberia and Africa. But since reading that heart cheering paper—"Africa's Luminary,"—with the President's Message to the people, it has ravished our hearts; and suffice it to say—good luck and prosperity to the Republic of Liberia.

"Yours, &c.,

"FRANCIS BOWERS.

"To Messrs. ***, Monrovia, Liberia."

THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA

BECROFT, a daring and intelligent English voyager, has years ago dissipated the delusion, that the interior of Africa is a "desert waste." He has shown that it is accessible to navigation and trade; that the climate is as healthy as that of the tropics generally; that there are regions of beautiful and fertile country, affording opportunities for legitimate commerce of indefinite extension. This adventurous traveller explored the river Niger within forty miles of Timbuctoo. He has thrown light on thousands of miles of richly fertile and wooded country, watered by that great stream; and upon the ivory, vegetable tallow, peppers, indigo, cotton, wool, palm oil, dye-woods, timber-woods, skins, and a great variety of produce, which invite the trade. To carry on this trade in the vessels which navigate the river, it is necessary to have black crews. The London *Spectator* remarks: "Of course the free blacks, educated in the West India trade, will become useful workmen in penetrating the native land of their race. We must depend, at least for generations to come, on the black race to supply the bulk of the crews." For our part, we do not see why our own country should not compete with Britain for the rich trade of Africa. Nor do we know any more efficient method than the proposed line of steamers.—*Jour. of Com.*

BISHOP FOR WEST AFRICA.—We are gratified to learn that the General Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States has elected the Rev. John Payne, of Cape Palmas, a Missionary Bishop for Western Africa. We believe no individual could be found better fitted for the office of Missionary Bishop in Africa than Mr. Payne. He has been a laborer in the African Mission near fourteen years. He has seen his only predecessor forced from the field by disease, his friend and co-laborer, and many of his juniors summoned to their reward. He has been exposed to perils of the sea, the pestilence, the sword of the barbarian, to perplexities unending and deprivations known only to those who have suffered in Africa,—during all of which, he has labored humbly and perseveringly, with an eye single to the great object of his mission; and we believe the individual does not exist in the wide field of his ministrations, among the natives or colonists, who would not award to him that most difficult to be obtained appellative, *blameless*, which a bishop should possess.—*Maryland Colonization Journal.*

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

A PROPOSITION is before the Legislature to appropriate five thousand dollars each year, for five years, to be employed under the direction of the Kentucky Colonization Society, in removing the free blacks from our State, and colonizing them in Africa. We are sure that a vast majority of our readers in this State will unite with us in the expression of a wish that the appropriation may be made; and we are confident that no action of the Legislature upon any subject will meet the more hearty approbation of the people of Kentucky, than would the passage of such an act. The subject of African Colonization is one which commends itself not only to our sense of self-interest, but to all the more generous feelings of our nature. Its operation, confined to our free negro population, while it interferes in no way with the relation of master and slave, addresses itself to the master, as a means of removing from among us a class of persons who exert a powerful contaminating influence over our slave population.

But there are other considerations than those appealing to our self-interest, which should prompt to action in this matter. Here is a large class of persons among us, who, by the very necessity of the case, are living in a situation, compared with which that of the slave is an enviable one—with the name of freedom, without any of its real blessings. And, so long as they remain here, the dreary, dark prospect of continuing in the same position, without the slightest chance of bettering their condition, is held out to them. The only gleam of hope shed upon their benighted pathway is the prospect of a removal to the distant shores of their fatherland, where they and their descendants may enjoy equal rights, and under the operation of a genial clime, and a government adapted to their improved social condition, attain a degree of happiness, and enjoy a measure of prosperity, such as they never can under other circumstances hope to secure.

This subject is thus forced upon us in two aspects—our own good and the welfare of the free colored race among us. We might add a still further consideration, drawn from the influence which colonization is to exert upon the character and destiny of the whole African race. Already has it accomplished much towards the suppression of the slave-trade, and will be found more effectual to this end than the combined fleets of the American and British vessels employed at a great expense for this purpose. The success of the colonization scheme has ceased to be problematical; it is now a verity, established beyond cavil or dispute. A republic modelled after our own (and in which, fortunately, the great source of contention now threatening ours does not exist) has been planted through its agency upon the shores of Africa, and, under the recognition of the principal powers of the world, is in complete and successful operation.

In view then of all these facts, and with these multiplied motives urging us on, shall we not, as a people, enter into this cause with a hearty good will? What is the matter of a few dollars and cents when thrown into the scale against the welfare of two races of people? Other States are moving in this matter. Shall we stand back and refuse to contribute the pittance desired to help forward in the good work? We believe that the decided weight of public sentiment is in its favor, and, under this conviction, we call upon the Legislature to embody that sentiment in the form of an act making the proposed appropriation.—*Louisville Courier.*

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

MR. MEMMINGER spoke on "the federal relations" on Tuesday. He opposed separate State action and immediate secession. He offered resolutions in favor of the proposal of the Nashville Convention, for the assembly of a Southern Convention, and for the appointment by the Legislature of delegates thereto; of appropriating $200,000 for arming and defending the State, and for the establishment of a police system to protect the people, bond and free, from the evil designs of Northern emissaries and abolitionists.

On Monday, the committee on colored population reported a bill to increase the penalty for circulating abolition pamphlets in the State. They also reported *unfavorably on that part of the Governor's message which recommends the removal* of the free negroes from the State. The committee thought such a course contrary to the policy of the State, and that the carrying into effect of such a measure would involve too many difficulties.

Mr. Middleton offered a resolution, instructing the military committee to organise a corps of inquiry to advise a plan for the defense of the seacoast.—*Com. Adv.*

FRED. DOUGLASS.

"It may with propriety be asked, would not the devil do well to *rent out hell* and move to the United States, and rival, if possible, President Fillmore and his political followers? If he can beat them at the game of sin, the change would be well. Would not fallen angels make wise and humane senators, compared with Cass, Clay, and Webster?"

* * * * * * *

"But Fillmore's heartless position, indecision of character, and the want of a virtuous soul, have rendered him despicable in the eyes of the good, and contemptible in the eyes of the bad. In seeking to please tyrants, he has lost the favor of all, and alas! the true Church of Christ can no longer pray for the success of his truckling administration."

The above extracts from the *North Star*, a paper edited by F. Douglass, are in excess of the same spirit as exhibited by Mr. Garrison himself. We think nothing will more strongly tend to prevent the sympathy of good men, and perpetuate slavery, than such unbridled license of profane abuse. Referring to these extracts the *Buffalo Courier* remarks:—

"We are losing all self-respect. If a white man and a freeman was to publish the above, the people would be warranted in tarring and feathering him; but a negro, and a fugitive slave, as it is said, seems to have a warrant to insult the country, the President, and whoever he pleases. It matters not who is President,—such language is infamous, and its author should be held up to the scorn of every good citizen."

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

We most heartily rejoice at the calmness and patriotism of the action taken by the Synod of Pittsburg. From that body we were prepared to expect patriotism and conservatism, in opposition to the wild excess of individuals and churches of another sort. The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburg having been memorialized by one of their churches in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law, took the subject into consideration, and came to the following result:—

Whereas an overture from the session of the church of Unity has been brought before Synod, urging an expression of its opposition to the late law enacted by the Congress of the United States, in relation to the capture and recovery of fugitive slaves; and whereas this law has been very recently enacted, and its practical operation not sufficiently tested, and the law itself perhaps not yet thoroughly examined by the members of this body; and whereas it would compromise the wisdom and dignity of the body, and be of no practical benefit, to make any rash or hasty expression of its mind on the subject; and whereas this Synod has already and repeatedly borne its testimony in strong language in opposition to chattel slavery, as a great political and social evil, involving great and deplorable moral evils in its history, which testimony would not be strengthened by repetition; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That it is inexpedient for Synod at this time to give any formal expression of its mind in relation to the law aforesaid, leaving every man to act in his capacity as a citizen, in conformity with his obligations as a citizen and Christian, in the wisdom and meekness of the gospel.

2. That it be earnestly recommended to all our churches and people, to observe with special fervor the apostolical injunction, to pray for our rulers and all in authority, that they may be just, ruling in the fear of God; and that, under the Divine favor, our nation and Government may be preserved in their integrity, and happily guided to the fulfilment of its great and glorious vocation.

FRUITS OF ABOLITIONISM.

A MEETING of negroes was held some weeks ago, at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, at which the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That we, individually and collectively, here swear upon the desecrated altar of our liberties, that we would sooner see this nation shattered into a thousand fragments, than to quietly submit to any enactment, honored by the name of law, that would compel us to deliver our oppressed brethren into the hands of their heartless pursuers.

Resolved, That we look upon the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill as one of the many deeds of villainy and oppression against an unoffending people, that has ever characterised this guilty nation from its foundation to the present time.

Resolved, That the colored man owes no service or obedience to any other master, save the God of heaven; and it is our duty to spurn the authority of all constitutions and laws that make us bondmen.

Resolved, That we will use our utmost exertions to prevent the recapture of fugitive slaves, whether the officer comes to us as an officer of the Government, or, otherwise, laws, usages, and religion of the country to the contrary notwithstanding.

VERMONT NULLIFIERS.

There is something worse than foolish in the behavior of the Vermont Nullifiers. There are no fugitives from slavery in Vermont, nor is it pretended that the actual state of things there demanded any legislation whatever on the subject of such persons. This nullifying act, therefore, has the appearance of an empty bravado, uttered by a man who knows he is out of danger, and may vaunt of his courage as much as he pleases, without any fear of having it put to the test. It may be said that the act, being inoperative, can do no harm. Surely it will do much harm. With what face can a citizen of Vermont call upon a Georgian or Carolinian to adhere to the Constitution after an act like this? It is a proceeding entirely without excuse; a deed of presumptuous rashness, performed at a time when the public safety demands the utmost discretion and foresight. The States of the Union are in a condition to be easily provoked into hostility towards each other; nothing can preserve peace but mutual forbearance and self-restraint. How wretched the folly, then, how wanton the malice, which can thus throw out a provocation, which bears on the face of it the stamp of a deliberate intention to do mischief—to fan the embers of discord which now require but a breath to raise them to a destroying flame.—*Boston Courier.*

SLAVE-TRADE.

THE SLAVE-TRADE SO-CO ON THE LIBERIA COAST.—The Portuguese Factors, who have long been domiciled here for several weeks, and seen frequently off Gallinas, New Cestors and Trade Town, has abandoned her purpose of procuring slaves from this part of the African coast. She was boarded off Gallinas, soon after her arrival on the coast, by an officer of Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine," who, however, was not detained, the officer finding nothing on board which could be produced in evidence to condemn her as a slaver. It has been ascertained since, that while the "Wolverine" was in chase of her, the fellows there overboard her slave equipment, and thus escaped being seized. Finding Gallinas closely watched, she proceeded to Trade Town, where the supercargo landed, and, it is said, offered cash for a hundred slaves, payable in doubloons, on delivery to him at the beach, on a certain day. The authorities, in the mean time, had obtained information of the real character of the vessel, and of the landing of a person from her at Trade Town, and without delay dispatched the Government schooner "Lark" to cruise off New Cestors and Trade Town to watch her movements, and to seize her upon the first attempt to contravene our laws. Captain Patten, of Her Majesty's brig "Hound," senior officer of the Sierra Leone Division, had also received intelligence that the Felucca was after slaves, and in consequence of this "Hound" was in search of her. These movements, and the constant presence of the "Lark" off Trade Town, alarmed the captain, and he precipitately sailed for the south coast, leaving her supercargo on a at Trade Town.

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Remittances to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to Nathaniel Hayden, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

All Communications for the Journal should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Colonization Rooms, }
Washington City, Jan. 21, 1851. }

The American Colonization Society met at 7 o'clock in the First Presbyterian church.

The Hon. Henry Clay, President of the Society, took the chair.

The Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., of Newark, N. J., opened the meeting with prayer, after which the Hon. Mr. Clay delivered an appropriate address of three quarters of an hour's duration, which was listened to with profound attention by the large and intelligent audience; among whom were the President of the United States, several members of his Cabinet, several foreign ministers, a number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and other distinguished persons.

The Secretary, Rev. W. McLain, then read an abstract of the Annual Report of the Society; after which addresses were delivered by the Rev. Robert Fuller, D. D., J. H. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, and the Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, M. C. from Tennessee.

The resolution from which the Rev. Dr. Fuller spoke, was as follows:—

Resolved, That while a review of the past may well cause the friends of the enterprise to thank God and take courage, the time has come when it becomes the Society to seek ampler resources, and invite more earnestly the attention of the whole country to colonization, and the blessings which must be secured by its successful prosecution.

That which formed the basis of the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Stanton, was as follows:—

Resolved, That the harmony of the States of this Union would be promoted by the voluntary emigration of the free blacks; and that it would be sound policy in the Government of the United States to adopt all efficient measures, within the range of its acknowledged powers, for the encouragement of African Colonization.

After the address had been delivered, the following Resolutions were offered by the Hon. R. R. Reed, M. C. from Pennsylvania, and were adopted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That the Republic of Liberia, having assumed a place among the nations of the earth, and attained a power to give permanence and strength to her position, is entitled to be treated by older nations as a Sovereign and Independent State.

That the Christian Republic on the Western Coast of Africa was founded by the forecast and philanthropy of citizens of every section of these United States; and her people have just claims upon the United States as a nation, to sympathy in their hopes, and encouragement of their laudable efforts in the cause of universal civilization.

That the American Colonization Society, respectfully submits to the Government of the United States, the expediency and sound policy of acknowledging, by some public act, the independence and national existence of the Republic of Liberia; and of establishing relations of amity and commerce with that nation.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the Colonization Rooms to-morrow, the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock M.

January 22d, 1851.

The American Colonization Society met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment.

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., being the oldest Vice President present, was, in the absence of the President, called to the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the Society were read.

Hon. James Whitcomb, of Indiana, Dr. David M. Reese, of New-York, and Rev. P. Slaughter, of Virginia, were appointed a Committee to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year; whereupon the following named persons were nominated and elected:—

PRESIDENT,

Hon. HENRY CLAY.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Gen. John H. Cocke, of Va.
Daniel Webster, of Mass.
Charles F. Mercer, of Florida.
Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. Y.
Louis McLane, of Maryland.
Moses Allen, of New-York.
Gen Walter Jones, of Dist. of Col.
Joseph Gales, do.
Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia.
Rev. J. O. Andrew, Bishop of M. E. Church, South.
William Maxwell, of Va.
Bishop Whittaker, of Ohio.
Walter Lowrie, of New-York.
Jacob Burnet, of Ohio.
Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Miss.
William C. Rives, of Va.
Rev. J. Lanzie, D. D., of Dist. of Col.
Rev. William Winans, D. D., of Miss.
James Boorman, of New-York.
Henry A. Foster, of do.
Robert Campbell, of Geo.
Peter D. Vroom, of New-Jersey.
James Garland, of Virginia.
Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley, of England.
William Hall, of Delaware.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Gray, of Tenn.
Gerard Ralston, of England.
Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer, of New-Jersey.
Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of England.
Rev. B. Burgess, D. D., of Mass.
Thomas R. Hazard, of R. I.
Thomas Massie, M. D., of Va.
Major Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., of N. J.
R. Q. C. Elmer, of New-Jersey.
James Bailey, of Miss.
Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., of New-York.
Elliott Cresson, of Penn.
Abraham D. Phelps, of Va.
Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Mass.
Rev. Beverly Waugh, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., of S. C.
Moses Shepherd, of Maryland.
Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio.
Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Tenn.
Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., of Tenn.
J. R. Underwood, of Ky.
Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.
H. L. Lumpkin, of Georgia.
James Lenox, of New-York.
Bishop Soule, of Tenn.
Prof. T. U. Upham, D. D., of Me.
Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
Thomas W. Williams, of Conn.
Simon Greenleaf, of Mass.
Rev. John Early, D. D., of Va.
Rev. Lovick Pierce, of Georgia.
R. J. Walker, of Mississippi.
Samuel Gurney, of England.
Charles McMicken, of Ohio.
John Bell, M. D., of Ohio.
Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D., of Conn.
Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of the Navy.
Rev. Robert Ryland, of Va.
Frederick P. Stanton, of Tenn.

After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1852, at 7 o'clock P. M.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES

OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Colonization Room, }
Washington, Jan. 21, 1851. }

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met according to adjournment. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. W. McLain, Secretary of the Society. On motion of Mr. McLain, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., was called to the chair, and the Rev. Joseph Tracy was chosen Secretary of the Board.

The following Delegates were reported as having been appointed by the several State Societies to represent them in this Board, viz:—

Vermont Col. Soc.—Hon. Samuel S. Phelps,* Hon. James Meacham.

Mass. Col. Soc.—Rev. Joseph Tracy, B. C. Clarke, Esq.,* Charles Stearns, Esq., J. W. Edmunds, Esq.*

New-York Col. Soc.—Rev. J. B. Pinney, *Life Director*; A. G. Phelps, Esq., *Life Director*; G. P. Disosway, Esq., Hon D. S. Gregory, D. M. Reese, M. D., Rev. Thos. De Witt, D. D.,* Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D.,* Francis Hall, Esq.*

New-Jersey State Col. Soc.—Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., Reuben Van Pelt, Esq., Rev. John Maclean, D. D.,* Rev. R. Davidson, D. D.

Penn. Col. Soc.—Hon. J. R. Ingersoll,* Hon. R. R. Reed.

Virginia State Col. Soc.—Rev. Philip Slaughter, P. V. Daniel, Esq.*

Louisiana State Col. Soc.—Hon. H. A. Bullard, Hon. C. M. Conrad,* W. S. Hodge, Esq.

Indiana State Col. Soc.—Hon. Jesse D. Bright,* Hon. James Whitcomb.

Rev. William McLain, *Life Director.*

Executive Committee Am. Col. Soc.—M. St. Clair Clarke,* Harvey Lindsly, M. D.,* Elisha Whittlesey, J. H. Bradley,* A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, D. D., William Gunton.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary of the Society.

On motion, the Chairman, Messrs. Whittlesey and Gregory, were appointed a Committee to wait on the President of the Society, and to attend him to the place of meeting this evening.

An abstract of the Annual Report was read.

Messrs. Phelps and Van Pelt were appointed a Committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

A statement of the doings of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors was read, and several particulars mentioned in it were placed on the docket for the consideration of the Board.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, January 22d.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and accepted.

The Secretary of the Society read a letter from R. B. Davidson, Esq., of Philadelphia, concerning a monument to Gov. Buchanan, and stated that the Executive Committee had authorized him to subscribe $100 toward the same; the money to be raised specially for the purpose. Whereupon, on motion of Dr. Reese, it was

Resolved, That this Board of Directors concur with the Executive Committee in appropriating one hundred dollars toward the erection of a monument over the grave of the lamented Gov. Buchanan; and that the object be commended for execution to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, who have taken action thereon.

Resolved, That the new town to be settled near Grand Bassa Point be called *Buchanan*.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Pinney, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the whole amount of funds which may from any source accrue to the Treasury of the American Colonization Society from any State, shall be accredited to the State Society, as a basis for representation in the Board of Directors.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing entire harmony and co-operation between the State Societies and the Parent Society, all appeals, special or otherwise, for funds, which the Executive Committee may desire to make in any State, should first be communicated to the officers and proper agency of the State Society, and, if possible, made through them.

The Rev. Drs. Eddy and Davidson, and Mr. Disosway, were appointed a Committee to draft a minute in relation to the death of John McDonogh.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Davidson, the resolution concerning appeals within the bounds of State Societies, was reconsidered. The whole subject was then referred to a special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bacon, Slaughter, Stearns, Davidson, and Eddy, to report to-morrow morning.

The Committee on the publication of a newspaper, appointed last year, reported as follows:—

The Committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting upon the suggested publication of a newspaper to advocate the interests of colonization, beg leave respectfully to report:—

That they for some time endeavored to attend to the duties assigned them, and had entered into some arrangements for the publication of such a newspaper, when, in consequence of some untoward circumstances, they were induced to suspend further action, and refer the matters back to the Board at its meeting in January, 1851.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. BETHUNE, Ch'n.
ANSON G. PHELPS.

January 16, 1851.

Whereupon, the following resolutions were offered by the Rev. Dr. Eddy:—

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on the establishment of a central organ be recommitted to the same Committee, with the addition of Messrs. ——

Resolved, That this Committee is empowered to correspond with the friends of colonization in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and also in the State of New-Jersey, and if possible, to adopt some measures by which such organ may be established and maintained as may be demanded by the cause of colonization, through which information may be diffused through the community.

Resolved, That in the view of the Board, it is important that the organs of the colonization cause should be so conducted as to secure unity of action in its several auxiliaries and agents, and as far as possible to lessen the expense of diffusing information through the country.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Pinney, the resolutions were laid on the table.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Thursday, January 23.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and accepted.

The Committee appointed to prepare a minute in relation to the late John McDonogh, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:—

The Directors of the American Colonization Society have heard with great pleasure and gratitude, that Twenty-five Thousand Dollars annually have been bequeathed to the American Colonization Society by the late Mr. McDonogh of Louisiana.

In the character of the late Mr. McDonogh, this Board recognise a high and honorable attestation of the merits and claims of the cause of African Colonization, by which it is commended to the interest and patronage of the friends of the African race throughout this country. And the enlarged beneficence of the bequest of Mr. McDonogh entitles the liberal benefactor to our grateful remembrance:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That this Board cause to be entered on their minutes, their acknowledgment of profound respect for the memory of the late Mr. McDonogh, and a due sense of their obligations to him for the bequest which he has made to the American Colonization Society, expressive alike of his deep interest in the welfare of the African race, and confidence in the wisdom and practicability of the scheme and plans of the American Colonization Society.

The Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account presented a report, which was accepted and is on file.

On motion, it was resolved, that the chairman appoint a Committee of three to nominate officers for the ensuing year; Messrs. Stearns, Slaughter, and Davidson, were appointed. The Committee reported as follows:—

Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. William McLain.

Recording Secretary, Dr. S. W. Ingraham.

Executive Committee, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Elisha Whittlesey, Joseph H. Bradley, A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, D. D., William Gunton.

The Report was accepted, and the gentlemen named were severally elected.

On motion, it was resolved, that the members present be a Committee to call on the Secretary of State and present to him the Resolutions of the Society, in favor of recognizing the Independence of the Republic of Liberia.

The following report was submitted, and after discussion, adopted:—

The Committee to whom was referred the Resolution offered by Rev. Mr. Pinney, on the subject of appeals made for funds, beg leave to report the following preamble and resolutions, for the consideration of the Board:—

Whereas, the interests of the colonization cause require that there should be uniformity in its system of operations, and harmony of action and co-operation among the several Societies and agencies engaged in the work: and whereas, it seems necessary, in order to secure this end, that there should be a more full and perfect understanding in regard to the relations between the American Colonization Society and its several auxiliaries, and of the principles upon which their respective operations are to be conducted:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That all appeals for funds, which the Executive Committee of the Parent Society may desire to make in any State where there is an Auxiliary Society in active operation, should first be communicated to the proper agency of the State Society, and should in all cases be made through them, and that all collections so made should be passed to the credit of said Society on the books of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the usefulness and efficiency of the American Colonization Society require the active aid and co-operation of its several Auxiliaries, and in order to this, it is desired and expected that each Auxiliary Society, after defraying its own domestic expenses, will pay over the balance of its funds, if any, to the Treasury of the American Society.

Resolved, That in the view of this Board, it is essential to that unity of plan and harmony of action, which are requisite in carrying forward successfully the work of colonization, that the several Auxiliary Societies in their arrangements for sending out emigrants, and in all their business transactions with the Republic of Liberia, should act through, or in co-operation with the Executive Committee of the Parent Society.

Resolved, further, That in the view of this Board, a compliance with the preceding resolution in respect to sending out and settling emigrants, is rendered indispensable by the stipulations which exist between the Republic and the American Colonization Society in regard to the occupation of the lands, and in regard to commercial regulations. It is necessary also, in order to secure that uniformity in the provisions made for emigrants, and that disposition of them in the Territory, which their own interests and the welfare of the colonists alike demand.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Society be directed to send a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the several Auxiliary Societies.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the respective State Colonization Societies be earnestly requested to report to the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, in the month of December annually, a statement of their proceedings during the year.

Resolved, That to secure the prompt observance of the above resolutions, the Secretary of the Society, in the month of November annually, address each of the State Societies, requesting that said proceedings be reported.

The minutes were read and approved. After which it was resolved, that the Board of Directors now adjourn to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1852, at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was closed with prayer, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley.

ANSON G. PHELPS, *Ch'n.*

Joseph Tracy, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1850, TO 1ST JANUARY, 1851.

DR.

To balances due the Society per last report,	$7,597 16
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:—	
Donations,	10,625 13
Colonial Stores,	1,521 25
Colony of Liberia,	19 00
Legacies,	14,000 00
Interest,	1,425 00
Annuities,	1,000 00
African Repository,	113 00
Premium on Territory,	4,000 00
Profit and Loss,	21 00
Total Receipts,	$34,624 38
Balances due by the Society,	7,499 00
	$77,424 54

CR.

By balances due by the Society per last report,	$23,707 27
Payments for the following objects, to wit:—	
Salaries,	1,375 00
Expenses of Emigration, Maintenance, &c.,	1,000 00
Expenses of Recaptured Africans at Key West, Pensacola, &c.,	1,000 00
Expenses of Agencies for the Recovery of Slaves,	1,000 00
Expenses of Agencies, Commissions, Salaries, and other expenses in collecting funds,	2,041 00
Printing Reports, Circulars, and other expenses in diffusing information,	2,000 00
Expenses of Agencies and Visits to Liberia,	2,000 00
Outfits,	2,477 00
Expenses of the Repository and Clerk of the Am. Col. Society,	1,000 00
Rent of the do. do.	1,000 00
Profit and Loss,	1,000 00
Total Payments,	$39,600 27
Balances due to the Society,	37,824 27
	$77,424 54

Colonization Rooms, Washington city, Jan. 1st, 1851.

The accounts of the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society have been examined by the undersigned, and found correct, with the vouchers for the same.

ELLIOTT CRESSON, Auditor.

AFRICAN DISCOVERIES—COLONIZATION.

By a recent arrival, interesting intelligence is brought from Africa, the land of darkness and degradation. Experiments are being made in South Africa on a suitable scale to ascertain the capabilities of the country as to the production of cotton. Former attempts in smaller operations have been encouraging.

Discoveries are daily making in regions beyond what was denominated the frontier. Among others, travellers have arrived from the Zulu country. In some places it was fertile and beautiful, with vegetation luxuriant; in others the land was barren, with not a tree to be seen for miles. The chief food of the inhabitants is milk, rice, and sweet potatoes.

In one place a party of travellers came to the kraal of one of the principal Zulu chiefs, styled by the natives En Corazn. Here they were hospitably entertained for four days. Corzan, the chief, rejoiced in the possession of *twenty wives*, all of whom were daily dismissed to the labors of the field, except one favorite dark beauty, who seemed exempt from this unfeminine occupation. A cupbearer, too, figured at the festive board, reminding the travellers of Pharaoh and the kings of ancient times—a tall, stalwart native, whose head was bound with a large blue shawl, in Oriental style. The natives use black earthenware cups. These cups were so beautifully glazed and of such curious workmanship that the travellers were surprised to find that they were manufactured by the natives. The kraal or hut of the chief was surrounded for miles with those of his relatives. About one hundred of these vassals were summoned upon one occasion and dispatched to hunt buffaloes. Large crops of meali sweet potatoes, and Caffre corn were seen, as well as immense quantities of sugar cane.

Discoveries of considerable magnitude have been made, throwing light upon the geography of the interior of Africa. The great lake, discovered about a year since in Southern Africa, though receiving the waters of several rivers, has no outlet to the ocean. North* of this lake, about seven days' journey, not by *railroad* but by ox-teams, a ridge of very high mountains crosses the continent, and beyond it a new "river system" commences, the streams all falling to the north, and ultimately into the ocean. A chieftain with his tribe, oppressed by a powerful tyrant in the Zulu country, twenty-eight degrees south of the equator and near the eastern coast, fled over these mountains to the northwest, carrying desolation along with him, and was in turn driven further north by the boers, till he has traversed with his tribe about a thousand miles. The Boers* are still pressing upon him like a retreating lion, and are beginning to rout him from his latest lair in Central Africa, while they take possession of his territories. The *Cape Town Mail* hazards the prediction that before *twenty-five years* shall elapse, the whole interior of Africa, to the equator, will be *occupied by civilized communities of the European race*, and probably under the dominion of Great Britain.

This is a great idea, and certain of realization sooner or later at any rate. The British have colonies at Sierra Leone, at Cape town, and Port Natal—an empire and more in South Africa, while the boers are pressing on to the equator and are followed by British colonists, civilization, and Christianity. On the west is the Republic of Liberia, commanding a coast of about 1,000 miles in extent and hundreds of miles into the interior, from which slavery and the slave-trade have been utterly excluded. The colonies on opposite coasts will finally shake hands across the continent, and Africa be saved.

It is often said, that if slavery in civilized countries were to die, the slave-trade in Africa would die also. It is equally true, that if Africa were *civilized*, the trade would cease. The establishment of republics of colored men, the emancipated and Christianized slaves of America, accelerates the march of African civilization, at the same time it provides for the true development, liberty and dignity of these at present degraded men, even when they are nominally free. If the production of cotton in Africa, India, and Australia, and the manufacture of flax by the improved scientific method, should succeed as it is hoped, slave labor will be ruinous, and the masters be more ready to flee from their slaves than the slaves to flee from them. In the case, where would they be wanted, where could they dwell, but in the fatherland, where there is land enough to be possessed, and they can be truly free? The Free States are not willing to receive them, should their masters set them free. Michigan has lately incorporated a provision in its revised Constitution which denies to them the right of suffrage, and thereby keeps them still in virtual slavery. When the slaves of John Randolph, upon his death, were emancipated, and removed to Ohio to form a colony on the soil purchased for them according to the provision of the will, though a well instructed, moral, and well behaved body of men, the people rose in mob violence against them, and expelled them from their new and free home.

The recent Constitutional Convention of Indiana has, by a decisive vote, excluded negroes and mulattoes from hereafter settling in that State; also, that all contracts with such persons shall be void; that any one employing them or encouraging them to remain in the State shall be liable to a fine of from $10 to $500; and that such fines shall be

* Geographical Discovery.—At a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London, it was announced that Dr. Livingstone of the London Missionary Society had discovered a large lake in South Africa, about one hundred and eighty degrees south of the equator, which is surrounded by a populous country, and which receives the waters of several large rivers, but has no outlet to the ocean. The Doctor has also discovered a navigable river, which empties into the Atlantic ocean, on the western coast of Africa, in latitude 15° south. If he should succeed in navigating this river to the ocean, the importance of his discovery will be very great.

* Boers, Dutch for farmers.

. the gradual colonization of the
in the State. With such a prejudice
.e colored race, with such a hostility
deadly indeed—denied a residence in the
e States, denied the elective franchise, denied
ll the lucrative and honorable professions and
pursuits of life, what hope is there for the happi-
ness, the prosperity, and true liberty of the colored
race in our country? Something more is needed
than emancipation. There must be an entire change
in the sentiments and sympathies of the white race;
a disposition to yield equal rights to the colored
race, and to put them upon the same level in all
the social relations. Will this be done? Can it
be done? When it is provided in the very Con-
stitution of the States that no colored man shall
touch its soil, that all contracts with them shall be
void, and even a penalty be imposed upon every
one who employs them, it is evident the colored
man is equally crushed on each side of Mason and
Dixon's line. What, then, remains to be done?

More than the entire population of New-Hamp-
shire crosses the Atlantic from Europe every year,
and from our sea-ports press on to the far West,
at the same time they are for the most part the
poor. More than one hundred thousand of our
own people in a single year have transferred them-
selves from the shores of the Atlantic to those of
the Pacific. What may not be done in colonizing
the colored race, when there shall be a union of pri-
vate enterprise and liberality with public co-opera-
tion?

Let all hearts take courage! Ethiopia is stretch-
ing forth her hands to God, and God is stretching
forth his hand to Ethiopia. The day of redemp-
tion to the colored race is drawing near; not only
the *three millions* in the United States, but the *Hun-
dred millions* in Africa, will be free, elevated, and
Christianized. Civilization, religion, science, the
arts, and the course of providence, are all accelera-
ting the event, and God will make it sure.—*Cong.
Journal.*

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MARCH, 1851.

OUR TERMS.

THE *Colonization Journal* originated in a desire to circulate as extensively as possible, the facts connected with the Colonization movement, and thus afford all who desired to do so an opportunity of forming an intelligent judgment of its merits. Guided by the example of other monthly periodicals, engaged in the same and kindred benevolent objects, and by the difficulty of getting remittance in, we proposed a smaller sum, one dollar a year, as our subscription price. The experience of three months has convinced us that the first object proposed will be better subserved by a very decided change. We have accordingly reduced the prices as follows:—

ONE COPY,	Half a dollar.
FOUR COPIES,	One dollar.
THIRTY COPIES,	Five dollars.
EIGHTY COPIES,	Ten dollars.

At these prices we sincerely hope many of the Sabbath-schools and churches will be furnished with the paper, as they are now with the American Messenger, the Day-spring, and similar monthlies.

We ask our friends and the clergymen throughout the State to secure for us a larger circulation. We send to the latter *gratuitously*.

Each one of them by a little effort could obtain four names to forward to us with one dollar in advance, and thus increase our usefulness fourfold without expense to themselves.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

THE season for these annual gatherings of the various benevolent societies to review the year's labor and its results, as well as to look forward and plan for future effort, is near at hand.

Many pastors of churches, to whom our monthly sheet is sent gratuitously, might easily avail themselves of such an occasion to forward to us one dollar or five dollars, or even ten dollars, to insure the wide diffusion of intelligence among their people. If collections have been made, this will also afford a favorable opportunity for remitting them to us, and in view of the anticipation of our receipts in sending forward some fifty emigrants within the last six months, and the prospect of a largely increased number to be sent next summer, all the means that can be secured will be needed.

A PRAISEWORTHY EXAMPLE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1850.

Dear Sir:—As an encouragement for you to circulate information among the clergymen, by your *New-York Colonization Journal*, allow me to narrate my own experience. Feeling deeply interested in one of the benevolent societies some years ago, I met a clergyman from an interior county, who knew nothing about the cause, and felt no interest after such an explanation as I was able to give. I subscribed and paid for the periodical, and had it directed to him. This I continued for *five* years, when his mind became so much interested that he sent us one hundred dollars, and the church is now a regular and large contributor. The result was so encouraging, I have not gone to another. Yours, CHAS. DAVIS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WE have received this interesting document, and as our readers will perceive have made large use of it. The tables taken from the Appendix, and placed upon our third page, are very valuable. In these we have summed up the cost and results of the colonization work, viewed as a mere association to aid emigration.

The attentive reader will be struck with some surprise to perceive how many persons have secured personal freedom by the Society's operations.

This *table* is an eloquent advocate of the cause that can scarcely need assistance. With one and a quarter million of dollars, less than the cost of two men-of-war, and their support one year, this association has redeemed six hundred miles from the slave-trade and founded a flourishing Christian State. If the past, with its feebleness, has done so much, what may we not hope for in another similar period?

FONS RECAPTIVES.

THE appropriation made by Congress to remunerate the Colonization Society for expenditures made to save this company of captives from perishing, we welcome as an act of simple justice. The readers of the *Journal* are doubtless aware that this claim has been before Congress for several years, generally passing one House and failing in the other. It is now fairly through, and even the technicality of Senator Davis has failed to defeat the just intentions of the majority.

We observe that among the items composing the claim, is the following: "10th. For provisions, &c., sent them expressly by the Chatham, from New-York, $6,394 50."

This is, if our memory serve, for the articles actually shipped, and justly there should be an allowance for the amount of charter of the Chatham in addition. The actual outlay was more than $8,000, and the claim should so be settled.

LEGISLATIVE AID.

A BRIEF memorial was last fall prepared and forwarded to the Legislature by the Board of Managers of the State Colonization Society, asking for an appropriation to assist in restoring such of the free colored population of this State as desired to emigrate to Liberia; and having been in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Charitable Societies, it has elicited a favorable Report, made by Hon. L. B. Ward of the city delegation; which we insert to call the attention of the friends of the cause to the proposition, that if they favor it, they may so advise their Representatives, and if willing, send memorials or petitions favoring it to the Legislature. The arguments of the Report appears so conclusive as to the justice, humanity, and good policy of the measure, that we will not enlarge upon the subject.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARITABLE SOCIETIES ON THE MEMORIAL OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Mr. WARD from the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, to which was referred the memorial of the Colonization Society of the State of New-York, asking for an appropriation,

REPORTS: That the Committee have given the question submitted to them such consideration as they have been able—have to some extent viewed the matter in its different aspects and bearings, and have come to the conclusion that it ought to receive the calm and serious consideration of the Legislature.

The trade and commerce of Africa is one of importance now, and it is fair to anticipate a rapid increase. At the present time it is understood to amount, with the United States and Great Britain, to not less than eight millions of dollars annually, and as the slave factories on the coast are suppressed and civilization advances, it will doubtless become more important and valuable.

European nations, England especially, covet this trade, carried on in ivory, dyes, drugs, &c. &c., and have for a long series of years, at an enormous expense of money and sacrifice of life, made vain attempts to grasp and hold tropical Africa, in order to control it. They have met with disaster and defeat, and are now content with occupying a few places, where they have military posts guarded by African troops, because no European colonies or armies can survive the climate.

There is a population among us, a portion of whom might well be spared, whose constitutions are adapted to this climate. Shall we not then furnish such of them as wish to go with the means, and thus do them an act of justice, enjoying for the present the satisfaction the deed in itself would afford, and trusting the future for any pecuniary reward that may be desired?

It should be borne in mind by us that their presence here is the constant memorial of a great wrong committed upon their ancestors, who were brought here by force and violence.

By sending them to the land of their fathers, we shall have a claim to the gratitude of the posterity of the people, and something the wrongs their race have suffered at our hands.

It is understood that *within the year past* nearly one hundred applications have been made to the Colonization Society for aid, by persons disposed to emigrate, and that a spirit of inquiry to an unexampled extent now exists among them on this subject.

Your Committee believe that the fruits of the colonization scheme, as seen and developed on the continent of Africa, are such as must command the approval of all right-thinking men, and that the future results will be most auspicious for her now unenlightened and uncivilized tribes.

The objects of the parent Society and their designs, as set forth by themselves, are as follows:—

1st. To rescue the free colored people of the United States from their political and social disadvantages.

2d. To place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of free government, with all the benefits it brings in its train.

3d. To spread civilization, sound morals and true religion throughout the continent of Africa.

4th. To arrest and destroy the slave-trade.

5th. To afford slave owners, who wish or are willing to liberate their slaves, an asylum for their reception.

These objects will commend themselves to our better feelings and judgment, and so far as the scheme has been carried out, so far experience shows they have been to a good degree attained, and if new vigor is imparted by legislative support their work would be greatly facilitated; for by aiding the Society in the manner and for the purpose they ask, our aid will leave them in a condition to apply their usual resources more to the establishment of schools, and in various ways furthering the cause of education and general progress.

The Legislatures of no less than fourteen different States have passed resolutions approving the objects aimed at by the Society, and proposing aid in one form or another. Several of them have made liberal appropriations of public money—Maryland for instance, 200,000 dollars; and Virginia nearly an equal amount. In two or three others, applications are now pending, and the prospect of success is believed to be not unfavorable.

It may not be out of place here to quote a series of resolutions passed in the Legislature of our own State so long ago as the 13th April, 1832. They were proposed by Mr. Talmadge of the Senate, and read as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That the Senate applaud the motives, and approve the objects of the American Colonization Society, and have full confidence in the fidelity, discretion, and ability of its executive officers.

"*Resolved*, That as the said Society promises to remove or mitigate existing evils, and prevent or diminish apprehended dangers, it deserves the confidence and encouragement of the American people.

"*Resolved*, That the Senate commend the said Society to the consideration and patronage of the citizens of this State.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be transmitted to the honorable the Assembly for their consideration."

These resolutions passed the house with scarcely a dissenting voice, and others of similar character and import, which have passed in our National and State Legislatures, might be quoted to an almost indefinite extent, were it thought desirable by your Committee to do so; but they believe the time has come for doing something which will confer more substantial benefit than merely passing resolves, or discussing those that have been passed, and they therefore recommend that instead of indulging in that roaming philanthropy which costs little, but is so common at the present day, and which would go abroad seeking objects on which to expend its sympathy, or is of that native character which would meddle with the institutions of sister States, and rest them all right, before taking time to consider the case of those at home, who should at least have a share in our benevolent regards; that we now grant the sum proposed in the bill which we ask leave to offer, accompanying this report, for the purpose of assisting those within our own borders, and in doing so, they believe it is a measure in itself equitable and just, and recommended alike by dictates of humanity, and of a sound policy.

BILL.

Reported by Mr. Ward, from the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies—read twice and committed to the Committee of the Whole.

AN ACT

AUTHORIZING THE APPROPRIATION OF MONEY IN AID OF EMIGRANTS OF COLOR FROM THIS STATE.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. The sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated to be paid annually for the period of two years, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purposes, and in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

§ 2. The governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller and attorney general for the time being shall be, and they are hereby constituted a board of commissioners for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, any two of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, whenever satisfactory proof shall be produced to the said board of commissioners, that any number of free persons of color, residents of this state, and their children shall have been actually transported to the colony at Liberia, or other place on the western coast of Africa, or that they shall have been embarked for transportation thither, from within the limits of this state by the New-York State Colonization Society; the said board of commissioners may issue their certificate for such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to defray the expenses of transporting and subsisting such persons for a limited time on the said coast of Africa, payable to the authorized and accredited agent or agents of the said Colonization Society before mentioned; provided that not more than the sum of fifty dollars shall be allowed by said board of commissioners for the transportation and subsistence as aforesaid, of any one person of color above the age of ten years, and not more than the sum of twenty-five dollars for the transportation of each one under the age of ten years; and the said board of commissioners are hereby required to keep an account of all moneys disbursed under the authority of this act, and to make an annual report thereof to the legislature, showing the names and age of such persons as may have been aided in emigrating from this state, and the counties, cities or boroughs, from which they may have been respectively removed, together with such other facts as they may deem interesting or proper.

§ 3. The treasurer shall pay on the warrant of the comptroller such sums of money as the commissioners shall certify to be required for the purposes of this act, not exceeding the sum of twenty thousand dollars in any one year.

§ 4. The board of commissioners, constituted under the second section of this act, may at their discretion employ as agents in effecting the objects contemplated in it, the officers of the New-York State Colonization Society.

§ 5. This act may be altered, amended or repealed, by the legislature at its discretion.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

ALBANY, March 19, 1851.

EVERY New-Yorker should feel proud of his great State—great in population, wealth and enterprise, but greater still from her public benevolence and philanthropy. I rejoice, too, that her citizens are taking the lead in the Colonization enterprise, and the favorable time seems to have arrived, when her Legislature should grant some effective aid to this patriotic and benevolent plan.

I have just looked over the appropriations of the State for the past year; they were princely munificent, and among them:—

Salaries of Judges,	$90,000
Agriculture,	8,000
Common Schools,	20,000
Libraries,	55,000
Western House of Refuge,	6,000
New-York House of Refuge,	8,000
Lunatic Asylum,	5,400
Insane Convicts,	3,000
Prisons,	10,000
State Legislature,	93,000
Printing and Binding,	60,000
New-York Hospital,	22,500
Orphan Asylums,	4,000
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	25,800
Blind Asylum,	12,480
Natural History of the State,	16,000
Colored Orphan Asylum,	500
	441,680

Now in these hundreds of thousands, only $500 were directly bestowed upon the colored people. Have they not a stronger claim? And how can a benefaction be granted to a more noble, useful or benevolent object, than that of African Colonization? Of all plans to ameliorate the condition of the colored race at the North and at the South—in America and in Africa, this one alone accomplishes some *positive good*.

There is a bill now before the Assembly granting aid to the Colonization Society, which, I am happy to add, has many friends among members, as it has thousands on thousands throughout the State. No member of the Legislature, I am sure, can do a better or more benevolent public act than to vote for this excellent bill. Yours, &c.

SPIRIT OF THE LIBERIA PRESS.

WE observe Regimental Parades under Major Yates; Anniversary celebration of the I. O. S. H; Lectures by Dr. Smith and others before the Ladies' Liberia Institute; the "Liberia Lyceum," the "Young Men's Lyceum," and the Liberia Literary Association are mentioned, discussions about a college, Common Schools, and Legislature; grumbling about the conduct of a certain notorious British trader, Murray; a meeting of the Legislature, preceded by a rather spirited election of Senator in Montserado county, to fill a vacancy, in which our quondam friend and acquaintance, Rev. A. H. Russell, distanced his competitors, Gen. Lewis, H. W. Eskin; the President's Message, filling the twelve columns of the *Liberia Herald*, and an animated debate in which Senators McGill and Russell, opposed by Senators Brown and Hanson, advocated a bill for extending the license for coast trade to foreigners as well as colonists upon their paying duties, harbor dues, &c. &c. On the whole, the people of Liberia give very encouraging signs of enterprise, sagacity, and progress. Senator Russell is a *free-trader* of the first water—hear him: "Let foreign traders trade where they please, let them if they choose erect 500 trading houses; only require of them what is required of our own citizens, &c. &c.; then satin stripes, romauls and other trade goods will become 100 per cent. cheaper than they now are—then our revenue will be so increased that the old Treasurer will become nervous turning his keys upon the dollars—the natives will become faster civilized by commingling with civilized persons, and thus our country will grow; arts, sciences, agriculture and general industry be developed and prevail among us; manufactories will spring up, and our population increase by a mighty influx of immigration until we shall spread over all this continent!"

An election of members of the Legislature seems to have excited considerable controversy. Under this is under the signature of ' with a general disparage mass of missionaries; this at least four columns of forth the results of their la ., stating some facts worth recording when we have more room.

LIBERIA COMMERCE.

As the time of issuing the February number, the arrival of the Edgar was too recent for us to give any but a very succinct analysis of news and a full abstract of the President's Message. We have made amends in the present number, and perhaps some of our readers will think by rather too copious use of the columns of the *Liberia Herald*.

That our friends may have some *definite* idea of the commerce and frequent intercourse of the Liberians with the civilized world, we have abbreviated the naval and shipping list of the chief port, Monrovia, for five months past.

During that period there were noticed 101 arrivals and 81 departures by different vessels, consisting of American Navy, 4; British do., 4; French do., 1; American Shipping, 7; English do., 9; Dutch do., 2; Liberian do., 11.

MR. JAMES'S SCHOOL AT MONROVIA.

THE *Liberia Herald* of Dec. 18th contains a communication from Rev. E. Worthington Stokes, the newly arrived Episcopal minister, describing an annual examination of the school under charge of Rev. B. V. R. James, numbering about seventy scholars.

We omit the highly laudatory introductory remarks about Mr. James and his labors, and insert the following:—

This is the 26th of November, and it is commencement day, and the town is all life, the members of Congress have already arrived, intending to sit on Monday next, the second of December, &c. The school is called in at ten o'clock, and the young aspirants assemble in high glee for the prize. The examination now takes place; the scholars are all arranged in proper order according to their grade of attainment, severally.

They were classed and examined as follows:—

Exam.	1st	Class, Spelling.
"	2d	" Reading.
"	3d	" Writing.
"	4th	" Composition.
"	5th	" Arithmetic.
"	6th	" Grammar—History.
"	7th	" Geography.
"	8th	" Astronomy.

All which (except Astronomy and Moral Philosophy) were highly interesting and satisfactory. The other two branches would have been equally as interesting, but the teacher fearing to tax the patience of the younger branches of the school, concluded the exercises of the term. The speaking exercises will take place to-morrow evening, in the Baptist Meeting-house. Thus the most beautiful exercises that we have seen for a considerable time has ended. And as we hope to have something more very pleasant to add to this from the further exercises, we will wait until they are over before concluding this letter, which I hope will not be tedious to the reader.

Agreeably with our promise we proceed to continue our notice of the further exercises of Mr. James's school, &c. This evening, 27th inst., pursuant to arrangement, the scholars' according to their various grades, met at their teacher's residence and proceeded from thence under the escort of a band of music to the Baptist Meeting-house, where the exercises were conducted most creditably by Mr. and Mrs. James, to the satisfaction of the elite of Monrovia, &c. As we have had an opportunity of witnessing the good resulting from this school, we are ready to assert that a greater benefit could not have been bestowed on Monrovia by the ladies in America, and that in the appointment of a teacher they could not have chosen a more worthy person than B. V. R. James, Esq. I speak from facts so plainly developed that not to speak of them would be to conceal light and truth under a bushel, and incur the guilt of dissembling in this enlightened age of bright revelation. Then let the American Board, if it would continue to do God's service, hold up Mr. James's hands in the highest work of benevolence. I say highest work, because, when the week's labor in teaching is over, he points the youthful mind to Christ, as our only hope, on the Sabbath day. This is a worthy deed, among many. Then let the good people of Monrovia combine to hold up the hands of such a worthy man. And when he shall cease to be in time, let the youth of Monrovia hover around his grave and there, to show their high regard, shed tears of gratitude and love. E. W. STOKES.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The last news we published from the Cape of Good Hope represented the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, as having left Cape Town for the disturbed Caffre district; and we now learn by the ship Naiche, Capt. Duryee, which arrived here yesterday from China, via St. Helena, that news had arrived at the latter place just previous to the vessel's departure, to the effect that the Governor had been hemmed in at Fort Cox by a large number of Caffres, but had got his way through them in the dress of a private soldier, and accompanied by 250 mounted Cape riflemen. This sortie is represented to have been very disastrous to the savages, but the Governor and his party escaped unhurt. The Caffres are said to be coming down upon him in thousands.

The result is that Sir Harry has issued a proclamation declaring a war of extermination against the natives.—*Herald.*

Foreign Items.

LIBERATED SLAVES IN BRAZIL.

Department of State,
Washington, Feb. 25, 1851.

The following translation of a communication addressed by the Chief of the Police at Bahia, Brazil, to the U. S. Consul at that city, is published for the information of those whom it may concern, viz. :—

TRANSLATION.

In consequence of several commanders and masters of foreign vessels having brought to this port on board of the vessels liberated slaves, "homens libertos," probably unaware that such is expressly prohibited by the law of the 7th of November, 1831, I consider it necessary to inform you, in order that you may make it known to the subjects of your nation therein interested, that all commanders, masters, and mates who may bring to this port liberated slaves, not Brazilian born, subject themselves to a penalty of one hundred milrees for every person so brought, and also to the expenses of their re-exportation, as directed by the 8th article of said law, and which I intend for the future to have rigorously enforced.

Secretary of the Police of Bahia, Nov. 7, 1850.
The Chief of the Police,
Ioao Mauricio Wanderly.
To the Consul of the United States.

LANDING OF AFRICAN SLAVES.

Havana, Feb. 15.

At the close of the past week, *east* of Cardenas, landing was effected of 610 Africans, who were disposed of, as we are advised, at the rate of *thirty* ounces each, making the round sum of 18,300 ounces, or $311,100 in our currency. The price is very high, even for the season, when there is a demand for field purposes for all the force that can be *had, or more*; yet there is no doubt but that an unusually large sum has been realised by speculators in this act of piracy.

It is said the vessel will be here in a few days with a cargo of wood and clean papers from Brazil, which is probable, as the property belongs here, and the family of the Captain reside at Casa Blunia," opposite the city. The name of the vessel I have not been able to ascertain.

THE HAYTIEN EMPIRE.

From Cape Haytien.—From a letter received by a friend in this city, from one of the officers of the U. S. steam frigate Saranac, we are enabled to make the following extract :—

U. S. States Frigate Saranac,
Cape Haytien, 7th Feb.

We left Norwalk on the 25th January, and arrived at Port au Prince on the 2d inst., after a remarkably short passage of six days from port to port.

As you are aware, this is a part of the world inhabited by negroes, and governed by Soulouque, who has within the last year caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor. He has his nobles, whose titles would make you laugh, such as—His Grace the Duke of Tiburan—Duke of Mahogany—Duke of Lemonade—Prince of Marmalade, and Marshal of the Pantry &c. &c.

Soulouque has been imprisoning some of our merchant captains, and we have been ordered out to protect and look after our commercial interests in this quarter. I can assure you a man-of-war in this harbor makes the authorities much more respectful and expeditious than they otherwise would be.

The Commodore had an audience from Soulouque day before yesterday, accompanied by eighteen of our officers as his suite, all in full uniform. We left Port au Prince yesterday, and arrived here to-day, having run the distance, 280 miles, in 24 hours.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The Brazilian Law Against the Slave Trade went into operation on the 4th of September. By this decree Brazilian men-of-war are ordered to use special efforts to seize slavers, and to hand over their crews and officers to the civil tribunals for trial. The ships and cargoes are to be sold at auction, and the proceeds, after deducting $40 for the expense of sending back to Africa each recaptured negro, divided as prize money among the officers and crew of the ship making the capture. The party denouncing a slaver to the Government is also to share in the prize money. No Brazilian vessel is to be allowed to clear for the Coast of Africa without the owner's giving security that it shall not take slaves on board. The introduction of slaves into any part of the Empire is made piracy and punishable with death. A special law, hereafter to be framed, will determine the punishment to be inflicted on the captains of slavers.

A British Consul.—On the 10th of November, the steamer Fire Fly arrived, bringing A. W. Hanson, Esq., Consul of the British Government to and in the Republic. He was formally received and accredited by President Roberts on the 14th. When will the United States Government commission a Consul to Liberia?

Departure of the Liberia Packet.—The expedition sent out by the American and the Louisiana Colonization Societies sailed last evening on board of the brig Alida, chartered for the purpose.

Prayer was offered; after which an address was made to the emigrants by Rev. Mr. Pease, agent of the American Colonization Society.

Rev. Mr. McTyre also made a short address.

The exercises were rendered more deeply interesting by the presence of Mr. Rice, of the parish of St. Mary, who has generously liberated some 33 slaves, belonging to the expedition, and paid all their expenses of outfit, passage and support for six months, at a sacrifice and expense of about $20,000.—*New-Orleans Crescent.*

Abolishment of Slavery in Turkey.—Black slavery is diminishing in Constantinople. The present Sultan abolished, in 1846, the slave market of the capital; and those slaves yet sold are disposed of at private sale. Mussulman slavery is the same as that of the Mosaic period, and is a species of bondage for seven years. White slaves—mostly females—are still sold also at private sale, in Constantinople. They are the daughters of Circassians, who are brought by their own parents to what is to them a "land of milk and honey," to become the adopted daughters and wives of Pachas, and even of the Sultan himself. Slaves, both white and black, when freed possess all the political rights of every free-born subject of the Sultan, and may rise, by their merit or good fortune, to the highest offices of the State. Amalgamation is not feared, nor is of frequent occurrence. The free black meets with no obstacle from his color, and is left to work his way through life like every other man.

From the Liberia Herald.

LIBERIA NEWS.

Steamer Ashore.—Her Majesty's steam vessel "Flamer," Commander St. Leger, on her passage to Sierra Leone, via Monrovia, with dispatches from Commodore Fanshawe, took the beach about 20 miles south of this place, on the night of the 15th ultimo.

It appears that on the afternoon of the above day, standing in for the coast, they made the land in the neighborhood of Grand Bassa, and at 9 P. M. judging themselves, according to the distance run by the log, up with Cape Mesurado, and seeing a light on shore, which they mistook for Cape Mesurado light, they stood in, as they supposed, for the harbor. The night being dark, the first intimation they had of approaching near the land, was the cry of "Breakers ahead"—and simultaneously the vessel struck the beach.

The engines were immediately reversed; her guns, shot, &c. &c., were thrown over, and every effort was made to extricate her, but without success. The following morning a messenger, from Captain St. Leger, reached here with the intelligence of the situation of his vessel. Mr. Hanson, the British Consul, started immediately in the English cutter, Georgiana, Capt. Straw, and was on the spot at an early hour the next day. Every possible assistance has been rendered by the authorities here. The Govt. schooner Lark was, immediately on her arrival, placed at the service of Capt. St. Leger. But we regret to say, for the want of proper appliances, every effort has been unavailing.

Some two or three of Her Majesty's vessels are daily expected from Sierra Leone, and hopes are still entertained of getting her off.

On the 26th the Cyclops steamer came to the rescue and took off the officers and crew of the Flamer, who were in their tents on shore, ten miles south-east of Monrovia at King Grey's.

Murder.—At Greenville, Simon, a citizen of the name of Edward Wyatt, desiring to embark upon an English vessel, was murdered and robbed of his watch by some natives who, as the bar was exceedingly dangerous, decoyed him along the beach nearly three miles. One of the supposed murderers had been arrested.

Another Murder.—W. A. Parker, who emigrated to Liberia in 1828, having been, for many years a trader among the Veys, and afterwards an interpreter and pilot for the British cruisers, when blockadnig Gallinas, had latterly been employed by Captain Paton of the Ranger, to remain at Gallinas and receive the slaves stipulated by the Gallinas chiefs to be delivered, to be conveyed to Sierra Loene and set free. He had gone up the river to collect a debt, when the natives fired upon and killed him.

The English commander immediately visited the place, and nct receiving satisfaction burned up two large villages. The motive for killing Parker seemed to be hatred for his co-operation in breaking up the slave-trade.

RELIGIOUS.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.—The Rev. E. W. Stokes, of the Episcopal Mission, has organized a church in this place—the only Episcopal establishment in the Republic. He has obtained the use of the Senate Chamber, for the time being, where services are held regularly on the Sabbath, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M.

The Methodist Church in Ruins.—At about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 26th Oct., the north end of the M. E. Church, in this town, tumbled down with a tremendous crash, demolishing the pulpit and causing serious damage to other parts of the building. Happily no one was in the building at the time—the sexton was on her way thither—and no damage was done to life or limb. The time of the falling was most providential. Had it occurred at almost any other time, either on the Sabbath or any other day of the week, except Saturday, when the school might have been in, or the congregation assembled, many lives would have been in jeopardy.

A new edifice is to be erected, or the old one rebuilt, and we truly sympathize with the congregation in their distress and poverty.

Baptist Association.—The Providence Baptist Association commenced its session, at New Georgia, on the 13th December. The various Baptist churches in the Republic were fully and ably represented. Elder R. E. Murray preached the introductory sermon. On Sabbath, a large concourse of persons from Monrovia and Caldwell attended the services, which were exceedingly interesting and impressive. In the afternoon, Dr. Wood preached an admirable sermon from Genesis lxv. 26: "Joseph is yet alive." Deep impression seems to have been made upon the congregation.

The business of the Association was conducted, throughout the sitting, with great harmony and good feeling. Elder John Day presided.

The next association will be held at Sinoe; and Elder John Day was appointed to preach the introductory sermon.

Africa.—Late dispatches from Africa are cheering. There had been a good deal of uneasiness in the vicinity of Cape Palmas, but the Rev. F. Burns, missionary there, thinks it had passed over. Under date of Nov. 9, 1850, he says:—

Since my last we have passed through another stormy period. We have rumors of war with the natives about us, and of course, all is fear and trepidation, as will always be felt in such circumstances, by men, women, and children, unpractised in such matters. Our missionaries within the Bush, (i. e., among the natives,) have felt it necessary to come within the colonial settlements, and prepare for the worst. Religious services have been nearly suspended, at least greatly interrupted, during the last three or four weeks. Things are now, however, assuming a more peaceful aspect, and the dark and ominous clouds are likely to pass away without bursting upon us. While I am writing, the native guns are thundering in my ears, as they are fighting a sham battle in token of their pleasure that the difficulties, &c., are satisfactorily settled. Some think this is all a feint; I believe they are sincere, and I am not alone in my opinion. Peace! what blessings does not this word imply.

COST OF COLONISATION.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, FROM ITS ORGANISATION TO DECEMBER [illegible], 18[illegible].

Years.	Receipts.	Years.	Receipts.
1817-8	[illegible]	1836	[illegible]
18[illegible]	[illegible]	1837	[illegible]
1823	[illegible]	1838	[illegible]
1824	[illegible]	1839	[illegible]
1825	[illegible]	1840	[illegible]
1826	[illegible]	1841	[illegible]
1827	[illegible]	1842	[illegible]
1828	[illegible]	1843	[illegible]
1829	[illegible]	1844	[illegible]
1830	[illegible]	1845	[illegible]
1831	[illegible]	1846	[illegible]
1832	[illegible]	1847	[illegible]
1833	[illegible]	1848	[illegible]
1834	[illegible]	1849	[illegible]
1835	[illegible]	1850	[illegible]

34 years, total receipts, [illegible]

The amount which was expended by State Societies, during their independent action, is about as follows :—

Pennsylvania Society, from 1834 to 1839	[illegible]
New-York Society, from 1834 to 1839	[illegible]
Mississippi Society, from 1836 to 1839	[illegible]
Maryland Society, from 1834 to 1850	[illegible]
	$312,000

The whole amount of the cost of Colonization, since the organization of the American Colonization Society, may, therefore, be set down at about *a million and a quarter of dollars.*

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS SENT TO LIBERIA BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY AND ITS AUXILIARIES, FROM EACH STATE, IN THE SEVERAL EXPEDITIONS FROM 1820 TO 1850, INCLUSIVE.

(The figures in the state columns — Mass., Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Penn., Delaware, Maryland, Dist. Col., Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa — and the Total column are [illegible].)

No.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.
1	Ship Elizabeth,	February, 1820
2	Brig Nautilus,	February, [illegible]
3	Brig Strong,	Jun[illegible]
4	Brig Oswego,	March, [illegible]
5	Schooner Fidelity,	June, [illegible]
6	Ship Cyrus,	January, [illegible]
7	Brig Hunter,	January, [illegible]
8	Brig Vine,	January, [illegible]
9	Ship Indian Chief,	February, [illegible]
10	Brig Doris,	February, [illegible]
11	Brig Doris,	November, [illegible]
12	Schooner Randolph,	December, [illegible]
13	Brig Nautilus,	January, [illegible]
14	Ship Harriet,	January, [illegible]
15	Brig Liberia,	December, [illegible]
16	Brig Montgomery,	April, [illegible]
17	Schooner Carolinian,	November, [illegible]
18	Brig Valador,	December, [illegible]
19	Schooner Reaper,	January, [illegible]
20	Brig Criterion,	July, [illegible]
21	Schooner Orion,	October, [illegible]
22	Ship James Perkins,	December, [illegible]
23	Schooner Crawford,	January, [illegible]
24	Ship Jupiter,	May, [illegible]
25	Brig American,	July, [illegible]
26	Ship Jupiter,	November, [illegible]
27	Ship Hercules,	December, [illegible]
28	Ship Lafayette,	December, [illegible]
29	Ship Roanoke,	December, [illegible]
30	Brig American,	March, [illegible]
31	Brig Ajax,	May, [illegible]
32	Schooner Margaret Mercer,	[illegible]
33	Ship Jupiter,	November, [illegible]
34	Brig Argus,	December, [illegible]
35	Ship Ninus,	October, [illegible]
36	Brig Rover,	March, [illegible]
37	Ship Louisiana,	March, [illegible]
38	Ship Indiana,	June, [illegible]
39	Brig Independence,	December, [illegible]
40	Brig Luna,	March, [illegible]
41	Schooner Swift,	April, [illegible]
42	Brig Luna,	July, [illegible]
43	Brig Rondout,	December, [illegible]
44	Schooner Oriental,	May, 1837
45	Ship Emperor,	December, 1837
46	Schooner Charlotte Harper,	December, [illegible]
47	Barque Marine,	January, [illegible]
48	Brig Mail,	May, [illegible]
49	Ship Saluda,	February, [illegible]
50	Do.	August, [illegible]
51	Do.	February, 1840
52	Barque Hobart,	September, [illegible]
53	Brig Rudolph Groning,	February, 1841
54	Barque Union,	May, [illegible]
55	Ship Saluda,	October, [illegible]
56	Ship Mariposa,	June, 1842
57	Barque Globe,	December, [illegible]
58	Barque Renown,	June, [illegible]
59	Barque Latrobe,	November, 1843
60	Brig Lime Rock,	March, 1844
61	Ship Virginia,	June, 1844
62	Brig Chipola,	November, [illegible]
63	Ship Roanoke,	November, [illegible]
64	Barque Rothschild,	January, [illegible]
65	Barque Chatham,	May, [illegible]
66	Schooner Mary Wilkes,	January, 1847
67	Liberia Packet,	December, [illegible]
68	Do.	September, 1847
69	Barque Nehemiah Rich,	January, [illegible]
70	Brig Amazon,	February, [illegible]
71	Liberia Packet,	April, [illegible]
72	Brig Col. Howard,	May, [illegible]
73	Liberia Packet,	September, [illegible]
74	Barque Laura,	January, [illegible]
75	Liberia Packet,	February, [illegible]
76	Clintonia Wright,	April, [illegible]
77	Barque Huma,	May, [illegible]
78	Liberia Packet,	Aug. [illegible]
79	Do.	January, [illegible]
80	Barque Chieftain,	February, 1850
81	Schooner D. C. Foster,	March, 1850
82	Liberia Packet,	July, 1850
83	Barque Edgar,	October, 1850
84	Liberia Packet,	December, 1850

RECAPITULATION.

Massachusetts,	1	Alabama,	[illegible]
Rhode Island,	[illegible]	Mississippi,	177
Connecticut,	10	Louisiana,	[illegible]
New-York,	107	Tennessee,	[illegible]
New-Jersey,	1	Kentucky,	[illegible]
Pennsylvania,	101	Ohio,	[illegible]
Delaware,	4	Indiana,	[illegible]
Maryland,	415	Illinois,	[illegible]
District of Columbia,	101	Missouri,	[illegible]
Virginia,	2,250	Michigan,	[illegible]
North Carolina,	945	Iowa,	[illegible]
South Carolina,	244		1,345
Georgia,	851		4,771
	4,771		

Total Number sent by the Society,	6,116
Number born free,	2,315
Number that purchased their freedom,	165
Number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia,	[illegible]
Number of liberated Africans sent by the U. S. Government, including 756 by the slave ship "Pons,"	1,044
Total number sent by the Society and the U. S. Government,	7,160

NOTE.—The above does not include the number (about 800) that have been sent by the Maryland Colonization Society to the Colony of "Maryland in Liberia."

☞ The commercial importance of Liberia cannot have a better illustration than is found in the subjoined shipping and naval list, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

LIBERIA COMMERCE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

A few days since we walked along the wharves, and could but admire the many neatly modelled messengers of commerce which were moored in the stream, waiting for the Palm Oil season to open, and the high winds and seas to abate a little.

August 10th.—Arrived, British barque Clydeside, H. R. Knowls, master, from the leeward. Arrived same day British brig Firefly, J. Moore master.

August 16th.—Arrived, Am. brig Lowder, J. R. Brown, master, from New-York, via Sierra Leone. Passenger, Dr. H. A. Ford, for the American mission at Gaboon.

August 17th.—Sailed, British cutter Georgiana, Straw master, for Cape Mount. Returned on the 25th.

August 19th.—Sailed, British brig Firefly, Moore, for Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and the Gold coast.

August 25th.—Arrived, American barque Liberia Packet, Howe, 34 days from Hampton Roads, with 54 passengers.

August 30th.—Arrived, sloop Maria, G. W. Gibson, from Cape Palmas, via Sinoe and Grand Bassa, with a cargo of rice consigned to order. The Maria is a fine little craft, owned by Mr. Bowen, an enterprising merchant of Cape Palmas.

August 30th.—Sailed, cutter Eliza Frances.

August 31st.—Sailed, English cutter Georgiana, J. K. Straw, for the Gold Coast.

September 5th.—Arrived, English barque Clydeside, White, from Grand Bassa.

September 12th.—Arrived, Liberia schooner Perseverance, T. Curd, from Little Bassa; Palm oil to D. B. Warner. 15th, arrived, Liberia schooner Hannah, J. M. Curd, from New-Cesters; Palm oil to J. N. Lewis. Same day, cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from Grand Cutah; Palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bro.

September 5th.—Sailed, American barque Liberia Packet, Howe, for Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and Cape Palmas.

Sept. 16th.—Sailed, Cape Palmas sloop Maria, for Cape Palmas.

Sept. 17th.—Sailed, English barque Clydeside.

Sept. 19th.—Arrived, Bremen schooner Constance, H. L. F. Boenen, 41 days from Bremen.

Sept. 22d.—Arrived, Bremen brig Therese Henriette, S. Petersen, from Cape Palmas.

Sept. 24th.—Arrived, English cutter Winn, S. Murray, from the leeward.

Sept. 25th.—Arrived, American barque Liberia Packet, J. L. Howe, from Cape Palmas.

Sept. 25th.—La. schooner [illegible], from the leeward; Palm oil and camwood consigned to U. A. McGill & Bro.

Sept. 25th.—Arrived, English barque Chariton, Wm. Taylor, from London, via Sierra Leone. Passengers, Mr. Tucker and lady, Mr. Kissling, also 195 *Kroomen emigrants for the West Indies.* Spoke on the 24th U. S. ship Portsmouth, off Sherbro.

Sept. 26th.—American schooner Marando, Burk master, from New-York, via Sierra Leone.

Sept. 18th.—Sailed, La. schooner Hannah, Curd, for the leeward.

Sept. 23d.—Sailed, cutter Eliza Frances, J. Howard.

Sept. 27th.—Sailed, English barque Chariton, Wm. Taylor, for Kroo country, where she expects *to complete her number of emigrants for the West Indies!!*

Arrivals.—Sept. 30th.—Eng. brig George, W. C. Towsley, from Grand Bassa.

October 3d.—English brig Dartmore, A. Marshall, 36 days from Portsmouth. Passengers, F. Swanzy, Esq. and lady, and Mr. Ingles. The Dartmore sailed the same day for Cape Coast.

October 11th.—La. cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from the leeward. Palm oil, consigned to U. A. McGill & Bro.

October 11th.—La. schooner Patsey, Henry, from the leeward. Palm oil, consigned to U. A. McGill & Bro.

October 14th.—La. sloop Perseverance, Curd, from the windward.

October 14th.—La. sloop ——— Smith, from the leeward.

October 20th.—English brig Betsey Hall, Wm. B. Thompson, 36 days from Liverpool.

October 23d.—English Cutter Zephyr.

October 27th.—Hamburg schooner Constance.

October 28th.—Hamburg brig Therese Henriette, and sailed for Europe Nov. 1st.

October 29th.—American bark Mary Irvine.

Departures.—Sept. 29th.—Bremen schooner Constance.

October 3d.—English brig George.

3d.—Am. barque Liberia Packet, J. L. Howe, for Baltimore.

5th.—Bremen brig Therese Henriette.

8th.—La. Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard.

9th.—American schooner Marando, Burke.

16th.—La. sloop Perseverance, Curd.

18th.—La. schooner George R. McGill, J. B. McGill.

22d.—Liberia schooner Patsey.

28th.—Liberia schooner Rough and Ready.

Arrivals.—Nov. 4th.—Sloop John E. Taylor, Williams, from the leeward, with a cargo of palm oil to Payne & Yates.

8th.—Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from the leeward, with a cargo of palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bro.

[illegible]—Sloop Perseverance, Curd, from Marshall.

[illegible]—Cutter Expedition, Page, from Marshall.

[illegible]—Sloop John E. Taylor, Williams, from Little Cape Mount, with camwood and rice to Payne & Yates.

[illegible]—English Cutter Georgiana, Straw.

Departures.—Nov. 15th.—Hamburg schooner Constance, F. M. [illegible], for Grand Bassa and Sinoe.

[illegible]—Sloop Perseverance, Curd, for Marshall.

[illegible]

[illegible]—Sloop John E. Taylor, Williams, for Little Cape Mount.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]—Sailed, English cutter Georgiana, J. K. Straw, [illegible]

[illegible]

29th.—La. sloop Rough and Ready, Madison, from [illegible] Salt [illegible].

[illegible] Sloop Hope Governor, J. K. Straw, from Sierra Leone, [illegible], Passenger, Brd Lieut. Kelham, of the [illegible], bound to Sierra Leone with dispatches for Captain Pelham, the officer of the northern division of Her Majesty's Squadron.

[illegible]—La. cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from the leeward coast. Palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bro.

[illegible]—La. schooner George R. McGill, J. B. McGill, from Cape Palmas, via Sinoe and Grand Bassa. Passengers—from Sinoe Mr. J. J. Jacks; from Grand Bassa, Senator John Hanson, Hon. R. Lewis, [illegible] and [illegible], members of the House of Representatives; Col. H. P. Yates, Mr. R. Hill, Mrs. J. S. Payne and four children.

[illegible]—Cutter Expedition, Page, from Marshall, with a cargo of lime.

December 6th.—American barque Edgar, J. P. Ellis, 35 days from New-York. Passenger, E. J. Roye, Esq., and 22 immigrants for Grand Bassa.

[illegible]—Eng. cutter Georgiana, J. K. Straw, from Sierra Leone.

14th.—Sloop Perseverance, Curd, from the leeward, with a cargo of palm oil to D. B. Warner. Passengers, Messrs. [illegible], Ammons and T. Outland.

15th.—Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from the leeward, with palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bro.

Departures.—Nov. 24th.—Cape Palmas cutter Gazelle, Howard, for Sinoe and Cape Palmas.

28th.—La. sloop John E. Taylor, Williams, for the leeward coast.

29th.—Eng. brig Betsey Hall, Thompson, for Grand Bassa and Sinoe.

23d.—Cutter Georgiana, Straw, for Grand Bassa and the leeward coast.

10th.—La. Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, for the leeward.

10th.—Sloop Rough and Ready, Madison, for the leeward.

10th.—La. sloop Susannah, Carroll, for Grand Bassa.

17th.—American barque Edgar, Ellis, Grand Bassa. Passengers, Judge B. P. Yates, J. B. Smith, M. D., Rev. Messrs. A. P. Davis and S. D. Harris, Messrs. J. Gardiner and C. [illegible], and the number of immigrants stated in the notice of her arrival.

19th.—La. sloop Perseverance, Curd, for Little Bassa.

Arrivals.—Dec. 22.—Liberia sloop Susannah, Carroll, from Grand Bassa. Camwood and palm oil to D. B. Warner. Passenger, Mr. John Ellenhausen.

23d.—Liberia sloop John E. Taylor, Williams, from the leeward. Palm oil to Payne & Yates.

23d.—Liberia schooner Patsey, Henry, from the leeward. Palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bro.

23d.—Liberia cutter Expedition, Page, from Digby. Rice and camwood to D. B. Warner.

2[illegible].—Am. brig Huntress, George Willar, 26 days from Philadelphia.

24th.—Liberia cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from the leeward. Palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bro.

25th.—English cutter Zephyr, T. C. Odgers, from the leeward, via Trade-town. Passenger Mr. W. Lawrence.

26th.—American barque Edgar, J. P. Ellis, from Grand Bassa.

29th.—American brig Potomac, J. W. Luscomb, 40 days from Salem, Mass., via Sierra Leone.

January 1st.—English brig Steadfast, Capt. Wm. F. Farr, 40 days from Bristol.

Departures.—Dec. 26th.—English cutter Zephyr, J. C. Odgers, for the leeward. Passenger, Mr. Wm. Lawrence, for Trade-town.

31st.—American brig Huntress, G. Willar, for Grand Bassa. Passengers, Hon. John Day, Rev. J. H. Cheeseman and lady, and Mr. A. T. Cheeseman.

31st.—Liberia cutter Expeditious, Page, for Marshall.

NAVAL.—August 8th.—Her Majesty's brig "Ranger," Captain Thomas Miller, arrived in our harbor on the 18th ult., from a cruise to the windward, via Sierra Leone. She sailed on the 1st inst. for the windward.

9th.—Arrived, U. S. brig Porpoise, from Norfolk, June 9th, via Madeira and Porto Praya.

10th.—Arrived, Her Majesty's brig Ranger, Commander Miller, from Cape Mount and Gallinas. The Ranger sailed on the 13th for Gallinas, where Captain Miller expects to receive fifty or sixty of the slaves that were in the Barracoons at Gallinas, when they were attacked and destroyed by the British Squadron in 1849; which slaves the Gallinas chiefs pledged themselves to deliver to Her Majesty's Government to be conveyed to Sierra Leone.

13th.—Arrived, Her Majesty's brig "Hound," Commander Patten, from Sierra Leone and Gallinas. The Hound sailed on the 14th for the windward.

17th.—Arrived, Her Majesty's brig Ranger, Commander Miller, from Gallinas. Mr. Parker had not collected the slaves Captain Miller expected to receive. The Ranger, after receiving a supply of wood and water here, sailed on the 19th for Gallinas.

17th.—Sailed, U. S. brig Porpoise, J. S. Gardner, Commander.

August 22.—Sailed, L. G. schooner Lark, R. Cooper, Esq., commanding, for Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and a cruise along the leeward coast.

Sept. 2.—Arrived, from Sinoe and Grand Bassa, L. G. schooner Lark, R. Cooper, Esq., commanding. The Lark, during her cruise to leeward, experienced heavy weather, lost an anchor, and suffered much damage in sails and rigging. The Lark sailed on the 1[illegible] inst., for Cape Mount, Sugaree, Manna, and Gallinas. Passenger, General Lewis, who is commissioned to close the negotiations for the purchase of the Gallinas territory—the political jurisdiction of which has already been ceded to this Government.

20th.—Arrived, U. S. flag ship Portsmouth, Commander Peck, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore F. H. Gregory, Commander-in-chief of the United States Squadron on this coast, 15 days from Lagos. All well.

The U. S. brig Perry, Lieut. Commanding Foote, is still in the Bights. A few weeks ago, off Loango, she captured a large American barque fitted for 1,000 slaves. The Perry was laying quietly at anchor, pretty close in shore, without any national insignia flying, and the master of the slaver, supposing her to be an English cruiser, ran boldly down, with the American flag floating gracefully on the breeze; nor did he find out his fatal error until a boat from the Perry was alongside his ship, and the boarding-officer, looking up, discovered to the astonished scoundrel the absence of the English Crown on the cap, and that the officer was verily an American. With all haste the fellow doused the United States flag, and ran up the Brazilian, turning to the officer and audaciously inquiring, "Do you know, sir, that this is Brazilian property?" But the fellow reckoned without his host. He could produce no papers to sustain her Brazilian character, so she was marched off to the United States.

24th.—Arrived, L. G. schooner Lark, from Gallinas and Cape Mount. Passenger, Gen. J. N. Lewis.

21st.—Sailed, U. S. ship Portsmouth, Commander Peck, for Porto Praya.

21st.—Her Majesty's brig Niger passed Cape Mesurado to the southward.

Oct. 4th.—Sailed, L. G. schooner Lark, R. Cooper, Esq., commanding, on a cruise to leeward, touching at Grand Bassa and Sinoe.

5th.—Arrived U. S. brig Porpoise, Lieut. Commanding James L. Lardner, 15 days from Princes' Island; all well. The Porpoise sailed on the 6th inst. for Porto Praya.

Report

OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, FROM FEBRUARY 1 TO MARCH 1, 1851.

Donations received at the Office. ($70.)

Sherburne, N. Y.—Joshua Pratt, per Rev. A. C. Tuttle,	$30 00
New-Haven, Ct.—Mrs. Julia B. D. Morse, per Rev. Wm. Norris,	5 00
Auburn, N. Y.—Rev. Henry Mills, D. D., per his son,	5 00
Woodstock, Ct.—Mrs. Amelia A. Austin, in part to constitute her son Daniel Austin a Life Member of the Am. Col. Society,	10 00
Rensselaerville, N. Y.—Mrs. [illegible] Scofield, per Rev. A. H. Farmley,	5 00
New-York City—A Lady, per L. Jackson, towards a Life Membership, as yet anonymous, $5; Hon. B. F. Butler, $10,	15 00
Durham, N. Y.—Daniel Cox, Ira Nowlan, each $2; Rudolf Bascom, Levi S. Gilbert, Curtis C. Humphrey, Erastus Day and Charles Broughton, each $1,	9 00

Collections in Churches, received at the Office. ($18 67.)

Bedford, N. Y.—Pres. Ch. (O. S.) Rev. David Inglis, pastor,	12 67
Greene, N. Y.—Bapt. Ch., Rev. Samuel Gilbert, pastor,	6 00

Report of Rev. Noah Sheldon. ($75 54.)

Glen's Falls, N. Y.—Mrs. Amos, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Rosekrans, Mrs. Parsons, each $1; Miss Hunt, 50 cts.	5 50
Granville, N. Y.—Rev. D. Hitchcock for African Repository, $3; Mrs. J. S. Hubbard 50 cts.; Mary E. Doolittle, 10 cts.,	3 60
Whitehall, N. Y.—M. J. Myers, John Kirkland, each $5; H. G. [illegible], C. M. Davidson, E. A. Martin, each $2; William Hannah, $4; J. Bunce, H. V. Palmer, A. J. Turner, Horace Rowell, L. Carpenter, W. G. Wolcott, Wm. Wait, J. Pierce, and Alvah Bartholomew, each $1,	19 00
Greenfield, N. Y.—Rev. J. B. Eastman, J. Wood, each $1; Mrs. Wood, 25 cts.,	2 25
Saratoga, N. Y.—S. Bushnell and Mrs. Myers, each $1,	2 00
Ballston, N. Y.—Rev. W. Wesley, $2; L. Booth, $1,	3 00
Schaghticoke Point, N. Y.—W. A. Swift, N. M. Masters, each $2; Wm. P. Esten, A. P. Masters, each $1,	6 00
[illegible],	50
Stockbridge, Mass.—Sarah Jones, 50 cents,	3 00
South Adams, Mass.—Rev. J. Jay Dana, $1; D. D. Wheeler, $1,	
North Adams, Mass.—Thomas A. Brayton, H. W. B. McLellan, H. H. Wells, J. J. Marshall, N. H. Stevens, T. Robinson, Harvey Arnold, Oliver Arnold, each $1; E. Cole, 94 cents; H. Chickering, H. L. Dawes, J. S. Rogers, E. S. Tucker, Seneca Petty, Theodore Graves, Rev. Thomas Dodgeson, and J. E. [illegible], each 50 cents,	12 94
Dalton, Mass.—[illegible], $3 25; Rev. E. Jennings, Rev. Mr. Sears, and H. Smith, each $1,	5 25
Lee, Mass.—Wm. Porter, $2; Herman Bassett, 50 cents,	2 50

Report of Rev. P. C. Oakley. ($128 19.)

New-York.—M. E. Ch. Thirtieth street, J. Longking, $1; Forsyth street Ch., M. Anderson, $1; Bedford street Ch., Sunday School, $3 56; Greene street Ch., $51; Vestry street Ch., $2 16; Sullivan street Ch., $15,	1[illegible] 25
Williamsburg, L. I.—M. E. Ch. (Gothic,)	[illegible] 94

Report of Capt. George Barker. ($136 50.)

New-York City—Fisher Howe, Oliphant & Son, each $10; John Steward, C. S. V. Rensselaer, each $5; Mrs. S. B. Anthon, Stephen Allen, Jasper Corning, each $2; H. H. Tarbell, Mrs. W. S. Parker, J. H. Prentice, H. M. Schieffelin, Ira Bliss, A. Becker, Guy Kenner[illegible], Joseph B. Taylor, John Ca[illegible], Miss Brown, B. Spragus, George G. Thompson, Jephtha [illegible], and William Walker, each $1; H. H. Schieffelin, W. Gibson and G. Kinney, John G. Pinter, [illegible], [illegible], E. W. Redmon, G. H. How, G. D. Morgan, J. J. Terry, Elizabeth Haley, Susan D. Haley, Hannah Reeland, [illegible], O'Connor, Esq., L. Adrianse, and Robert Hart, each $1; Cash, $2; Mrs. G. E. Pierson, J. C———, and Cash, each $3; Cash, $2; W. C——— $1; Cash, 50 cents; Colonization Journal, 4, Wall, New-York, $1,	[illegible] 50

Subscriptions for Colonization Journal. ($7 25.)

Northampton, Mass.—Calvin Sedden,	1 00
New-York City—H. C. Loomis, Wm. J. Groham, Adams [illegible], Wm. Sedley, each $1,	4 00
Plymouth, N. Y.—[illegible],	1 00
New-Haven, Ct.—Rev. A. S. [illegible], 25 cents,	25
Canandaigua, N. Y.—Mrs. [illegible],	1 00

RECAPITULATION.

[illegible]	$70 00
[illegible]	18 67
[illegible]	75 54
[illegible]	128 19
[illegible]	136 50
[illegible]	7 25
	[illegible]

...IZATION JOURNAL.

From the Courant Mon., July 27th, 1840.

AFRICA'S SELF-BLOCKADE.

We present to our readers the following beautiful and appropriate lines from the pen of our much esteemed friend, Martin F. Tupper, Esq. The people of Liberia are under many obligations to this distinguished author; who, for many years, has manifested a deep interest in their welfare. We assure our friend that his kindness is appreciated by the people of this Republic.

Shame, we are not slow to learn of thee
How best to compass good; how best to pour
Freedom and health, as on Liberia's sh..re,
Along the skirt of Africa's Western sea.
Home Cabinists, wiser than of yore,
We love in all things generous to agree;
And, well content if blessing so may be
To the poor darkling slave—a slave no more,
Frankly we haste to fringe the sea-board strip
With homes and fields of freedom; glad to win
Around the standards rear'd by thee and us,
Body and soul, the rescued sons of sin,
From both worlds' doom of wretchedest and worst,
Through us no more benighted nor accurst!

Courant. MARTIN F. TUPPER.

CONFLICTING VIEWS

OF THE ULTRA PRO-SLAVERY AND ULTRA ABOLITION PRESS.

THE subjoined extract from the Southern Press, the nullification organ at Washington City, is in strong contrast with articles on the other side, which appeared in our February number. It is from its leading article entitled, Colonization and Abolition, in review of the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The spirit of this article will surprise many at the North, who can scarcely credit the existence of a feeling such as pervades it, that opposes even *ultimate emancipation, as impossible and absurd.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

Mr. Clay, as President of the (American Colonization) Society, occupied the chair and made a speech in which he went a bowshot beyond the most fanatical Abolitionist in this country. Giddings and his friends deeming it only the duty of Government to aid in liberating the slaves, while Mr. Clay advocates not only the ultimate extinction of the institution of slavery through the assistance of this Government, but superadds thereto the duty of carrying them out of the country altogether.

HENRY CLAY, at one bound, leaps far in advance of Garrison, Giddings, and the motley crew, whom he himself but a few months ago taunted as centaurs riding on the back of negroes into influence—himself, like a huge Colossus now overstriding the whole African race—the self-constituted Moses of this new African Exodus.

Mr. STANTON remarked that Government had the power to encourage colonization, and that it was its duty to do so. The corollary then comes—the crowning result of the evening's entertainments; Mr. STANTON concluded thus:

"On these grounds he had presented the proposition to Congress, which he hoped, aided by the president of the society, and others of equal intelligence, *would meet with some little favor from one whose position is higher and influence greater.* [Applause.] With these gentlemen in favor of the proposition, he hoped that the government would *give an impulse to colonization, the vast results of which were so eloquently depicted here to-night.*"

The resolution submitted by Mr. Stanton was then agreed to.

"The vast results so eloquently depicted," we shall proceed briefly to point out—they are,

1st. *The colonization of the negroes in Africa;*

2d. *The removal there of the whole African race, and consequent extinction of slavery*—and (we may add) *of the South.*

Under what delusion a gentleman so intelligent as the member from Tennessee, could lend the influence of his name, his talents, and his position, to the furtherance even of the first step towards this consummation, so devoutly wished by Mr. Clay, excites our special wonder.

As a most pregnant commentary on the supposed bearing of these measures and these remarks, no sooner had Mr. Stanton concluded, than Hon. R. R. REED, a delegate from Pennsylvania, offered a resolution to the effect that [illegible] "THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA ought to be treated as an *independent State*, and submitting to our Government the *expediency of establishing relations of commerce and amity with that nation.*"

This was also passed without dissent, and, satisfied with its evening's work, the Society adjourned.

In our notice of these proceedings, we have reversed the order in which they took place, for the purpose of pointing out to our readers the results aimed at, and the action taken—by the light of which the true scope and intent of the exhortations and admonitions of Mr. Clay—the arch-agitator, and subtle informing spirit of the whole machinery—might be clearly apprehended. Taking these as the commentary, the text of his speech may be as clearly revealed to the Southern people—and to the Northern who really desire the "more perfect Union" designed by our forefathers—as the handwriting on the wall to the clear vision of the prophet—for the warning is such as all but the besotted or the blind must see, and take steps to guard against.

The language of Mr. Clay is so clear and explicit as to need no commentary. It is not our purpose, at present, to expose the sophistries and fallacies with which he seeks to sustain his position. Our object is merely to present extracts from his address to prove that we have correctly indicated that position—italicising certain passages to invite attention to the admissions they contain. In the very outset of his remarks he thus unfolds his plan of *prospective* abolition. The difference between the plans of the Abolitionists and colonizationists as stated by Mr. Clay, is this: The former insist on the sudden and violent extirpation of slavery—the latter advocate gradual and painless extinction. With the full knowledge now on the part of the Southern people, that the power, the [illegible] and the existence of the Southern Confederacy is on this institution as the foundation of all, the object is as agreeable and as benevolent, as the overthrow to privileged malefactors of old, to designate the mode in which they preferred to perish—by poison, axe or ball.

Thus speaks Mr. Clay:

"I have said, and recently, on another occasion, that I sincerely believe that, of all the projects of the existing age, the scheme of colonization of the African race on the shores of Africa is the greatest.

"In saying this, I did not look into its present condition. I did not look at what it may be ten, fifteen, or twenty years hence; but I endeavored to throw myself in advance, and looked into what it will be fifty or a hundred years hence; what it will be *when the continent of America shall have discharged itself mainly of the greater portion of the African race, and shall have returned them back to the continent of Africa, the original home of their ancestors*, and shall have rewarded Africa for the injuries which her sons have suffered, by sending back to their original country a race of men endowed with all the attributes of civilization, Christianity, the arts, and all the benefits, in fact, which belong to our own race. In making this statement I will, in order to prevent misconception or misapprehension, state more specifically what I mean. The society has with consistency protested, from its origin to the present time, that it *has not, does not, and never will interfere with the subject of slavery as it exists in the several States.* It is no part of its object or office to do that. But we know that the number of free blacks in this country amount in all probability to not less than about half a million, and that it is constantly increasing annually by natural causes and voluntary emancipation on the part of slaveholders. We know, I repeat, that this number will *continue to augment* from this time forward, unless it is lessened by the exportation of a portion *of the race to Africa.*

But this is not all I mean. I believe, and I have as much confidence in the belief as I have in my existence, that the day will come—distant, very far, perhaps, from the present time—but the day when, by *voluntary emancipation and the acts of individuals and States themselves, without usurpation of power by the General Government, there will be an end to slavery.* Slavery may be terminated in different modes. It may by law; it may by the sword; it may by the operation of natural causes; but *it is by the operation of natural causes to which I look for its ultimate extinction.* As to the sword, nobody, I trust, will think of the employment of that to put an end to slavery. As to law—*I have had some experience in my own State, where the people were much agitated the year before last, and to whose decisions I bow, I believe,* and that reconciled me to the decision of my State, *although contrary to my wishes*, that no safe method or greater emancipation, by the operation of law, can terminate the existence of slavery much sooner, if any sooner, than the operation of natural causes. But I may be asked what I mean by the operation of natural causes. Some twenty years ago I went more at large into this subject than now; I had gone into the *modus operandi* of the natural causes by which, in a long time, slavery may be extinguished. There will be an extinction of slavery whenever the density of the population of the United States shall be so great that free labor can be procured by those who can command labor at a cheaper rate and on less onerous conditions than slave labor can be commanded.

"Although I cannot fix the time, I can state the causes and circumstances which will occur to induce a voluntary emancipation of slaves. It is not to be by the usurped and legal action of the General Government, nor of other governments, but by the voluntary consent of States and individuals, who alone are interested in the subject of slavery, and have the exclusive right to determine when and how it shall cease to exist. Whenever the population shall be three or four times as great as it now is—when we measure time, not by individuals, or the particular lives of persons, but by the period of national existence—when the time arrives when the population will be three or four times as great as it now is—when the prices of labor, the wages of manual labor, shall be so reduced that it will be too burdensome and expensive on the part of owners of slaves to raise them for the sake of the labor they can perform, then it will become the interest of the slave States and slaveholders to resort to another fund than that which is afforded by slaves; and that will be the termination of slavery. (Applause.) I am not about to specify the time when this is to go into operation, but I would repress, if I could, the impatience of those who are not willing to await the slow operation of means and instrumentalities which God and nature furnish, to complete the great purposes of their wisdom.

"The Colonization Society has nothing *sectional* in it, nothing selfish in its aims; it does not seek to disturb or to convulse society; it does not deal with property or the right of property; it proposes to concern itself with those who, being already free, will or will not go to the shores of Africa, to enjoy social, political, and moral advantages which they cannot enjoy in this country. Having a common object for a common benefit, it ought to be prosecuted by common means, for those who are to be beneficiaries of the colonies. And I believe that it will be found, in looking into the powers of the Government, either directly or indirectly, that the *Constitution of the United States grants ample authority* for the performance of this common duty for the common benefit of the country.

"I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the presentation of such a proposition, and I hope that now, or at some future session, I shall be able to congratulate you on the success of the proposition."

He thus presches patience to the immediate Abolitionists, by giving them a peep into the perspective, from a "national point of view:"—

"I would ask them to suppress their impatience, and ask them to place more reliance on the wisdom and providence of God than on their own circumscribed reason. What, in a *national point of view*, is a century to a nation? It took two centuries and more to bring from the shores of Africa her sons, the descendants of whom are now in slavery in the United States. It may take two centuries *to transport their descendants* to such an extent as not to create apprehension as to the *few* who may remain."

Towards the close, he suggests the utility of a cordial understanding between President FILLMORE (who was present) and Queen VICTORIA! for the annihilation of the slave-trade, through the agency of colonization. It is precisely but natural that the "great concern of Anglo-Saxon" should be centred where it had its origin—in Great Britain, [illegible] to see a meeting American colonization between the old of "Her Majesty!" in promoting the prosperity and extinction of [illegible] slavery.

"We have solved a great and interesting question as to the mode by which the slave-trade could be suppressed—and that is by colonization. Three hundred and fifty millions of the western coast of Africa are now occupied by the colonists sent out by this country; and in the entire extent of that coast there is not a solitary slave depot; not a solitary slave is exported from that three hundred and fifty miles of coast to any other part of the world. And all this is the result of the labors of the Society. Colonization is the only certain, sure, and effectual remedy for the suppression of the slave-trade.

"*If her Majesty Victoria* were present, I would appeal to her. I see that we are honored on this occasion by the President of the United States. (Applause.) If I could persuade her and him to employ the whole amount expended by the two nations in keeping up the African squadrons, (not less than two or three millions per annum)—if I could persuade her Majesty and him, instead of keeping up these squadrons, to apply the money to colonization, extending the settlements, until the whole coast would be occupied by an uninterrupted line of colonies, there would be a vast saving of money, and, what is not less of importance, a vast saving of human life."

We have now given extracts enough to show what are the real plans and purposes of Henry Clay, and to what sees he means to put the Colonization Society, and its new *protégé* the "Ebony line of Steamers."

REV. J. MORRIS PEASE.

THE indefatigable agent of the American Colonization Society is meeting with great success on his tour South. We trust that on his return North, in the summer, his health will be so far restored as to admit of a permanent establishment among us. We append some extracts from our exchanges relative to his operations.

From the Williamson Whig, La., Feb. 7.

We are requested to state that the Rev. J. M. Pease will deliver a lecture on the subject of Colonization, in the Presbyterian Church, this evening at 7 o'clock.

COLONIZATION.—It is with interest we notice the visit of the Rev. J. Morris Pease to our country. It is known to many that he is here to serve the interests of the American Colonization Society. His course through the State has been marked by the highest encomiums of the press. The wide philanthropy, Christian charity, and true patriotism of the colonization enterprise recommends it to our best wishes, and should command our most liberal service. The zeal, ability, and courteous bearing that Mr. Pease brings to the aid of his high charity is enlisting interest in the cause—and favor for its advocate. He so presents its claims that he makes of men cheerful givers.

In the last *Natchez Courier* there are reported the proceedings of a meeting of the Mississippi State Colonization Society. Dr. Stephen Duncan was elected President; among the Vice Presidents we see the names of Edward McGehee, Wm. Winans, and Wm. H. Watkins. Among the resolutions adopted there is the following commendation of the Rev. gentleman to whom we have above alluded:—

Resolved, That we recognize the Rev. J. Morris Pease as the agent of the American Colonization Society in the State of Mississippi, and that we most heartily recommend him to the confidence, and African colonization to the sympathy and support of the people of this State.

From the New Orleans Crescent of February 13.

Departure of the Liberia Packet.

THE expedition sent out by the American and the Louisiana Colonization Societies sailed last evening on board the brig Alida, chartered for the purpose. The occasion was celebrated by the assembling of a large number of the friends of the Society and of the emigrants on board the ship, and by exercises of an exceedingly interesting character.

Prayer was offered, after which an address was made to the emigrants by Rev. Mr. Pease, agent of the American Colonization Society. He commenced by alluding to the missionary character of the enterprise, and by giving the history of a family that sailed in the first expedition that was sent out thirty-one years ago. The family were all living a short time since, and had been highly prospered and made eminently useful, the husband and father having been a preacher of the gospel, afterwards an ordained minister.

He mentioned an interesting circumstance which occurred in the city of Providence during the last year. He was in a counting-room conversing with several gentlemen, who were all opposed to the colonization scheme. They proposed a number of objections, and requested him to answer them. Before he had an opportunity to do so, a colored merchant from Liberia, Africa, came in and ordered merchandize to the value of $6,000. Mr. Pease then referred the objections to him, and he answered to the perfect satisfaction of the objectors and to their conviction of the importance and the philanthropic character of the enterprise.

Mr. Pease gave to the emigrants advice respecting their conduct on ship board, and the course they should take upon reaching Africa; advising them to settle upon farms that would be furnished to them free of expense, in preference to remaining in the city. After commending them to the care and blessing of God, he bade them farewell in a very feeling address.

Rev. Mr. McTyeire also made a short address, assuring them that they would be remembered in the prayers of Christians here, and that they would go out under a great responsibility, which they themselves must seek to discharge as faithful Christians and as men. He gave out a hymn, which was sung, and concluded with a benediction.

The exercises were rendered more deeply interesting by the presence of Mr. Bliss, of the parish of St. Mary, who has generously liberated some twenty slaves, belonging to the corporation, and given all their expenses of outfit, passage and support for six months at a number and expense of eleven thousand dollars.

Such instances of philanthropy and liberality, in connection with such a cause, deserve to be held up for the imitation of others.

May a kind Heaven send prosperous gales to the brig Alida, and grant long life and prosperity in their new home to the friends of their fathers, to those who sail in her!

From the New Orleans Picayune.

A SECRET SERMON.

COLONIZATION, THE CHOICE OF AMERICA, THE REDEMPTION OF AFRICA.

BY REV. JOHN MORRIS PEASE.

"I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say."—Paul.

THE *Genius* of religion, civilization and the arts, arose in the East; and for the last 4,000 years its search has been steadily westward, leaving its ancient altars and primary temples in comparative desolation and ruin. For long innumerable the eye and heart of the *Old World* have turned toward the setting sun, whence should rise the *Star of Empire*, whose reflex mission and liberal influence should radiate and bless mankind.

The discovery of America, by the blessing of Providence, constitutes a grand epoch in the history of the children of earth—a sublime era, from whence a nobler, purer spirit of civil and religious liberty has diffused its blessings through the world: the birth-place of improvements and nursery of arts and sciences, which justly characterize the nineteenth century as the most enterprising, commercial, far-reaching, utilitarian and important of any preceding age.

The United States of America, with her noble institutions, elements of power, facilities of improvement, promises of greatness, and high hopes of immortality, is to-day indebted to *that Genius*, through the medium of Colonization. Small and dark and doubtful was its commencement, as illustrated by the history of the May Flower, her immediate coadjutors, and subsequent successors; but the tide of emigration from the continent of Europe has swelled to an almost boundless ocean; and developments of character, enterprise, industry and prosperity, have made us one of the most effective nations of the world.

For years, the glorious *Galaxy* of belted stars which arose in this Western Hemisphere, constituting the resplendent *Constellation* of the New World, has been casting its generous, grateful light over the social, moral and political darkness of the East; but to-day, the commanding tide of commerce is changing: from our Pacific shores the genius of American enterprise, industry, moral and civil aggression has opened a nearer highway to the Celestial Empire, and is now, by a more proximate interchange of fraternal relations, unbolting the massive doors and securing the commercial correspondence of China and Japan.

* * * * *

On the lap of American civilization and around the altars of our blessed Christianity, have been born and nursed the moral elements of civil and Christian power, *ordained* by Heaven for the redemption of Africa.

For the last *two thousand* years that wretched land of mystery and crime has been abandoned to the cupidity of most cruel barbarism, surpassing in degradation, guilt and woe all other nations on earth! Pre-eminently high, on the page of prophetic Scripture, is chronicled, in most unequivocal language, the *name and future redemption of Africa!* For the last *twelve* centuries, the *problem*, "*By what instrumentality shall Africa be redeemed?*" has been urged, and at times its practical solution most earnestly sought by the civil and religious powers of European nations; but in every instance comparatively in vain. And the cloud of her wretchedness blackened after each failure.

Mysterious and inscrutable are the ways of Providence. To accomplish her restoration, lift her from the jaws of death, bind her as a ransomed jewel to the throne of righteousness, and give her a place once more among the civilized nations of mankind,—God, in pity, wisdom and goodness, opened the way for a part of her crushed children, predoomed by bloody superstition to altars of death, to be delivered from immolation, and find an asylum under a form of ameliorated legal service in the bosom of this country. And here, their children have been born to them, elevated, blessed, and under redeeming auspices.

In the lapse of time, by the same benevolent Providence, many of this people have become free; and to such the voice of Heaven most emphatically speaks, "*Arise and depart, for this is not your rest.*" From the constitution of society, in the very nature of things, they are ineligible to social and civil freedom in this country. And, as the benevolent designs of an all-wise Providence can only be accomplished by their return to their fatherland, so emancipation, generally, should be in view of and connected with colonial emigration.

The American Colonization Society, as an institution of special providence, must be considered one of the noblest forms of philanthropy on earth. It has opened the long closed doors on the western coast of Africa. And her *five children*, under its supervision, are the only reliable instrumentality, returning with our prayers to the land of their fathers, bearing social and moral elements of civil and religious power, by which that *dead continent* is to be resuscitated, renovated, redeemed.

Thirty-one years ago this month, the first emigrant missionary ship that ever sailed *eastward*, went from these shores to Africa, under the direction of this Society, conveying to that dark land a missionary family of some *eighty souls*, her own returning children, enriched with the more enduring treasures of the Western World. Then, by their hand, on the borders of that continent, overshadowed with deepest gloom, were raised the first rude temples of civilization—the first halls of enlightened legislation—the first Christian altars to the worship of Almighty God, that have ever proved successful, or of any permanent practical utility. Then and there arose the long precious light, the Star of Hope, to the [illegible] of Millions of Africa! Since that day, the Star has risen higher, the light extended along the coast, and reaching the bank towards the "Mountains of the Moon," the glorious dominion, pushing: and to-day we behold a nation born on the western shores of Africa, prosperous, happy.

Hard then, is practically and [illegible] to see the two millenium principles of this wonderful working age, the [illegible] problem, "*By what is Africa to be redeemed?*" The answer comes [illegible] look to us from the Republic of Liberia, "*By her own children.*" And Providence has imposed the obligation and conferred the honor on America to promote the regeneration of Africa, by sending back, as the only eligible agency by which to effect it, her free children, among us who are now prepared and capacious to go.

Such is the philanthropical work demanding our confidence and imploring our patronage, now bringing glory to this land and redemption to them. May God in mercy turn the heart and practical sympathy, not only of American citizens, but the American Government and the civilized world, into this sanctified and legitimate channel—thus facilitating this sublime and glorious work.

New-Orleans, Feb. 28, 1851.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

MR. EDITOR:—The subjoined resolutions were passed at the late session of Champlain Presbytery, and being of general interest to the community, are respectfully offered for insertion in your journal:—

"*Resolved*, 1st. That we hail with satisfaction the establishment and prosperity of the Republic of Liberia, with its free institutions, common schools, evangelical churches and missions to the heathen. We trust this Republic has a mission of mercy from God to fulfil for this country, for our colored brethren among us, and for the whole African race; in the elevation of the colored man, in the suppression of the slave trade, and the diffusion of Christianity in benighted Africa.

"2d. We cherish with affection and admiration the memory of Ashmun, the first Governor of the Colony, who was born within our bounds and belonged to one of our churches—to whose [illegible], enterprise, and heroic courage, the Republic of Liberia is largely indebted for its existence and prosperity.

"3d. We commend the Colonization Society to the favorable notice and liberal patronage of the churches under our care, and the whole community."

Does any one inquire, What and where is the Republic of Liberia? It is a Christian nation of free and independent Africans, on the west coast of Africa, between the third and eighth degrees north latitude, extending indefinitely into the interior; composed of free negroes and emancipated slaves from the United States, and native Africans, who have annexed themselves to the Republic, numbering about 100,000 souls. The territory they occupy has been obtained by fair and honorable treaties and purchases from the native chiefs by the American Colonization Society. The national existence and independence of Liberia has been acknowledged by the principal nations of Europe, and reciprocal treaties of commerce formed on the most favorable terms for the prosperity of the new Republic. The Liberians have adopted a Constitution after the pattern of the United States. They have a President, J. J. Roberts, known and respected throughout the civilized world,—a Legislature, Courts of Justice, an Army and Navy, Commerce and Manufactures, Common and High Schools, the Press and Evangelical Churches. The citizens, officers of government, judges, legislators, teachers and ministers, are colored men, ably and successfully discharging their respective duties. No white man can become a citizen of Liberia. The constitution and the climate forbid it.

This is the Republic of Liberia. It still needs the fostering care of its founders and friends in this country, and under the Providence of God is, we trust, to be the grand instrumentality of putting an end to the slave trade, redeeming and enlightening benighted Africa, and, with other more powerful agencies yet to be found out and applied, of terminating American Slavery and perpetuating the American Union.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of colored men from all parts of the Union are waiting to go to Liberia as soon as the means can be raised. It costs $50 to transport a man to Liberia, and support him six months till he is acclimated, when the government gives a home and citizenship and equal manhood among men;—the only place on earth where the African possesses and feels that he possesses that long withheld but deserved right.—*Clinton Co. Whig.* A FRIEND.

The preceding article emanating from a section of the State where, hitherto, but little active co-operation in the Colonization movement has been manifested, we hail as one of the many evidences of the increasing popularity of the cause.

We have reason to hope that these Resolutions will be succeeded by systematic attempts to aid the Society.

To facilitate such a movement, we have authorized Rev. Moses Chase, of Plattsburgh, to visit the North Eastern section of New-York, and call out any friendship which may exist. We bespeak for him a cordial reception in the churches.

LECTURE ON AFRICA AND AFRICAN SUPERSTITIONS.—Last Sunday evening, at the monthly concert at the Manhattan church, Rev. Mr. Cornell's, Wm. OLAND BOURNE, Esq., delivered a lecture on Africa, illustrated with Bidwell's new Missionary Map of Africa, and a number of grass-grass and objects of superstition and worship. The meeting was attended by a large audience, including the children of the Sandy-school.

The lecturer treated of the missionary history, and spoke successively of the children, the women, the men, and the religion of Africa. The address was full of striking and deeply interesting facts, and the details of missionary experience and trials, the degradation, social and spiritual, the dark superstitions, and the revolting customs of that continent, were impressive, and could not fail to produce a quicker spirit of zeal and love for the missionary work, and the benighted people of lands unblessed by the gospel.

The exhibition of the objects of the degrading superstitions of the people of West Africa, and the facts connected with their grand customs, were regarded by all with the deepest attention. The first quarterly concert of the New Year will no doubt be numerously attended on an occasion of peculiar interest, and on a comparison in their missionary meetings.

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All Communications for the Journal should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

SPEECH OF REV. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

We make room for the following exceedingly interesting speech, made by Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, at the annual meeting of the Kentucky State Colonization Society. Like all the productions of its distinguished author, it is marked with originality, clearness, largeness and profoundness of view. We think if the popular mind, or even our statesmen generally, could be made to view the question, so momentous for good or ill to our country, from the commanding standpoint of Dr. Breckinridge's address, more thought and wiser counsel would prevail. The excellence of the speech will more than reconcile our readers to the space it occupies in our columns.

THE BLACK RACE.

Some Reflections on its Position and Destiny, as connected with our American Dispensation. A Discourse delivered before the Kentucky Colonization Society, at Frankfort, on the 6th February, 1851.

BY ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE.

Gentlemen of the Colonization Society of the State of Kentucky:

It is now just twenty years since I was required to deliver a discourse in this place, upon the same subject which is to occupy our attention at present, and on the invitation of the same Society whose annual meeting we now celebrate. That occasion, like this, had been preceded by a great agitation in the public mind, upon topics of vast importance, connected with the position and destiny of the black race in this country, and therefore connected, more or less, with the question of their colonization. In that agitation, as in the one through which this State has very lately passed, it was my lot to hold and advocate opinions which did not commend themselves to a majority of the people. Now, as then, having proved myself faithful to my convictions, I shall prove myself faithful to the commonwealth. It is for the whole people to lay the great principles of the social state: it is for the smaller number to acquiesce: it is for all together to work out harmoniously the common destiny, upon the established principles of the government, and it is for all to commit to an overruling Providence the accomplishment, in his own good way, and his own accepted time, of his own great designs—ready alike to obey his call, or to be still at his command.

From a period still more remote than that I have just stated, this Society has stood by its great work, and borne, from year to year, its faithful testimony. Perhaps no series of public discourses can be found, proceeding from a succession of abler men, or replete with more profound instruction, than those which have been delivered here during the last twenty-three years. The changes of that long period have been very great and most affecting, and they admonish us in a way to which we ought to give heed. But the principles of our great cause cannot change, and the spirit which prompts our devotion to it ought to survive all changes; the spirit of a wise and earnest philanthropy, laboring upon principles which it would seem impossible for a good man to disapprove—to accomplish objects at once beneficent and immense—and to accomplish them by means which great experience has shown to be effectual in themselves, and free from all just objection. The course of remark which I propose to myself on this occasion will, I trust, suggest to you some additional considerations supporting this broad view of the subject, and illustrating the greatness and the goodness of the cause of African colonization.

The unity of the human race must be considered a fundamental and an accepted truth. Every department of knowledge has been searched for evidence, and all respond with a uniform testimony. The physical structure, constitution, and habits of the race—the mode in which it is produced, in which it exists, in which it perishes—every thing that touches its mere animal existence, demonstrates the absolute certainty of its unity; so that no other generalization of physiology is more clear and more sure. Rising one step, to the highest manifestation of man's physical organization—his use of language and the power of connected speech—the most profound survey of this most complex and tedious part of knowledge, conducts the inquirer to no conclusion more indubitable than that there is a common origin, a common organization, a common nature, underlying and running through this endless variety of a common power, peculiar to the race and to it alone. Thus a second science—philology—has borne its marvellous testimony. Rising one more step, and passing more completely into a higher region, we find the rational and moral nature of men of every age and kindred absolutely the same; those great faculties by which man alone—and yet by which every man—perceives that there is in things that distinction which we call true and false, and that other distinction which we call good and evil; upon which distinctions and which faculties rests at last the moral and the intellectual destiny of the entire race; belonging to us as men, without which we are not men, with which we are the head of the visible creation of God. So has a third science—the science which treats of the whole moral constitution of man, embracing in its wide scope many subordinate sciences—delivered its testimony. If we rise another step, and survey man as he is gathered into families, and tribes, and nations, with an endless variety of development, we still behold the broad foundations of a common nature reposing under all—the living proofs of a common origin struggling through all—the grand principles of a common being ruling in the midst of all. So a fourth, and the youngest of the sciences—ethnology—brings her tribute. And now, from this lofty summit survey the whole track of ages. In their length and in their breadth, scrutinize the recorded annals of mankind. There is not one page on which one fact is written which favors the historical idea of a diversity of nature or origin; while the whole scope of human story involves, assumes, and proclaims, as the first and grandest historic truth, the absolute unity of the race. And then, mounting from earth to heaven, ask God—the God of truth—and He will tell you, that the foundation truth of all His work of creation and of providence, is the sublime certainty that our race was created in His own image, and of one blood; and thereupon, when they had fallen, he offered to them a common salvation, through his only begotten Son, made manifest in their common nature!

Most pregnant and most practical is this great truth. A common origin and a common nature must, in common circumstances, produce a common development and a common destiny. That the development and the destiny of every portion of our race have not been in all respects similar, is therefore to be attributed to the diverse circumstances which have attended the career of the different parts of it. There was in all the same original capacity to be elevated with the highest; the same original liability to be sunken with the lowest. A long course of fortunate events may develop a condition of greatness and glory, while a long course of misfortune may produce a terrible degradation. But the loftiest has no guarantee against decay, and the lowest are still capable of being redeemed. Dangers common to humanity for ever impend over us, and glories for ever beckon us to arise from the dust. A bond of common brotherhood unites every portion of the race; it is felt the most keenly by those who are the most exalted; and, even in the most abject, its weak pulsations still live to attest the depth of the truth, that our race is one. It is in the life and doctrine of Jesus Christ that this profound instinct of human nature finds itself exalted into one of the grandest truths of religion, and invested with the peculiar sanction of Heaven. In him, the conception of this universal brotherhood which nature teaches, and all knowledge fortifies, becomes a precious, living truth.

The reality of immense diversities in the condition, development, character, and destiny of different portions of our race, must be accepted as a truth, even more obvious than its unity. Those diversities seem to extend to every thing that is consistent with the idea of that unity. Nothing but that impassable barrier is proof against the force and variety of their manifestations. They have had their origin at a very early period of the existence of the race. The most powerful causes, physical, social, and moral, have conspired to produce and to perpetuate them. We cannot hesitate to pronounce these causes in many respects constant, and their effects established. And these effects become causes themselves of many subsequent events in the fate of nations, and produce consequences the most momentous and enduring. It is easy to comprehend that a race originally one, must have passed through circumstances very different as to different portions of it, and that these circumstances, whatever they may have been, must have operated with a constant and immense force, to produce such differences in their physical and moral condition as we find exhibited all over the earth. And it is not more difficult to perceive that these differences, when established, become the fruitful source of other, and, if possible, still more important consequences. It is not, perhaps, so obvious, yet it is not less true, that all these diversities would, under similar circumstances, be re-produced, even if we could now obliterate them all; and that, therefore, the only part of wisdom is to accept them as they are, and make all our efforts to ameliorate the condition of the human race proceed on this unquestionable truth. We need not doubt that in the course of human progress, and under the divine administration of a gracious Providence, all these things will turn to the furtherance of what is good; and that in the grand consummation of all that progress and all that providence, every portion of our race will be assigned to that portion of our earth, and led to that destiny, which are the best and the highest for it. It is thus that the diversity, as well as the unity of the race, becomes a most fruitful truth; and the efforts of the most advanced portion of it, for the benefit of the most sunken—America for Africa—precisely in the mode which recognizes at once that we are one, and yet that we are different, is the true and the complete solution of the vast problem, and of our duty under it. It remains for us to do that duty, in all its fulness.

The course which has been run by those great classes of our race into which the learned, with more or less accuracy, have divided it, and the achievements and the fate of nations composed of one or other of them, may be considered the inevitable result and exponent of those peculiar circumstances which took them, one after another, out of the great common brotherhood, and made them what they were. The strong, the active, and the sagacious—the brave, the earnest, and the wise—whatever made them thus, were thus made as the condition of their triumph; and being thus made, their triumph over the timid, the weak, and the ignorant—whatever made them timid, weak, and ignorant—was just as sure, from the beginning, as it is this day. In the struggle of nations—without the marvellous and unusual interpositions of God—the race is to the swift, and the battle is to the strong; and that all the more certainly in a state of being, where God's curse is upon man, and upon the earth, and upon all its products; and the sweat of the brow and the sweat of the brains are the only remedies in a case where the principle of population is boundless in its power, and the production of bread lies in comparatively narrow limits. Then follows the process of fructifying the earth with human blood. The end of that is, confusion and sorrow, ruin and despair—the shadow of death—and the sum of all, endless slavery!

National independence, viewed from the summit on which we stand, may strike the beholder as a thing easily won and kept. The nations have found it much otherwise. Far the larger part of the history of mankind is a record of the subjugation of races and states, successively, by each other. And probably the independence which we prize so highly could not be maintained for a single day, if the tyrants of the earth were able to subvert it. It is good for us to bear in mind—and it may quell many an evil passion—that the abiding condition of our national independence is, to maintain a strength equal to that of all our enemies united. So, too, from the lofty eminence on which we are placed, personal freedom may appear to us the simplest and the surest result of every proper social organization. The human race has not found it so. It has desired to be free—it has deserved to be free—it has struggled to be free; nay, to be free has been the object of its most fixed desire, of its highest desert, of its fiercest struggles. But yet it has not been free. To preserve a perfect equality of rights, and to preserve those rights perfectly—which are the two conditions of civil liberty—and at the same time to recognize and maintain that inequality of condition, which is the inevitable result of the progress which liberty itself begets—this is the grand problem which the nations, after so many ages, have not yet solved, and, therefore, are not yet free. To preserve our national independence—to secure our personal liberty—to advance in the career of civilization—this is what we are doing. But we should bear in mind, how many have tried and how few have succeeded in the same career; how long, how peculiar, and how fortunate was our previous training, both personal and national, for these great attempts; and how serious are the dangers which still threaten us.

Not a few of these dangers connect themselves with that black race about which this Society concerns itself, in a qualified manner—for a portion of which it is endeavoring to establish a national and a free existence on another continent; the servitude of another portion of which, in our own country, makes so conspicuous an element of our social state; and the degraded condition of the third, and larger portion of which, scattered over immense portions of the earth's surface—either in slavery or in the first stages of social existence—presents such a deplorable feature of our common humanity. An immense race, embracing an eighth part of the human family—a race doomed, through far the greater part of recorded time, to general degradation and personal servitude; long outcast from the family of man and from the great common brotherhood. Now in this grand era of the world, its destiny is bound fast to ours, and, in some sense, is to be solved with it. The feeble parasite has found, at last, a clift of adamant, to which it may cling. Can the Anglo-American bear through in triumph, not his own destiny only, but that of the black race also? It is a notable question, and a notable conjunction of many acts of God and man has brought it about.

The topics, into the bosom of which the preceding deduction has fairly brought us, are far too great and numerous to be treated fully on an occasion like this. I shall, therefore, content myself with noticing, generally, such only as are of special interest at the present moment, and as bear more or less directly on the designs of this Society. I have to regret that exact statements on those points, touching which statistical facts are of great value, are at present impossible, in consequence of the returns of the national census taken during the past year not having been, as yet, digested and published. It is of necessity, therefore, that the principles discussed, and the facts involved, must be stated generally; though I am sensible that this must detract from any value these remarks might be supposed to possess.

The negro race was brought to this continent at a period almost as early as the white, and continued to be brought here, legally, for a period of nearly two hundred years, and clandestinely for some years after their importation was prohibited. At the adoption of the Declaration of American Independence all the thirteen colonies tolerated negro slavery. At that era, the African slave-trade was in full operation, and no civilized nation condemned it, while most of them participated in it. Of the thirteen States which formed the old confederacy, and all of which tolerated slavery, six continue to tolerate it, and seven have abolished it. Of the eighteen States admitted into the Union since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, nine are free States and nine are slave States. Of the present thirty-one States composing the Union, fifteen are slave States and sixteen are free States. Of the seven original States which abolished slavery, each one did of it its own accord, and by its own act. Of the nine free and nine slave States admitted into the Union, each one was so admitted by act of Congress, composed of senators and representatives elected from all the States in the Union, at the respective periods of their admission. In the mean time, the foreign slave-trade was abolished by act of Congress, above forty years ago, and as soon as the Federal Constitution permitted it to be done. During this period of seventy-five years, counting from 1776, almost the entire class of free blacks in the United States has come into existence, having been created by voluntary manumission, in the slave States, and by general manumission, by public authority, in those States that abolished slavery. It is probable that the greater portion were set free voluntarily in these States which still tolerate slavery, as considerably the larger portion of the free negroes in the United States have always resided in those States. The entire colored population of the United States may be estimated at about one tenth part of the absolute population—the free portion of the negro population at about one fifth part of that race, and about one-fiftieth part of the whole population. It is probable that above three fifths of the entire population of the nation live in the free States, and the remaining two fifths, or somewhat less, in the slave States; and that the slaves constitute not far from one fourth part of the entire population of the slave States. I repeat that these estimates, made in advance of the returns of the census of 1850, may not prove exact, though probably not far wrong. A remaining fact of great significance, belonging to the period I am running over, is the attempt, by means of African colonization, to plant the germ of a real nationality in the bosom of this black race—an attempt now persisted in with great tenacity, and much success, for above thirty years.

This comprehensive statement exhibits the position of this great question of the black race, as it touches our American dispensation, at two eras, seventy-five years apart, and also the movement of it during that long period. It leaves no doubt of the reality and the tendency of an immense progress highly favorable to that race, yet faithful to the high destiny of the country itself, and to the public obligations, in the faithful observance of which that glorious destiny is involved. The slave States have permitted their citizens to manumit many thousands of slaves; and in this manner many millions of dollars have been given up by masters, through motives of humanity alone. Seven States which once tolerated slavery have abolished it, by the unquestionable exercise of their sovereign power. Congress has admitted into the Union more States than originally composed it, leaving to each, at and after its admission, to tolerate slavery or reject it, at its pleasure; and an equal number has done each. With a common consent of the nation, the foreign slave-trade has been prohibited, and punished as a crime against the human race. To crown the whole, a spontaneous movement, as entirely national as any that has marked our career, has manifested and established itself, seeking the removal of the free blacks of America, with their own consent, to Africa, and their settlement there in freedom and independence. And multitudes of slaves, whom their masters do not consider it advisable to emancipate in this country, are held subject to be sent to Liberia, as the means can, from time to time, be obtained for that purpose. These facts, taken all together, and considering their relative dependence—the immense field they cover—the long period through which they have been developed, and their connection with other and immense interests, may be fairly said to establish the existence of a general sentiment, at once moderate in its aims and powerful in its impulse. There are, no doubt, those who demand a different and far more vehement progress—as there are, also, those who assert that a point has been reached already dangerous to the interests of the slave States; and recent events have given to both of these extreme opinions an importance, all the more ominous, as their advocates, who could agree in nothing else, have agreed in a common assault, under cover of them, upon the Union, and the Constitution of the country. We may not, therefore, pass them by in silence.

For myself, I am not only ready to admit, but I earnestly contend, that no question touching the black race in this country, should be allowed for a moment to compromise the far higher and more important interests of the white race in it, and of the country itself. I desire the prosperity of every nation in the world; but, above all, I passionately desire the glory of my own. I earnestly invoke God's blessing upon every race of men; but, above them all, I cherish with devotion and with hope the advancement of my own. I love liberty, and rejoice greatly when the down-trodden recover it, and mourn when its struggles, any where, are defeated. But the liberties of my own race, and my own country, are precious to me out of comparison with all beside. I have never ceased to compassionate this black race, and to labor, in every way that seemed to me proper, for its ultimate redemption; and perhaps the greatest sacrifices of my life have been in its cause. But I frankly admit, that there is no conceivable question in which that race, or any race is involved, for which I would peril, in the slightest degree, the sublime career which is open before my country—much less provoke or tolerate an assault upon the integrity of the Constitution, or the perpetuity of the Union. Never were such hopes set before any people—never was such a destiny offered to any nation, as God has placed within our reach. The contempt of our posterity, the execration of mankind, the abhorrence of endless generations, would inadequately avenge the folly, the disloyalty, and the impiety which could lead us to make shipwreck of such a dispensation. We must not do it—nay, we must not allow it to be done. The nation must be just to every part that composes it. It must fasten to the last extremity—even when it is right, and the rebellious parts are wrong. We are brethren—we are Christians—and we are free. But the highest duty the nation has to perform, is to avert national ruin. Our glorious institutions have been steeped, from the beginning, in the blood of patriots. Dreadful as the alternative would be, better steep them also in the blood of traitors, than let them perish in utter ignominy.

So far from exasperating these frantic strifes, the friends of African colonization have a peculiar interest in composing them. They know it is not for them to hasten the designs of God; and they are content to await the guidance of his adorable wisdom. They know, too, that all the madness of men cannot frustrate the settled ends of Providence, nor avert those great conclusions whose seeds lie buried in past ages, and whose catastrophe is as inevitable as the stroke of death. They have no interest in exasperating one portion of the country against another, or the strong against the feeble race. It is the gentle and the generous, not the fierce and turbulent emotions of the human soul, to which their appeal lies. It is to solve great and difficult questions, for the common good and the common glory, and, if it were possible, with the common consent—questions which not they, but time, and progress, and the inherent force of events have made, that their great mission addresses its healing labors. If the fair defense of their grand and single aim begets dissensions on other points, the fault is not theirs, but of those who, upon grounds hostile to each other, and all independent of the precise end they have in view, would obstruct their great, beneficent, and patriotic purpose. The exclusive subjects of their labors are the free black race in the United States. Their sole design as to them, is to create out of them a free, civilized, and Christian commonwealth in Africa. To prevent their success, the North is roused upon the plea, that by this means slavery will be more permanently established in America; and the South is convulsed upon the pretext, that by the same means slavery is endangered. And so, opposing parties, forgetting their mutual hostility, jointly attack principles which protect both, and a cause which would bless both, in the same spirit in which they attack the country which cherishes both.

The effect of African colonization upon negro slavery in the United States, is an aspect of the question which could hardly be overlooked. I have just stated that extreme and directly opposite conclusions have been arrived at. It can hardly be fairly denied that the interests, both of the slaves and their masters, as well as the general interests of the country, would be promoted by the removal of an anomalous and unfortunate class occupying the position generally presented by the free blacks throughout America. Nor can it be questioned that many motives growing out of any clear view of the subject are presented to the benevolent owners of slaves, favoring emancipation connected with colonization. That there is any serious probability, however, that the number of slaves in this country will ever be considerably reduced, by means of foreign colonization, or upon such motives alone as arise from that quarter, is not, I presume, believed by many well-informed persons. I have never entertained the opinion that slavery, as an institution, could be shaken by any considerations except those great and absorbing ones which control the human conscience, or dictate with the power of irresistible necessity to the human will. The sense of self-preservation may do it—a clear view of personal interest may do it—a profound idea of duty may do it—the abiding force of religious principle or religious emotion may do it. All these suggestions contemplate its voluntary abolition, by the act of the master, or of the State. There are other modes, fiercer and more effectual—foreign conquest, domestic strife—the combined questions of bread, labor, and population, practically discussed under the usual auspices of famine and pestilence. All these are methods the world has seen often enough to know by rote; and if this Union is dissolved, there are those now alive who may see one or other of them enacted over again. God forefend both that calamity and its cause. So it is—slavery is here—for good, as some profess—for ill, as most believe. For good or ill, it is here beyond the power of foreign colonization to shake its existence, or materially diminish its numbers. The parasite has clung to the wall of adamant—th

African is bound to the car of the Anglo-Americ

He must bear him through in triumph—he

perish with him by the way—or he must d

him outright. That car cannot pause to re

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casual perturbations. Bear him

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him outright! The good, the bra

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tion, let them settle in the depths of eve

and intrepid heart—that if the South will

the country, the country will be true to her;

if the North will be true to the country, the cou

try will be true to her; and if the country will be

true to her destiny, God will be true to her!

Surmounting such questions, our cause extri

cates itself from dilemmas which belong rather t

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volve only one, and that an incidental portion of it

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America, if it has any at all, lies chiefly in this—

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possibly slight and incidental—yet if men so pleas

illimitable, amelioration. The mass of slaves

America—considerable in itself, but insignifica

when compared with the whole black race—sta

...e rear. If they were fought out to the ... it would not this cause stand out as one ... as grandeur; a feature, I should suppose, ... as an American philanthropists and patriots. There ... are other, and perhaps no all but ourselves, far more impressive features. Here around us are more than half a million of liberated slaves. Yonder, in the great world without, are a hundred, probably a hundred and fifty millions of blacks. There before us, in the vast African continent, the original home, and still the seat and centre of the race. Here is our sublime design, to organize a real and enduring nationality, in the bosom of this race, in its original seats. High above all is the cross of Christ—and profusely rich through all, are the hopes of established freedom, where there was bondage before, and exalted civilization where barbarism had reigned.

There is, perhaps, no instance in the history of society, of so small and so unimportant a portion as the free negroes have always been of the population of the United States, occupying so large a share of the public attention. They have, probably, never exceeded the fiftieth part of the entire population of the nation. As a political element, they have never been worthy to be considered. As affecting, in any way, the national wealth, power, or development, their weight is inappreciable; and their increase, by natural propagation, has borne a very low proportion to that of any other class or portion of the people Yet the attention of the benevolent and humane has been long and earnestly directed to them; legislative enactments so numerous and peculiar as to form a distinct code, have been made about them in most, if not all, the States; political and religious parties have made various and opposite principles, relating to them, fundamental points in their very organization; the most violent popular agitations and excesses have been produced in nearly every part of the country, by discussions and proceedings connected with them; and an earnest public sentiment, covering a long track of years, and directed to various objects, has manifested itself in numerous voluntary organizations concerning them, most of which have professed to be, and some of which have been, really national. It is obvious, that to explain such a condition of affairs, there must exist something extremely peculiar in the position of such a class, and its relations to others around it. During more than thirty years the public mind has been earnestly directed to this subject; and surely it has had the means of being informed and satisfied in regard to the great bearings of it. It is not saying too much, to assert that it is informed and satisfied. The mind of the nation can hardly be said to be more conclusively settled upon any question which is still held under discussion at all, than as to the anomalous position and injurious influences of the free black race in America. It is satisfied still further, that most of the peculiar vices, hardships, evil influences, and dangers of that race, are traceable immediately to its anomalous position—are incapable of effectual remedy while it remains unchanged, and that it ought to be changed. This is the deliberate, the general, and the just sense of the American people on these questions. The friends of African colonization, taking the lead in the dissemination of these great truths, have gradually diffused them through the nation. They made them the basis of their project for the removal of the free blacks, and have constantly urged that this was the true solution of the established facts and undeniable principles involved in the case. Of those who opposed them, some—though fortunately the number is not now very large—have contended that the case admitted of no remedy whatever, and have been content to leave it to be settled as events might determine. Others, constituting a party numerous and intolerant, in several of the slave States, have held the opinion that any remedy, no matter how effectual it might be, or how unobjectionable in itself, must necessarily produce, in the process of its application to the condition of things actually existing, other evils, more serious and unmanageable than those it professed to remove—evils far too serious to be tolerated by the slave States, even for the accomplishment of great good, or the removal of great mischief. A third class, equally numerous, perhaps, with the last, and still more intolerant, constituting throughout many of the free States the most obnoxious and unscrupulous party which has participated in these discussions, has proposed for remedy such a change in the social, and political condition of all American institutions, as will admit the free blacks, indiscriminately and absolutely, to an equality with the whites—drawing after this sweeping revolution a hundred others, as immense, as absurd, and as impossible as itself. These statements exhibit, I think, all the shades of opinion which are held with sufficient distinctness to give character to existing parties, on the great questions of any remedy—and if any, what?—for the condition of the free black race in this country.

Without discussing the principles of any of these parties—the whole of which are hostile to those on which the scheme of colonization proceeds—they sufficiently reveal how the whole subject is complicated with the interests and institutions of the country. Although slavery is not a national institution although its existence and its regulation ...ts under the exclusive control of the ...pectively; yet the complete national ... of it, and the important and somewhat ...ities assumed by the nation, in connection ... recognition, give to the institution itself, ...very thing that can be supposed to affect it, ...incidentally, a national importance which the ...ole history of the country has shown to be immense—and which recent, and indeed impending events, prove to be capable of becoming, at any moment, eminently critical. So, too—although the existence and regulation of the institution are purely matters of positive law—yet in the very nature of that existence and that legal regulation of it, there exist moral principles, and there are involved moral duties, whose determination is as much religious as it is legal, and concerning which it is no more possible to exclude the action of the Church of God, than that of the civil power. That civil power, which is an institution of God, must determine for itself things appertaining to itself; but the Church of Christ, which is also an institution of God, must in like manner determine things appertaining to it. Where slavery is established and regulated by law, the Church has no other concern with it than it has with all other civil institutions; but it has exactly the same concern with it that it has with other civil institutions—that is, precisely every way peculiar, and certainly not ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... the subject which we have ... [illegible] ... in the determination of these as well as of the national relations of the subject, before alluded to, a great and exciting difference of opinion has manifested itself throughout the country; and, in this aspect, as in the other, calamitous results have occurred, and others still more serious have been threatened. It is from the absolute nature of the subject, wherever slavery exists in any portion of a federal union, or in the bosom of any Christian commonwealth, that agitations and dangers of the kind alluded to are liable to occur; and our plan of colonization, and the considerations it has to suggest, so far from aggravating existing evils, or creating new ones, is, in truth, a remedy for them all—perfectly effectual, as far as it is actually applied, and capable of whatever application men or States choose to make of it. The fury of sectional madness, and the frenzy of religious fanaticism, find nothing in the principles of this great movement to excite or to nourish these frantic passions which, under so many opposite manifestations, have sought one common and diabolical end in the division of all the churches, the hostility of the States against each other, the dissolution of the national Union, and the overthrow of the Federal Constitution.

So far as the existence of the free black race in any part of the country is the occasion of any evil, or the pretext of any wrong, it is capable of a perfect remedy. Let them be restored to their fatherland. If individual charity is not adequate to the object, public munificence surely is. As to them, they have no interest which excuses, much less which can justify a purpose to remain amongst us in their present condition; and all the experience of the past, and every indication of the future, prove that nothing better for them is to be expected here. As for us, it is certain that we have no interest which can be promoted by their continuance in this country, compared to the advantages we should reap from their removal. And surely it cannot be doubted, that every general consideration, exterior to ourselves and to them, points out their settlement in Africa as an event pregnant with unmixed and immeasurable advantage. Hitherto, they have been found willing to emigrate, as rapidly as the means at the disposal of the various societies made it proper or the condition of the several colonies made it prudent to send them. And this may continue to be the case. There are, however, various causes in operation which may beget a different result. In proportion as the public mind has become fixed in the conclusion that they ought to be removed, it has manifested a restlessness at the extreme slowness of the operation, and its past inefficiency in retarding their increase in this country. At the same time, efforts, more or less strenuous, have been made to induce the Federal Government to give aid, or afford facilities to the object, and to enlist the State Governments in direct efforts to promote it. Commensurate with all these things, have been the ceaseless endeavors of our enemies to alienate the minds of the free blacks from us. The combined result of all these causes may some day present a totally new aspect of the subject—one in which the means that might be wisely used may exceed the willingness of the free blacks to emigrate. There are other causes, pointing in the same direction, which cannot be overlooked. While the slave States are becoming more and more reluctant to see any increase of free blacks in them, and, in some instances, showing an inclination to expel those already free; the free States are also exhibiting a more fixed purpose to prevent their accumulation in them. In the mean time, it may be confidently asserted, that in all the slave States which permit the manumission of slaves, persons will be found who will exercise this right, and thus steadily augment the number of free blacks, in a ratio greater than their natural increase. It must be allowed that the absolute prohibition of manumission—which already exists in several States—is an act far more oppressive, both as to the master and the slave, than the removal, by law, even against their wishes, of the manumitted slaves. Considering the whole case, every interest involved requires us to examine more carefully than has hitherto been done, the principles which should guide our conduct, under circumstances which, it seems to me, are to be contemplated as by no means improbable. It has been a fixed principle of all the colonization societies, that any removal of free blacks, in which they participated, must be with the consent of the persons removed; and it is not easy to see how voluntary associations, or limited corporations, such as all of them are, could adopt any other principle. But this does not touch, much less settle the questions really involved. The cause is much more extensive than the societies, and must necessarily increase, even when they decrease. Already the societies have surrendered, in a great measure, the whole control of the matter in Africa, and it has fallen there into the hands of the communities they have established on that continent. In this country, the intervention of the States, or any one of them, may place the domestic aspect of the subject also, on a new footing. My own belief is, that this will probably occur before any serious impression can be made even in retarding the increase, much less reducing the numbers of the free blacks amongst us. The power of each of the States is uncontrollable over the subject within its own borders. All the States, and especially the slave States, have interests at stake, sufficiently important to demand a public interposition. This should take place, whenever it occurs, in a manner consistent with the character of a great and just commonwealth. The responsibility of the acts to be performed should be openly assumed, and the acts themselves discharged in a manner at once effectual and humane. It is we who are to judge, who are to act, and that for those dependent upon us, as well as for ourselves. And our responsibility for the judgment and the act is far less to the free blacks than to our own consciences, to mankind, and to God. If it is our deliberate judgment that they ought to be removed, let us remove them. Let us so do it as for the common good of all—not sordidly and wickedly, but with a compassion and a conviction as earnest as the force which necessity may oblige us to employ.

The influence of the circumstances which surround us is decisive upon the bulk of mankind. It is only the greatest and the most virtuous whom they do not control. The free blacks, in every part of the United States, and from the commencement of their existence as a separate class, have occupied ... [illegible] ... favorable to ... [illegible] ... still, ... [illegible] ... what ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... inadequate inducements to high or sustained efforts, it has been attended with certain advantages, which have greatly exceeded those enjoyed during the same period by the bulk of the human race. They have lived by the side and under the shadow of a highly civilized and most energetic race. They have been protected by the freest institutions in the world, and have seen the power and value of that which they have not been allowed to enjoy fully. They have received, as a race, through successive generations, a training by which they have been educated in the great duty and art of sustained toil, which, while it is the elemental curse of humanity, is also the elemental point of all its progress; and they have acquired, to a certain degree, all the arts and trades which flourish around them, as the incidents of a high state of social development. They have possessed themselves, to a certain extent, of that which, in a higher sense, we call knowledge; and it would not be true to say of them, as a race, that they are wholly uneducated. The manners, the habits, the wants, and the attainments of a civilization—low as compared with ours, respectable as compared with the average of the human race, and exalted as compared with the bulk of their own race—have been attained by them. And to crown all, the almost universal belief, and to a considerable extent the practice of the Christian religion has become their heritage, in the house of their bitter pilgrimage. Christ and his gospel are in their midst, far more really and substantially than in the midst of many nations we call Christian. If we will consider these things fairly, we cannot doubt that these people are in a condition, if they were but placed in circumstances favoring such a result, to assume a very different position from any they have hitherto occupied.

It was a conclusion eminently reasonable and natural, from such premises, that such a race might be colonized, with the utmost certainty of a great and beneficent influence thereby, upon themselves. The experiment has been made, and has produced, in this sense, more than was promised—perhaps more than was expected. Similar experiments have been made with every considerable race into which the human family is divided, and every part of the earth has been the theatre of these experiments. I think no record exists of any more decidedly successful, or, at a similar stage of it, more hopeful. I believe no instance has occurred in which results more cheering, and apparently more pregnant with further and immense results, have been produced under so many discouragements, with such limited means, and in so short a time; and certainly the progress of no single experiment has been more eminently free from great disasters. We have colonized this race—such as it was—with all the odium which its enemies could accumulate upon its head, and without any attempt on the part of its friends to vindicate or defend it. Silently accepting the character given to it, or, perhaps, too often ourselves testifying too unreservedly to its degradation, our great conclusion has been—let us remove it. We have done so, in sufficient numbers, and for a sufficient length of time, to exhibit clearly the nature of the fruits that will be borne. We have sent somewhat under ten thousand of them some four thousand miles off, across the ocean. Nearly thirty years have been occupied in doing this. We have done it, almost entirely, with our individual resources. We have planted them in their new homes. We have committed to their own hands the administration of their own affairs—the organization of their own social state—the making of their own laws—the establishment of their own forms of government. With the deepest anxiety—yet without the slightest effort to control the result, except by reason—we have watched the progress of our work, as we patiently and steadily urged it forward. Now we turn to our country, and confidently—might I not almost say proudly?—surely I may say gratefully—invite her to look upon it. There are those people—a free and Christian commonwealth, far off on the verge of human civilization; a small, but an enlightened and well regulated state. Industry prospers amongst them; the arts of common life flourish to a degree; commerce is regularly pursued; trade adopts its established laws; agriculture is establishing its conquests. All the social institutions which adorn and bless life, exist on the model they learned from us. Political institutions like our own are established with a cordial and unanimous consent, and administered with firmness, regularity, and justice. Schools are established, and the young are educated. Churches are erected to the living God, and Christ's gospel is preached to a believing people. Just, brave, and prosperous in peace and in war, they have followed our great example; they wrong none—they fear none. And now, bound by equal treaties to some of the greatest empires of the earth, they have been received into the family of nations, and their new banner, like another star set in the sable brow of night, flashes along the coast of their father-land! Yea, it is a child of our country!—outcast it may be—but still a child! And the day will come, when it will vindicate, in glory, all that it has won in tears. In this, as in every analogous case, a change in the condition of the race has wrought a corresponding change in their character. The good that is in them finds ample scope for exercise, and adequate motive for exertion; the evil is no longer pressed with ceaseless temptation, and aggravated by a constant sense of wrong. So it would be, as to all their brethren, situated as they once were. And the simple and truthful recital of what has actually occurred, seems to me to present to every benevolent and every enlightened mind, an overwhelming argument in favor of the similar removal of the whole free black race from the United States. This, at least, is within the compass of our means and our authority—this, at least, every view of our duty, and their interest, would seem to suggest.

In the long annals of the human race, there has never existed a powerful and highly civilized State in those immense and fervid regions which lie under the equator—and which, encircling the globe, and extending northward and southward to the tropics, embrace so vast a portion of the earth's surface. Forty-seven degrees of latitude in the central portions of the earth, covering five sixths of the African continent, three-quarters of South America, the extreme southern portions of Asia and North America, and multitudes of the islands of the sea, amongst them some of the most extensive and fertile of all, have been condemned, since the ... [illegible] ... from the world to the ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... brutal tribes of men. And yet there was never an era in those protracted annals when the existence of a power of the first class, in any portion of that vast circumference, would not have been an event so decisive in the history of the human race, as to have altered the whole current of their history, and modified the subsequent destiny of the whole race. The grand necessity, this day, of the human family, considered as one great brotherhood—the overpowering want which human progress, considered in its widest scope, this day exhibits, is the reclamation of that immense circumference from the reign of ignorance and barbarism, and the establishment, throughout its vast extent of the triumphs which man, elsewhere, has won. If it had pleased God to erect, in the central regions of South America, extending from ocean to ocean, a confederacy like ours—or if he had planted it across the beacon of Africa, under the equator—or if he had made Australia the theatre of its glory; how universal and how immeasurable would have been the influence which would have penetrated and pervaded the inter-tropical world—an influence which must have been felt in some degree by the remotest tribes of men! Alas! alas! what would it not have prevented—what would it not have achieved! The imagination is lost in the contemplation of the magnitude and grandeur of the good which, it seems to us, must have followed—and the heart is smitten with astonishment, as it glances over the unfathomable misery which, it would seem, must have been averted! What a lesson of God's patience, and man's folly!

To us has been reserved a portion of this sublime work, on one of its widest theatres. We have planted a civilized State in Africa, under the equator. We have laid the foundations of an empire, whose principles are simple, whose constitution and laws, in a thousand particulars, are the admiration and the model of the world. We have done, by God's mercy, what all past ages needed, but could not achieve. Will our country and our age at last comprehend and complete our work? The central continent of the earth, so long buried in darkness, is at length invaded by the true light. Let heaven and earth bear witness against all who may seek to extinguish it.

There is a surprising grandeur in every result to which this work tends. Each of the great divisions of the human family seems destined to a development, in many respects peculiar to itself; and each one has been led through a pupilage, at once fitted to conduct it to the destiny which awaited it, and to prepare it for it. And this pupilage of nations and races has been painful and protracted in the double ratio of their ignorance and degradation when that pupilage began, and the height and the duration of the renown to which it was to conduct them. Israel groaned in bondage for more than four centuries, and then pined and expired, under forty years of pilgrimage. But Israel crossed Jordan at last—with a nationality the most marvellous that this world ever saw—which has survived through eighteen centuries, without a country or a government, and under a conspiracy of the human race against it. This is a miraculous nationality, and we look not for the like again. But it was, nevertheless, a nationality created, as to second causes, by the events through which Israel passed, and sustained by the hopes which Israel has cherished. And so every nationality is thus erected and thus sustained. And so God leadeth every race onward through its own destiny, till the highest summit any portion of mankind can reach will exhibit the combined result of the highest development that each part had attained. Beyond that there remaineth only, that the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of the Lord and his Christ!

The largest, the most enduring, and in all respects the most remarkable example, which history affords us of a race without nationality, and therefore without what could be properly called a distinct civilization, is this black race. And surely the pupilage through which it has passed has been without example bitter and protracted. How much has it not required to prepare it for its final destiny? Shall we therefore say, nothing awaits it? We cannot say this, without contradicting all that is true in detail, or profound in conception, in the history of the past. Let us rather believe, that an exalted destiny may be in the career to which it tends. Unto this are all the testimonies of the past—unto this are all the indications of the present. The principles which are at work throughout the earth can scarcely fail to produce it. The exigencies which control all human things, present a combination which can hardly allow it to fail. Slowly—perhaps remotely, yet inevitably—there appear to await the black race a nationality, a civilization, and consequently a share in the affairs of this world, immeasurably different from any thing it has hitherto exhibited.

To us has been reserved, again, an immense, perhaps a controlling portion of this great work. Our colonies in Africa occupy the central portion of that sea-coast of the negro's fatherland, which, so to speak, faces inward to civilization. Behind them, stretching across the continent, are four thousand miles of fertile territory, inhabited, though not densely, in chief part by the black race, in the first stages of an opening civilization. North and south, for at least a thousand miles in each direction, is also a fertile country, inhabited mainly by the same race, and in a condition similar to that already stated. A land four thousand miles long from [illegible]east, and two thousand miles broad from [illegible]th—larger, by far, than the Roman [illegible]ions of the black man, and the grave of [illegible]—now peopled with more than a hundred [illegible] of inhabitants. All things conspire to [illegible] grand result. The State we have planted is precisely so situated as to receive from without and to propagate within the best influences which all other nations can exert. The immense race and the vast continent behind this State, and around it, are placed exactly in those circumstances most favorable to the exercise of all such influences from such a quarter. And the State itself has been created, and will be indefinitely augmented, from those materials, which, of all that existed, are the best fitted for this, as well as for all the other great objects connected with African colonization. It is impossible to avoid the conviction, that such causes must be followed by corresponding results. Already they have manifested themselves, and the native population which has voluntarily sought the protection of the colonists, and submitted themselves to the moral control of their laws, is represented to be already twenty times more numerous than the colonists themselves. We have sent out less than 10,000 colonists; but their laws and institutions are respected, and to a good degree obeyed, by nearly 300,000 persons. Imagine a like result—but even in a much lower degree—produced by every 10,000 additional colonists sent out—or, if it be thought more rational, by every 25 years of effort. How manifest is it, that before we shall have removed the mass of our free black population, or before a single century shall have elapsed, a powerful nation will have been created, and the ultimate redemption of the black race in Africa placed on a footing as secure as that on which the prosperity of any existing State rests! Or, if any one thinks proper to do so, let him double, triple, quadruple the time, the toil, and the risk. In the creation of an empire—in the redemption of a race—in the regeneration of a continent—in the consummation of a work whose benefits all nations will reap, and from which no evil can arise to any human being, we can well afford to toil long, to risk much, and wait God's time. We set before our hearts sublime ends; and rejoicing in our day, over such fruits as our works may bear, we point to the luminous track, in which they who are to follow us should tread, and rejoice the more, that they shall reap far more abundantly than we.

The slavery of 2,000,000 of human beings is a question of awful magnitude, and invests all that can be supposed to bear upon it, even indirectly, with an importance which no thoughtful mind can disregard. The fate of 500,000 free blacks, and their posterity for ever, is a matter which no one—and especially no one situated as we are—can lightly pass over. The destiny of 150,000,000 of blacks, concentrated chiefly in Africa, and abiding still in heathen degradation, if not barbarism, cannot be contemplated with indifference by any pious heart. The duty, the interests, the dangers, and the glory of our own country, as connected with all these great questions, challenge the consideration of every wise and patriotic man. And the general influence of them all, and the effects of any course we may take in regard to them—all the consequences of all that may befall us, for good or ill, by reason of them—all these things, considered in their bearings upon the career and destiny of the human race, present subjects of inquiry, whose very magnitude oppresses us. The kingdom of God in the world—the salvation of at least the eighth part of the human race, and that a part most peculiarly committed in trust to us—these are topics which ought to lie immediately upon the Christian heart. Now, every one of these thrilling subjects enters more or less into every fair and complete consideration of the question of the black race, and of the cause and claims of African colonization, as bearing upon that question. Surely, they do not err who say, that taken in all its extent, the question of African colonization is one of the grandest and most fruitful which this generation has been required to determine.

Thirty-two years ago—before I had arrived at man's estate—I had occasion to examine this great topic, at the period of its first presentation for public patronage, and before ulterior steps had been very decisively taken. Struck with the grandeur, the simplicity, the completeness, and the feasibility of the great and humane conception, I have never ceased to cherish the profoundest interest and confidence in this cause. I have witnessed all the vicissitudes, all the changes of opinion, all the varying aspects of the question, during those two-and-thirty years, and am somewhat familiar with what has been done, both in this country and Africa, during that long period, and with the public and personal history of most of the principal actors, in all that has occurred. Fortified by an experience of this description, and by the observations and reflections of so many years, I solemnly declare that the more I have examined the principles which are involved, and the more I have observed their practical results, the more has the subject seemed to me to be invested with unanswerable reasons challenging our cordial support, and exalted motives, commanding our earnest sympathy. I deem such a testimony more valuable than any argument from me, and therefore give it. And whatever weight it may be thought to have, deserves to be increased by the fact, that I have never had a constant or an intimate connection with any of the societies organized to promote this cause, and have seen much to disapprove in much that has been done. It is the great cause—and not all the modes of its manifestation, nor all the methods of its advocacy, nor all the acts of its chief managers—that I have vindicated through good report and ill report. And it is that I now avouch, from my inmost soul, to be the cause of justice, humanity, and wisdom—the cause of living hope to a vast and suffering race—the cause of my country's prosperity and renown—and, above all, of my Master's glory!

MISSION AT SIERRA LEONE.—In a recent letter from London, to the editor of the *Christian Advocate*, we find the following in reference to the Wesleyan Mission in Africa:—

A letter of very great interest is from Mr. Decker, *a native* missionary in Sierra Leone. He was one of the many whom the British cruisers *rescued from a slave-ship* on the high seas. He was landed a freeman in Sierra Leone. There he heard the gospel. There he was educated in our institution for training natives. There, too, he has received his commission to preach the gospel. He is now laboring happily in the colony. But now that *the slave-market at Gallinas is closed*, he begs to be sent thither as a missionary. *That colony* of Sierra Leone, *and your new Republic of Liberia*, are, I don't not, destined, in the providence of God, *to have a prodigious influence on the future history of Africa. You send back a race of negroes who have tasted Anglo-Saxon energy.* We gather in our colony a population fresh from the various countries of Africa, familiar with its languages, and competent, each in the tongue of his own kindred, to go and tell them the wonderful tale which, in that land of their liberation, they have unexpectedly learned. Both the colony under our wing, and the new country springing from your shores, will furnish the natives with ideas of government, commerce, and arts, such as could not readily have been engrafted on them in any less influential contact with evangelized and civilized communities. Oh what a day in the history of man will it be when

that sorely afflicted continent of Africa shall rise to a condition of safety, peace, and domestic comfort!

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, APRIL, 1851.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIAZION SOCIETY.

THE *Anniversary* week this year begins earlier in May than usual. The Annual Meeting of the New-York State Colonization Society will be held on Thursday evening, the 8th of the month. The place of meeting is at Tripler Hall, on Broadway near Amity street, than which none more attractive can be found in the city. Several eminent speakers have been invited, and we may anticipate a meeting of more than ordinary interest. Our friends from the interior are respectfully invited to improve that occasion to forward donations and to call for certificates of Life Membership, of which about *one hundred* are filled ready for distribution.

QUESTIONS RESPECTING LIBERIA.

A correspondent who writes from New-England, making inquiries, proposes a series of questions which, with the replies to them, are inserted as briefly furnishing important and authentic information.

1. What is its form of government?

Ans. A Representative, Republican Commonwealth. See the Constitution.

2. Who are its present officers?

Ans. President: Joseph J. Roberts. *Vice President:* S. A. Benson. *Secretary of State:* B. V. R. James. *Treasurer:* D. B. Warner. *Senate:* Montserado county—S. B. McGill, A. F. Russell; Bassa county—John Hanson, John Day; Sinou county—James Brown, James N. Lewis. *House of Representatives:* Montserado county—E. J. Roy, Esq., *Speaker,* D. C. McFarland, Sion Harris; Bassa county—We find no names on our file; Sinou county—E. Lisles, Charles Henry, S. S. Herring. *High Sheriff:* W. J. Roberts.

3. Which of them are colored?

Ans. ALL; there is NO WHITE MAN in Liberia.

4. How are the officers appointed?

Ans. As among us; partly by election, partly by executive nomination.

5. How long since the colony was commenced?

6. Who have been its principal officers?

7. Who of them colored men?

Ans. The first vessel left New-York February, 1820, thirty-one years ago. The first settlement at Cape Messurado, named Monrovia, in April, 1822. The first written Constitution was adopted in 1825. The Governor *then a white man,* all the other officers black; and so it was afterwards till 1842, when the present President, J. J. Roberts, was appointed Governor. During all this time, twenty years, the Colonization Society's Agent was *ex-officio* Governor. These Agents were as follows:—

From 1823 to 1828, Rev. Jehudi Ashmun.

1828, Major Randal—six weeks. *Died.*

1828, Dr. J. B. Andrews—six months. *Died.*

From 1828 to 1832, Dr. Mechlin.

From 1833 to 1835, Rev. J. B. Pinney.

From 1835 to 1837, Rev. Dr. Skinner.

From 1839 to 1841, Thomas Buchanan, Esq.

From 1837 to 1839, between Dr. Skinner and Thomas Buchanan, the colored Vice Governor, chosen by the people, conducted affairs. After Mr. Roberts had been four years Agent, and therefore Governor, the Independence of the Republic occurred by advice and with the consent of the Colonization Society, and Liberia is now an independent nation.

8. What is the state of agriculture and the mechanic arts?

Ans. I would refer you to Mr. Gurley's Report, just published by order of the United States Senate, and only say that agriculture is yearly becoming of more importance. Hitherto and for some time to come commerce has given the quickest return for labor, and will continue to until the number of settlers becomes greater in proportion to the native population. The latter are to the former as fifty to one.

9. What provision for schools?

Ans. The poverty of our emigrants, the need of public buildings, &c. &c., have up this time induced the religious societies to furnish the principal means of instruction, and have also led the people of Liberia to rely upon them for this support. But the leading minds in the colony are deeply impressed with the importance of universal education of natives and colonists, as you may see by referring to the message in the New-York *Colonization Journal,* February number, and in Mr. Gurley's Report, before referred to.

10. What schools are in progress?

Ans. I suppose in all over thirty. Of these the *four* most important are:

The Episcopal Mission School for colonists at Mt. Vaughan, in the Maryland Colony.

The Alexander High School at Monrovia, supported by the Presbyterian Missionary Board. This has an iron school-house, a large library, a series of class-books, English and Latin, and a philosophical apparatus; and will, if prospered, hereafter be raised to the rank of a college. The two teachers are fine men, both colored; but a young theological student, white, now at Princeton, is expecting to go out early to become Principal of it.

The White Plains Methodist School, up the St. Paul's river, under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The School at Bassa.

11. How many pupils in attendance?

Ans. I have not the means of answering, but presume in all the schools, there are not less than 600 scholars.

12. How many colored persons have been sent to Liberia?

Ans. To Liberia proper, 7,160; to the Maryland Colony, 800; total, 7,960.

13. How many the last year?

Ans. Five hundred and five.

14. What religious societies already established?

Ans. Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Friends.

15. Where situated?

Ans. In *all the fourteen Liberian towns,* and in *some native villages.*

16. What ministers and other religious teachers?

17. How many of them are colored?

Ans. All the ministers and teachers are colored men, except two attached to the Episcopal church at Cape Palmas, in the Maryland Colony. Some of them are men of talents and eloquence; and all of them hold what are denominated orthodox evangelical views of religious truth. About two thirds receive support from religious societies in America.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE present number of the *Colonization Journal* is chiefly occupied with four articles. On the first page we have the able address of Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D.D., which alone is worth to our readers the price of the *Journal* for a year. Several articles on the subject of the emigration of the free colored population to the West Indies, occupy most of the fourth page. This subject has frequently been proposed and discussed, and there is a serious movement of the British Government on the subject at the present time which meets with some favor, not only from a portion of the colored people, but by the *National Era,* at Washington. We rejoice that even in a modified manner such sensible views of their true interests are entertained and disseminated by so influential a paper among the free colored people and those who possess their confidence. The able correspondence held between a British agent and the late Judge Wilkeson on this subject in 1840, will perhaps assist in settling the question of relative attractions between Liberia and the West Indies, and is inserted for this purpose.

With this array of facts it seems impossible but that, without any purpose of coercion or force, our Legislature will be persuaded of the benevolence and humanity of that policy which seeks to facilitate a voluntary emigration of our free colored population to Africa.

The fourth article is chiefly important as illustrating the pleasure with which certain parties in England, who have many sympathizers in America, seek occasion to detract from the credit of the people of Liberia. If steady legislation and consistent action, all in one direction, during thirty years, will not weigh down a *mere* naked *dictum* unsupported by proof, such as this contained in the work of Captain Forbes, then is consistency of conduct of less value than we were won to suppose. No British officer has a right to make such a charge unsupported by proof. The only instance given by him as corroborative of his assertion, is the case of a certain kept mistress of some licentious British officer on the Guinea coast, and as it to render this disgraceful truth (if it be a truth) less distasteful to the British self-complacency, the valorous Captain includes the people of Liberia in the charge of slaveholding. It is to be presumed he knew what would please his readets and wrote accordingly; but if his book ever gets to Liberia, he will doubtless be branded as he deserves as a wholesale calumniator.

From the Journal of Commerce.

"DAHOMEY AND THE DAHOMANS."

MR. EDITOR:—I hope the length of this article will not deter you from giving it an insertion, or at least the substance of it, in the Journal. It is easy to express a slander in a few words, which it may require a volume fairly to disprove.

The line of argument I have pursued might have been greatly extended, and the quotations increased fourfold.

Liberia, as a government, and as a community, has neither in fact nor law any more slavery than the city of New-York.

VINDICATOR.

I saw with equal pain and surprise, in the letter of your Paris correspondent, an extract quoted from a work recently issued by Captain Forbes, an officer of the English navy, entitled "Dahomey and the Dahomans."

The position of Captain Forbes will give authority to his assertions, unless they are at once met with denial.

He, without reserve, charges slavery as a system existing in the Republic of Liberia, and even calls upon English philanthropists to annihilate the Republic or break up the system.

Now, I undertake to assert, and do assert, that a more *wanton and barefaced slander* has not been published to my knowledge for years.

The case nearest parallel that now occurs to me, was the attack made upon the Sandwich Islands Missions by the Russian writer, and his successor, Melville, author of "Typee."

It is a pity that authors who undertake to enlighten the public, do not more carefully investigate the facts, and guard against prejudices either in their own minds or the minds of their informants.

In the present instance, there is not a shadow of apology for the unfounded slander. Captain Forbes, who was on the coast, could have made all needful inquiries, examined the laws of the Republic, and satisfied himself that the lie would be no more palpable, if one were to say that the British West Indies, Sierra Leone, or Guiana, were slaveholding communities, than to have asserted the same of Liberia.

What are the facts of the case? The power of legislating for Liberia was held by the American Colonization Society, from 1825 to 1846. During that period, the fundamental Constitution, from 1825 to 1836, had the following provision:—

Art. V. "There shall be no slavery in the settlement." (Sec. 14th, An. Rep. Am. Col. Soc., 1829.)

In 1839, it was decided to create a Legislative Council in Liberia, and the Constitution was remodelled, submitted to the people, and by them adopted.

In this Constitution, which continued in force until 1846, the subject of slavery is provided for in the following manner:

Art. 20. "There shall be no slavery in the Commonwealth."

Art. 22. "There shall be no dealing in slaves by any citizen of the Commonwealth, either within or beyond the limits of the same" (See Af. Rep. vol. 15, p. 70, 1839.)

The disorganizing doctrines and practices of certain foreign traders relative to the existence of any real government, and right of enacting and enforcing laws in the Colony of Liberia, while connected with the American Colonization Society, came near to subjecting the colony, in 1844, to a bombardment by the British cruisers, which was actually threatened, and led to such open violations of custom-house laws as to necessitate a remedy. This, after anxious consultation, was decided to be the establishment of an independent Government by the people of Liberia, with the consent and by the advice of the Board of Directors of the Society. Accordingly a Convention was elected, and by them a Constitution was adopted, July 29, 1847, declaring "the Commonwealth a *free, sovereign and independent State,* by the name and title of the REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA."

In the Constitution then formed, and still in force, we find the following declarations and provisions are cognate to our theme:—

ART. I.—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Sec. 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and among their natural, inherent and inalienable rights, are the rights of enjoying and defending *life* and LIBERTY.

Sec. 4. There shall be no slavery within this Republic. Nor shall any citizen of this Republic, or any person resident therein, deal in slaves, either within or without this Republic.

Sec. 8. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, property, privilege, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

The Government being thus formed, President Roberts, with commissioners, visited the United States to receive a formal transfer of the rights of the Colonization Society in the soil obtained by purchase of the native chiefs, and having pleasantly obtained the desired arrangements, he proceeded to visit several European Governments, for the purpose of establishing amicable relations and forming treaties with them.

In the treaty formed with the British Government, and which, having been duly ratified by both Governments, was issued by proclamation in Liberia in April, 1850, we find the following stipulation:

Art. 9. "Slavery and the slave-trade being perpetually abolished in the Republic of Liberia, the Republic engages that a law shall be passed declaring it to be piracy for *any Liberian citizen* or vessel to be engaged or concerned in the slave-trade." (See Af. Rep., March, 1850, page 67.)

This article, and the tenth, give in the fullest manner the right of search to British vessels, specially instructed, not only of vessels bearing the flag of the Republic, but of foreign vessels in the ports of the Republic.

This brief review of the laws and treaties of Liberia up to the present time, settles the question of veracity for Captain Forbes effectually, and proves him a wholesale calumniator. The wickedness of the act is enhanced, from the fact that it is made against a community just attempting to form a character, and whose weakness should have disarmed detraction.

We now proceed to review some of the acts of Liberia and Liberians on this subject, which Captain Forbes ought to have known.

In 1823, before the settlement of Liberia had been formed one year, the native kings, long engaged in the slave-trade, attempted to destroy it, lest it should destroy the slave-trade, and to the number of 1500, made a deadly assault upon it, on the morning of December 2d.

Within four years of that date, the settlers had attacked and destroyed a slave factory at the River Digby, and liberated fifteen slaves; one on Bushrod Island, and liberated 200 slaves; and another at Trade-town, and liberated twelve slaves; and by proclamation forbade the slave-trade on the pains of piracy, on a coast of 150 miles.

In the year 1830, some slaves having escaped from the native tribes of the interior, and taken refuge in the colony, were demanded by their former owners, under threat of war. The colonists refused to give them up; and, as the penalty, had to defend their own liberty by defeating the claimants. The history of the colony had many such events, the statement of all which would make this article too long. Individuals in the colony have redeemed native youth and set them free. In forming treaties, and making purchases of territory, care has in all possible cases been taken to insert clauses prohibiting the parties from engaging in the slave-trade.

As one instance of many, I open the Af. Rep., vol. 16, 1840, page 215, and find a treaty formed by the Governor of Liberia with several Native Kings, viz: King Bromley, King Peter, King Brister, King Willey, Mama Kenzie, in which the 2d Article provides that "There shall be no slave-trading within the jurisdiction of said chiefs, nor shall they have intercourse with those engaged in the slave-trade."

Not to weary your readers, however, I will quote no others, and now offer some British testimony quite as authentic as Captain Forbes. This was published in the Af. Rep., vol. 17, page 331, from a correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle,* an authoritative English paper:—

Captain Arabian, R.N., in one of his dispatches, says: "Nothing has been done more to suppress the slave-trade in this quarter, than the constant intercourse of the natives with these industrious colonists;" and, again: "Their character is exceedingly correct and moral; their minds strongly impressed with religious feeling; their manners serious and decorous; and their domestic habits remarkably neat and comfortable." "*Wherever the influence of Liberia extends the* SLAVE-TRADE HAS BEEN ABANDONED *by the natives.*"

Lieutenant Stott, R.N., in a letter to Dr. Hodgkin, dated July, 1840, says, it (Liberia) promises to be the only successful institution on the coast of Africa, keeping in mind its objects, viz.: "that of raising the African slave into a free man; the extinction of the slave-trade; and the religious and moral improvement of Africa;" and adds, "The surrounding Africans are aware of the nature of the colony, taking refuge when persecuted by the few neighboring slave-traders. The remnant of a tribe have lately fled to and settled in the colony on land granted them. Between my two visits, a lapse of only a few days, four or five slaves sought refuge from their master, who was about to sell or had sold them to the only (slave) factory on the coast. The native chiefs in the neighborhood have that respect for the colonists, that they have made treaties for the abolition of the slave-trade."

Captain Irving, R.N., in a letter to Dr. Hodgkin, August 3d, 1840, observes: "You ask me if they aid in the slave-trade. I assure you, no! and I am sure the colonists would feel themselves much hurt should they know such a question could possibly arise in England. *In my opinion* it is *the best and safest plan* for *the extinction of the slave-trade,* and the civilization of Africa; for it is a *well-known fact* that *wherever their flag flies,* it is an *eyesore to the slave dealers.*"

Captain Herbert, R.N.: "With regard to the present state of slave-taking in the Colony of Liberia, I have never known one instance of a slave being owned or disposed of by a colonist. On the contrary, I have known them to render great facility to our cruisers there in taking vessels engaged in that nefarious traffic."

I could name various instances of their aversion to slavery, which have come under my own eyes. In November last there came into the Cove (Bassa,) two Spanish vessels, evidently slavers, seeking for British arms, ammunition and cloths, for which they would have given specie; yet there was not one colonist to be found who would trade with them.

BENEVOLENCE TO THE AFRICAN RACE.

THE conflict of sympathy and interest, and the disastrous results of these, are very clearly exhibited in the subjoined article. Time and the developments of Providence will, we think, work a universal conviction of the wisdom and beneficence which long ago prompted to the Colonization movement.

To found for the colored race a nationality in the region of the earth marked out for *their home,* (as was Palestine as the *home* of the Israelits,) to have persevered amid obloquy, suspicion and contempt against the greatest difficulties, until their object was accomplished, will we doubt not hereafter secure, as it now demands, for the founders of this enterprise, general praise and admiration. Colonization may yet extricate America from her greatest scourge, and bestow upon Africa the greatest blessings.

Extract from the Puritan Recorder.

The question, as to what course of measures true benevolence to the African race in America requires, has now for a long course of years been one of absorbing interest and earnest, not to say angry discussion in this country. And it is not easy to determine whether much progress has been made towards the proper issue. But in the meantime, events have been in progress towards a crisis, which will soon press the question to a decision. Many of the free States have been making legal provisions to exclude the free blacks from their soil. Indeed, in the free States, there are conflicting elements of policy. There is on the one hand a *sentiment of deep repugnance* towards the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and a disposition to defend the liberty which the fugitive finds in our territory, and therein a tendency to *invite* in among us, to any extent, the black population of the South. Then on the other hand, *there is in many of the free States an alarm at the increase* of the blacks, and a disposition to *thrust them out, or fence them out* by legal provisions. And *these opposite policies* are developed on the same ground.

Take for instance the State of Ohio. Perhaps no State has had a stronger repugnance to the Fugitive Slave Law, and the interests which that law was made to defend; and no State has gone farther in legislation to break the practical force of that law. It has made a law, requiring the prosecuting officers of the State and counties to interfere in every case of the arrest of a fugitive, and through the *habeas corpus,* to secure to the fugitive a trial by jury. And yet in this same State, there is a wide-spread alarm at the increase of the blacks, and a disposition for strong measures of legislative exclusion. The Convention of Ohio in session the present year for amending the Constitution of that State, have passed by a vote of ninety-four to forty, a provision that no negro or mulatto shall come into the State. Another provision, that all contracts made with such persons so coming in shall be punishable by a fine of from ten to five hundred dollars, was passed by a vote of seventy-eight to fifty-nine.

Indiana, in her Constitutional Convention, has made provision excluding all negroes and mulattoes from settling within her limits, and making void all contracts made with them, and subjecting to fine all persons who employ them or encourage them to remain. Illinois, at an earlier period, has made effective provisions to prevent free blacks from finding a home in her. Iowa is legislating in the same direction.

If these measures are prompted by any necessity in the case—a question which we do not undertake to settle—it is a cruel necessity. A man of true wisdom and benevolence would with great reluctance vote for such laws. But we see as a matter of fact, that such a policy is extending in the free States. And the inevitable result will be, that those States that have more of sympathy for the unfortunate race, and refuse to make such laws, will be filled, not with fugitive slaves, but with freemen fleeing from the lash of the law in free States. If many free States make such laws, and the few do not, those few will eventually come in exclusive possession of the blacks. For the remaining whites will emigrate, to avoid the inconveniences of the preponderance of that race.

The present state of things is this: The slave States are legislating in every possible way to crowd out the free blacks into the free States. Foreseeing evils from this, many of the free States are imitating the legislation of the slave States; and the tendency of all this is, to concentrate the whole mass of the free blacks throughout the country into a few of the free States, that have too much benevolence to do the same. When this result shall be brought nearer home, the remaining States will have presented to them a fearful alternative. They must either do the same, or take a voyage to St. Domingo.

Now it is easy to see, that a crisis is here forming, which calls for the exercise of all the wisdom and benevolence that is available for this unfortunate race of people. Something more must be done than is now in progress for them, or great cruelties and disasters will come upon them, and great evils upon ourselves. *We have seen the finger of Providence pointing to colonization, as the only way of escape.* And we are glad to see, that in the same States where the evils are most felt, Legislatures are beginning to look at the subject in earnest. When the State Governments and the National Government take up the work, then it may be done upon a scale proportioned to the necessities of the case.

REPORT OF THE N. Y. STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, FROM MARCH 1 TO APRIL 1, 1851.

Donations received at the Office. ($204.)

New-York City—H. G. Loomis, $100; A Member of the Brick Church, $2; E. Crary, $20; George Mather, $10; Abraham Van Ness, $50,........ 182 00

Brasher Falls—C. T. Hubbard,........ 2 00

Livonia—From sundry individuals, to complete the Life Membership of Rev. B. G. Riley,........ 20 00

Collections in Churches. ($351 65.)

Brooklyn—O. S. P., Rev. Dr. Spencer, pastor,........ 351 65

Report of Rev. P. C. Oakley. ($166 76.)

New-York City—Mrs. Pinkney, $1; Moulton & Co., $3; Mrs. Hilton, $1; Mrs. Winans, $2; Mr. Laloo, $5; M. E. Church, Greene street, $16 25; M. E. Church, Sullivan street, $7; M. E. Church, Allen street, $[illegible] 25; M. E. Church, John street, $16 26,........ 115 76

Williamsburg—M. E. Church, $50; Charles Manigan, $1,........ 51 00

Donations reported by Capt. George Barker. ($435 00.)

New-York City—Cash, $5; $1; $2; $2; $1; $2; $3; J. H. Townsend, $1; Wm. Worham, $4; J. N. Genin, $3; Wm. A. Wheeler, $5; A. R. Walsh, $5; Palmer Townsend, $5; D. Hadden, $5; Wm. Remsen, $5; Wm. Edgar, $5; J. W. Alsop, $5; Robert Schell, $5; H. Chauncey, $5; A. R. Eno, $5; J. P. Crosby, $5; S. E. Marsh, $5; Wm. H. Smith, $10; George Douglass, $10; John Gihon, $10; Chester Jennings, $10; George D. Phelps, $10; Dr. Wm. Parker, $10; George Bruce, $10; C. N. Talbott, $25; Samuel J. Beebee, $25; Wm. De Forest & Co., $25; Joseph Walker, $20; Wm. Wood, $20; Wm. Douglass, $50; George Douglass, $50; H. L. Seymore, $10; Mrs. L. Rushforth, $1; Daniel Hoadley, $5; Goodhue & Co., $25; H. & A., $25,........ 435

For Colonization Journal, by Capt. George Barker. ($6 50.)

George M. Clearman, $1; J. H. Brower, $1; Thomas C. Doremus, $1; B. B. Atterbury, $1; C. Beers, $1; C. Clark, $1; Wm. P. Williams, 50 cents,........ 6 50

For African Repository, by Capt. George Barker. ($29 00.)

Hon. E. Paine, $1; Gen. A. Fleming, $1; Mrs. Anderson, $1; Mrs. L. Rushforth, $1; D. Phyfe, $1; J. B. Lester, $1; Mrs. Bethune, $1; C. Bogart, $1; T. C. Butler, $1; A. B. Neilson, $1; J. J. Boyd, $1; Wm. Pool, $1; Dr. S. R. Childs, $1; Wm. Warren, $1; J. L. Brower, $1; Wm. Blakely, $1; B. P. Williams, $1; B. H. Roach, $1; C. Miles, $1; Anderson & Raymond, $1; Wm. Neilson, $1; Dr. J. W. Francis, $1; Jas. Donaldson, $1; D. Moffi, $1; Ira Smith, $1; Stewart Brown, $1; Richard McCurdy, $1; B. Curtis, $1; A. Magary, $1,........ 29 00

For African Repository, received at the Office. ($1.)

New-York City—William H. Wilson,........ 1 00

For Colonization Journal, received at the Office. ($9 50.)

Jasper Corning, $5; T. C. Perkins, $1; A. G. Jennings, 50 cts.; Wm. H. Wilson, 50 cts.,........ 7 00

Philadelphia, Pa.—B. Coale,........ 1 00

Elmira, N. Y.—Wm. H. Phillips,........ 50

Tompkinsville, Staten Island—J. W. Sterling,........ 1 00

RECAPITULATION.

Donations received at the Office,	$204 00
Collections in Churches,	351 65
Report of Rev. P. C. Oakley,	166 76
Report of Capt. George Barker,	435 00
Colonization Journal,	16 00
African Repository,	30 00
	$1,203 41

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

THE *New-York Evening Post* publishes some important official documents respecting a movement in England in relation to the emigration of the free people of color from this country to the British West Indies, the object of the movement being to obtain an adequate supply of labor for the islands. The following is a copy of a circular dispatch transmitted by Lord Grey, Secretary of State, to the Governors of the Colonies :—

"DOWNING STREET, October 16, 1850.

"*To the Officer administering the Government of the Leeward Islands,*" &c.

"SIR:—I have to acquaint you that it has been suggested to me that a desirable class of emigrants for the West India Colonies might be induced to come to them from among the black and colored population of the United States, whose arrival and location, if they choose to come, would, I have no doubt, be advantageous both to themselves and to the colonies.

"I am not aware of any thing that can be done by the Colonial Governments to encourage such emigration, beyond showing a readiness to pass acts giving the privilege of naturalization to any such persons who might come to settle there, and providing that a bounty should be payable on such immigrants, under such arrangements as may be thought desirable.

"I would also suggest, as deserving of consideration, whether laws might not be passed rendering binding, on certain conditions, engagements to pay sums of money which may have been agreed upon by immigrants, although such engagement may have been contracted in America, and while parties were in a state of slavery.

"I have, &c. GREY.

It is proposed that the emigration shall be carried on chiefly by individual enterprise; but such legislation is advised as shall promote it, and the attention of the Colonial Legislature is directed to the following points :—

"1. The settlement of American planters having capital and experience, as well as of colored laborers, should be encouraged by affording them the utmost possible facility in obtaining the privileges of British subjects by naturalization.

"2. With the same object, provision should be made by law for giving legal vitality to engagements entered into by immigrants, previously to their leaving America, to repay money advanced to enable them to settle in the British Colonies.

"3. The Colonial Legislatures should pass laws, similar in principle to those which have been passed in Mauritius and Trinidad, to allow of money being granted from the public revenue to pay for the introduction of immigrants, but providing that all immigrants so brought to the colonies at the public expense should be required, for five years after their arrival, either to enter into yearly contracts to labor, on which a stamp duty should be charged, or else to pay a small monthly tax—the object of this regulation being, both to stimulate the industry of the immigrants, and to obtain from them, directly or indirectly, the repayment of a part, at least, of what they had cost the colony.

"Without any further interference on the part of the Colonial Legislatures than would be afforded by the above measure, the proposed immigration might, it is conceived, be carried on to a large extent, and with great advantage, by individuals, provided this were attempted judiciously."

As a necessary preliminary, measures will be taken to ascertain whether the Government of the United States will make any objection to the scheme.

We have little faith in the efficacy of Governmental schemes of emigration or colonization. The Government of Great Britain has been engaged for nearly fifteen years in the transportation of laborers to the islands, and in all that time the whole number introduced by its efforts has scarcely equalled the voluntary emigration from Europe to this country for one month.

We could wish that the colored people had more of that spirit of enterprise which animates the Anglo-Saxon race, making it the great colonizer and civilizer of the world. In our opposition to all projects of compulsory colonization, we fear we have unintentionally repressed the spirit of voluntary emigration among the colored people. African colonization at an early period took such a form, and was advocated in such a way, as to array against it the hostility of a majority of anti-slavery men. It became in too many instances the ally of slavery, excusing or justifying its existence, setting its face against emancipation, unless connected with transportation, disparaging the free people of color, discountenancing efforts for their elevation in their native land, and finding in proscriptive legislation against them not a fit subject for indignant rebuke, but a reason for their banishment.

These and kindred considerations were enough to decide our opinion against African colonization; but they had nothing to do with the question of the voluntary emigration of colored people. It were well for them had they more of the spirit of self-colonization. They see the white people about them with restless energies, constantly in motion, going from one place to another, from the walks of civilized life to the pathless wilderness, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, seeking all the while to better their condition.

They must become possessed with the same spirit of self-relying enterprise before they can expect to command a respectable position any where. Passive submission to contumely and wrong will degrade and paralyze any race of people. It is no virtue to suffer when we can right ourselves. *The colored people should go precisely where they can live most comfortably, not leaving degradation, when by changing their residence they can acquire respectability.* The Pole who will not crouch under the hoof of Russian despotism, must seek freedom beyond its power. The Englishman, intolerant of the arrogance of a haughty aristocracy; the German, wearied with the dead level of his monotonous existence; the Irishman, disgusted with filth and starvation, abandon the old familiar places, and begin a new life in a new world, where they may realize their highest aspirations; and their example does more for their countrymen whom they have left behind, than a century of suffering and degradation in common with them. *Were not a colored man, we would never rest from our sympathings till we had found a place where our children might grow up into the dignity of a noble manhood, unconscious of inferiority, untaught to bow, except before the face of their Creator.* If degraded in the city, we would flee to the country; if persecuted in one State, we would try another; if without hope in the States, we would pitch our tents in their uninhabited territory.

Let the colored people arouse themselves. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." Let them educate themselves—rely upon themselves—act for themselves—learn to move in concert and emulate the enterprise that is diffusing the Anglo-Saxon race over the world. God helps those who help themselves. Why should they remain still, when the whole world is in motion? Every successful effort at self-elevation, no matter whether made by them in California, Canada, Mexico, or the West Indies, will do more for their brethren in bondage at home, than any amount of meek submission to degradation. *While the white population of Europe is colonizing the United States and Canada, why should not the colored population of the United States colonize Mexico and the West Indies [or Liberia]?* They can be citizens in both, equal in rights and dignity with native citizens; and their intelligence and familiarity with the art of self-government, would soon secure them the ascendency in both countries.

But let the Government keep its hand out of the business. Let the people of Jamaica and the other islands take measures for diffusing in this country correct and ample information concerning the advantages to be secured by colored emigrants in the West Indies. Let them hold out inducements powerful enough to start the tide of emigration. Let our colored people consider the subject for themselves, and, should they think favorably of it, organize bands of emigrants for mutual counsel and protection, aspiring to do for the West India archipelago what the European races are doing for this continent. It is a work worthy of their highest ambition, and it would tend to develop their energy and self-respect. They would then feel as if they too had a mission. No longer passive sufferers, looking to others for aid and protection, they would become active adventurers, relying upon their own strength, trusting to their own sagacity, and commanding the respect of mankind.—*National Era, March* 13.

From the African Repository for Jan., 1840.

BRITISH GUIANA AND LIBERIA.

As the following correspondence relates to subjects of deep interest both to this country and Great Britain, and as there seems to be great misapprehension in the latter country with regard to American Colonization in Africa, we think it proper to publish the following letters, withholding only the name of our English correspondent :—

LIVERPOOL, July 8th, 1839.

JUDGE WILKESON, *Agent of the American Colonization Society:*

SIR :—Your distinguished countryman, Hon. Daniel Webster, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure to make during his stay here, has been kind enough to favor me with the accompanying letter of introduction to you.

My object in addressing you is to inquire, whether it would meet the views of the American Colonization Society to send free black laborers to British Guiana instead of to Liberia. I think that the former country offers great and various advantages to free settlers of a class competent to perform agricultural labor; and the want of labor is so severely felt in consequence of the indisposition of the emancipated negroes to work *regularly* and *steadily*, that almost any number of immigrants might count with certainty upon receiving immediate and constant employment at good wages, while the fertility of the soil, and the few wants of life beyond food and lodging, render it easy for an industrious laborer to place himself in a situation of comfort and independence.

There is a very faithful statistical account of the country—written, however, before the emancipation of the negroes—to be found in the 5th vol. of "Martin's British Colonies," which work I take the liberty of sending you.

The country resembles very much (if my memory serves me rightly) the sea coast of the Carolinas and Georgia: negroes, therefore, who have been accustomed to field labor in those countries would find very little change in emigrating to British Guiana; and it is from those States that I would expect to procure laborers, as those in the Northern States already receive higher wages as domestic servants, &c., than I could afford to give to agricultural laborers.

The climate of British Guiana is in general salubrious—though the country has, at times, been visited by *severe epidemic diseases during peculiar seasons.*

The advantages which I conceive it offers to free laborers of color from the United States, are—1st. Perfect liberty, unrestrained by any laws but those which equally affect white and black; 2d. Constant employment at good wages, and when sick, medical attendance with proper nursing and care; and 3d. Facility of communication with the United States, should they wish either to return there, or to communicate with friends.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS are most urgently wanted. Their condition is according to the following tariff, which is copied from a printed form in general use throughout the colony :

Rates of wages per month, plantation—head men per month according to their usefulness and respectability.

Men,	24 guilders,	equal to 8 dollars, per month.
Women,	24 "	8 "
Children from 8 to 12 years of age, from 6 to 12 guilders.		

The above rate of wages is calculated from the tariff of 7½ hours. Men and women performing beyond the tariff of 7½ hours in the field, to receive extra wages in proportion.

A house, medicine, and medical attendance free of charge. *Payment of wages stopped for days of absence, whether from sickness or any other cause.*

Tools to be supplied, but if improperly used, injured, or lost, the amount to be deducted from wages.

All wages to be paid on the first of every month. The value of the guilder is equal to one third of a dollar.

The quantity of work required to be done in the seven and a half hours, has frequently been finished in four hours, and can be easily done in six hours.

The negro then has the rest of the day to himself, and can either work for extra wages or in his own provision grounds, for each family have a piece of ground in which to raise provisions, rent free. There is a hospital on every estate, generally the best house on the estate, into which the negroes are received when ill. The kind of labor is the cultivation of coffee and sugar.

Myself and planters own collectively and individually very considerable estates in the colony, upon which, and on others with which we have immediate connection, we could find employment on the terms above mentioned for a thousand effective laborers. I should state, however, to try the experiment on a smaller scale at first, with from fifty to one hundred men of good character, and if married all the better. "It appears to me that such a mode of disposing of that part of the population, which I believe the landed proprietors and slaveholders of the Southern States would gladly see removed from their shores, would be of advantage to the Society itself, as the expense of sending the people to British Guiana would be less than that of sending them to Liberia, while the philanthropic views of the Society would be carried into full effect by the establishment of the people in a country where they would be sure of being well treated, and of being able to support themselves in every comfort, and of being able to enjoy all the advantages of a civilized community, instead of a savage country like Africa. Should the Society be disposed to entertain the above-mentioned project, and should you give me any encouragement to pursue it, I shall be prepared to afford you any further information you may desire, and if necessary to proceed to the United States, to negotiate the matter with the Society. I shall feel particularly obliged by an early reply to this letter.

Respectfully yours, &c.

P. S.—I should mention, that laws have recently been enacted for the protection of immigrants into British Guiana, which render null all contracts for labor entered into "elsewhere than in the colony where the labor is to be performed," and prohibits any contract from being entered into for a longer period than one year. You will thus see that the spirit of colonial legislation is in favor of the laboring classes. I have lately been in communication with some Germans, who would willingly emigrate to British Guiana, in considerable numbers; but I prefer, if possible, to procure people of color, with whom I do not think Europeans could compete in laboring in a tropical climate.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1839.

———, Esq.:

SIR :—On my recent return to Buffalo, I found your letter of July 6, accompanied by an introductory note from Mr. Webster. I herewith send you a pamphlet containing the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, by which you will perceive that we are not at liberty to entertain your proposal. I notice that agents have already arrived in New-York from the British West Indies, and are advertising for laborers. Should you think proper to make use of similar measures for the attainment of your object, the country is open to your application. I fear, however, that you would be disappointed of obtaining laborers in this country, as those who are willing to work can obtain much higher wages here than you propose to give, and our free colored people would, I apprehend, be averse to the service you require, as well as the social condition in which they would be placed by the change.

I cannot but regret that the operation of the emancipation act should have proved so disastrous as to compel the proprietors of the plantations to send to other countries for laborers. We look with deep anxiety at the unwillingness of the emancipated negroes to enter into engagements so important to their own welfare and to the prosperity of the communities to which they belong. We hope that these evils, produced, in the estimation of many, by the ill-timed haste with which this measure was effected, may yet be remedied. We confess, however, that we are unable to see how this can be done by the introduction of foreign laborers. If foreigners are introduced to set the bound which is wanted by the emancipated negroes, and to supersede them in their appropriate labor, will not the latter be driven to the mountains, revert to barbarism, become marauders, and thus render themselves obnoxious to criminal process, and to final extermination?

Since you have been pleased to compare the advantages which Liberia furnishes to the free colored man with those offered him in Guiana, and expressed your decided preference in favor of the latter, you will, I hope, indulge me in a few remarks on this subject, and permit me to state some of the reasons why our patrons would not be favorable to your proposal, even if our rules would permit us to enter into such a negotiation. You will excuse me also for alluding to what we consider the policy of the British Government in the colonial department of its empire, and that is, commercial advantage, rather than the elevation of native tribes, and the inferior orders of society.

It appears to us that the relation of the African race to society in the British West Indies must necessarily doom the great mass to a service requiring the exercise of their physical rather than their moral and intellectual powers, and that consequently the culture of their minds will be graduated by the measure of profit to their employers. In this state of things we cannot hope that the British cultivators will desire the high intellectual and moral elevation of the lower and servile classes, as it would necessarily abridge their influence, and threaten in the end to dispense with their control.

The inducements offered by the West India planters to the American colored laborer *principally relate to his physical comfort, and contemplate a dependent and servile condition* in which he will be estimated in proportion to the amount of labor which he performs. But the American Colonization Society, regarding *his moral and intellectual being*, and believing *that nationality of character is indispensable to the highest elevation of the human mind*, have aimed to establish a free and independent commonwealth composed entirely of Africans, on their own patrimonial soil, to give them a chance to rise in the social state, according to their own merits as a distinct people. Every where in connection with European and African, whether bond or free, caste destined to a subordinate and servile condition. If he should even fall into the hands of the British Government, he would be a social equality with his European employers, and not a servile laborer as formerly, and to be replaced by the most unfitting race of mankind; there he cultivates *his own soil*, prosecutes his own trade and commerce, administers laws which he himself has made, and fills the highest offices of *Church and State.* All history seems to have proved that there is little chance of the African's being himself justice in the same society with Europeans. *We despair of it among ourselves.* For aught we can see, their only and perhaps last hope of rising to equality in the social state, and of developing those powers which dignify humanity, hangs suspended on some such enterprise as that in which we are engaged. Certainly there is no other such opportunity now open in the world. Everywhere else they are either in a state of barbarism or degradation. But in the commonwealth of Liberia they constitute a civilized and Christian community without admixture, and there already they begin to show the higher and more commanding powers of man; there they breathe the air of freedom, and enjoy the advantages of social and political equality; and there they know they aspire to their own, and may be extended at their option.

As colonizationists we could not, even if it were a our power, be instrumental in putting the free colored people of our country *under the rule and domination of white men*, merely to augment the wealth of individuals, or to increase the commercial importance of a foreign nation, without the prospect of any advantage to themselves by the change. *We prefer to send them where they can be free and equal*, and where all opportunities shall be open to the acquisition of wealth and the highest conditions of life.

I may also add, that in sending our beneficiaries to the British West Indies for the purpose you propose, we should not, in my opinion, satisfy the feeling which prompted and has sustained the scheme of Colonization in Africa, and consequently we should be likely to paralyze that public spirit which is engaged in this enterprise. If we subtract from it the aim of elevating the character, and securing the social and political rights of a people so long depressed both at home and in foreign lands, we shall take away and crush the soul of the undertaking. *I think, sir, that it would be impossible to sustain our Society among the American people for any object less than this. It is not a political or commercial, but a benevolent scheme*, and as such, must have its high and inspiring motives. *It is for the most part a Christian effort*, and will not be satisfied merely with the temporal weal of its beneficiaries. It has still higher and more extended aims. It seeks through the influence of its colonies to introduce Christian civilization among the native tribes. It looks to Africa as an open field, inviting effort for the spiritual as well as the social regeneration of the many millions of her sons and daughters.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Yours very respectfully,

S. WILKESON, *Gen. Ag't. A. C. S.*

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE agitated state of the public mind for some time past upon the subject of slavery in these United States, has given a fresh impetus to the measures proposed by the Colonization Society—a society which has long been before the public, but has been too much overlooked in consequence of other exciting causes which have interfered with its designs. It is believed by those who have impartially examined the subject, that the only door opened whereby the American negroes can be permanently bettered in their social and political relations, must be through the land of their nativity: here they are exotics, whether bond or free; ideas, from causes which no legislation can remedy or custom overcome. In some of the free States they are allowed to locate, but their social and political condition is not what that of a freeman should be; nor can any arguments or sympathy effect any thorough change in these disabilities. The races are antagonistic by nature—no rational man can dispute it. And the idea of placing the blacks upon an *equality* with the whites is all gammon. In this country or any other, where the white race predominates, the negro can never rise to an equality—unless through a monstrosity too revolting to name.

African Colonization, then, is the only radical remedy. It is at once humane, in strict obedience to the organic laws of nature, and a matter of justice as well as policy. What Africa most needs is civilization and the influence of the Christian religion: the former to teach its people the arts of living by labor, the diffusion of knowledge and social morality; the latter to subdue the savage passions, inculcate the principles of divine love, and elevate the intellectual man to the contemplation of the true God. And when we behold the vast emigration from the Old World to the New, it is evident that means are available to transport scores of thousands of free blacks yearly to Africa with the money that is now spent in arguing the subject before Congress and in carrying on the abolition warfare, which is worse than thrown into the sea. Settle the entire slave coast with a civilized colored race from America, and the slave-trade could not be carried on, because it would have no points of egress from the interior, as is at present the case. Therefore by lining the whole coast at all the landing points with an intelligent population, under wholesome laws, and under the protection of Christian powers, this hellish traffic would soon cease.

We have been led to these reflections by an able and candid article from the *Congregational Journal*, headed "African Discoveries—Colonization," for which we beseek an attentive perusal. Let those who profess so much sympathy for the slave read and ponder the subject—let the Garrisons, Smiths, Chaplins, and free soilers *par excellence*, if the real good of the negro race forms any part of their principles, turn their attention to this only practicable measure which can effect any real improvement in the condition of the colored African. It is a platform upon which philanthropists can unite in every section of the Union—where Englishmen can and should unite. We hope the pressure, the crisis, and the fearful will echo the protest through every village in our land; it is a theme worthy of the most exalted talents—a subject at this juncture which should unite the good and philanthropic in one Herculean effort to banish an unfortunate race, and restore harmony to the American Republic.—*Western Luminary.*

HABEAS CORPUS.

We rejoice to see, that so far as this inestimable safeguard of liberty, as affected by the law relative to fugitive slaves, is concerned, the Courts in the State, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, have decided the writ must be obeyed. The case of Henry in the city of New York is strongly illustrative.

Still, as many have perhaps indistinct and meagre views of the real power of the writ of Habeas Corpus, we subjoin an extract from the late Judge Campbell, showing his view of its nature :

The Judge said : "An application was made to me, and being on its face in conformity to the provisions which the law of the State requires. It was said that the man was not held in custody by the authority of any Judge or Magistrate of the United States. And under such an application I was bound to issue the writ. To that writ a return was made by the Marshal of the United States, that he held the man in custody under a process issued by C. M. Hall, Commissioner of the United States. The Act of 1850 gives commissioners concurrent jurisdiction with Judges of the Supreme Court, in certain cases, and therefore this Act makes Commissioners very important officers. The question is, then, does this Commissioner, acting under the authority of the Act of Congress, stand in such a position? The Court is of opinion that he does, and if such is the right view of the statute, then it is very plain that the party held by this officer must be remanded into the custody of the person who brought him into Court. The law says that it is the duty of such a Court to remand him, if he is held by virtue of the process of the Judge of the United State Court, who has exclusive jurisdiction of the case. If the Commissioner is a judge, and this case is before him in his judicial capacity, and as a judicial proceeding, it is my opinion that the return of the Marshal is sufficient."

From this it appears, that to issue it requires a *oath* that the party is not held in custody by the authority of *any Judge or Magistrate of the United States.* Under an application to a State Court, accompanied by such an oath, the Court is bound to issue the writ. The Marshal in this case made return, that Long was held by process of a United States Commissioner; upon this return the Court was of opinion that "it was very plain that the party (Long) must be remanded to the custody of the Marshal." The law says that it is the duty of a State Court to remand a person if held by virtue of a process of the United States Court, having exclusive jurisdiction of the case. It is manifest from this decision that the Habeas Corpus contains no potent charm or jugglery adequate to *legally* release a fugitive from a United States Marshal. The Habeas Corpus is safe. The Constitutional provision concerning it is safe. The Fugitive Slave Law does not in this respect violate the Constitution, and therefore citizens may submit to it as the Constitutional law of the land.

THE SLAVE-TRADE AND ITS REMEDY.

AT Washington, in 1842, a treaty was concluded, by which England, France and the United States bound themselves to the duty of maintaining the Coast of Africa an armed squadron for suppression of the slave-trade. This stipulation was for five years, but although it expired by its own limitation in 1847, a squadron at vast expense has been maintained there ever since. The statistics show that the only effect of the squadron has been to stimulate the trade by heightening the dangers connected with it. So long as negroes could be bought for thirty dollars on the coast, and sold for three hundred in Brazil, it was useless to oppose obstacles of this nature to the success of a traffic so stimulating to the appetite of avarice.

The fact stands out too in all its appalling truth, that this trade was mainly carried on under the American flag; and that vessels are constantly sent forth from our ports, for the Brazilian market, to be purchased for this express purpose; the plan being to purchase the vessels in Brazil, to be delivered on the coast of Africa. Our Government shielding American bottoms from search, it was only necessary to freight with goods for the purchase and sustenance of a load of slaves, and then sail for the slave coast. Last year there were imported into Brazil 45,000 slaves. In five years, commencing in 1844, there sailed from Rio to Africa 93 American vessels. Of these, all but five were delivered on the African coast. The Brazilian statutes against the trade are a mere nullity—the influence of the Government being decidedly favorable to it.

It being then the case, that this trade is so successfully prosecuted, and that too under the American flag, humanity and patriotism alike demand the agency of some more potent remedy. Aside from the expense of the African squadron, it has been attended with the most inhuman sacrifice of life. The expense is half a million annually to our Government, and this is actually money thrown away.

The only sure remedy is the occupation of the coast of Africa, which end is to be secured by Colonization. Already has Liberia done much to destroy this trade; and within a short time the great slave mart, Gallinas—the synonym of cruelty and rapine—has been purchased and added to the Colony. The plan advocated by Mr. Clay, is the establishment of a line of steamers, partly supported by Government, and designed to carry emigrants to Africa, and open a trade between that continent and ourselves. The withdrawal of the squadron, and the direction of the funds required for support to the support of this Ebony line of steamers, would do more for the destruction of the traffic in slaves than armaments, at one thousand times the present cost. We sincerely hope that this plan may be carried out. We are not strenuous for the details of Mr. Clay's plan, but in its broad features, and most comprehensive policy, is such that it will reflect great glory upon our country.—*Rock. Advertiser.*

J. A. GRAY, PRINTER, 79 FULTON, cor.

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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

THE VEY LANGUAGE.

WEST BARRE, March, 1851.

V. J. B. PINNEY.

Dear Sir:—As the existence of a written language among the Vey people on the coast of Africa is deemed a fact worthy of so much notice, you will allow me a few lines on that subject.

The evidence of Captain Forbes, mentioned in your last paper, would seem to me of not much moment, for it is a fact well known to all African travellers, that any written document, even a letter or an order for goods, is a "book," in the broken English of the natives; and it is as well known that there are Mohammedan teachers in almost every section of the country on the western coast, who can both read and write the Arabic language. I have seen such at Monrovia, and have in my possession two or three "books" written for me by them; they are, I presume, merely scraps of the Koran or salutations, but one of them was given to me by a man who professed to be an astronomer, and who said he had written the natives' views respecting the comet which made its appearance in the spring of 1843, and which comet was first observed at Monrovia on the 4th of March. These "books" are in the Arabic language; and such probably was the "book" spoken of by Captain Forbes.

In reference now to the written Vey language will copy from my Journal, 13th February, 1841, premising that my information was obtained from Gov. Thos. Buchanan, who had that day returned from an excursion to Cape Mount, where he had been for the purpose of negotiating a purchase of the territory, or at least obtaining a treaty of peace and alliance.

"He (Gov. B.) speaks of the language of the Vey people as very euphonious and beautiful; it is so spoken of by all that I have seen who can either speak it or have heard it spoken. There was a singular incident happened at Cape Mount, which is of rare occurrence in the history of uncivilized nations and the history of language. One of their youth, a few years ago, invented an alphabet of syllabic characters, which he taught to several others of his tribe, by means of which they reduced the spoken language, in a good degree, to a written one. They could communicate by letter with each other so as to be perfectly understood. But unhappily the jealousy of the old king and chiefs was aroused, and it was arrested; and now no one is found willing to acknowledge that he can write it, although it is known there are those who can, now living there. The old king said they were afraid, if those young persons were permitted to go on learning what they, old persons, could not learn, and were left to communicate with each other at a distance by letters, they might conspire to overthrow the power of the then present chiefs, and take the government into their own hands. When asked if he did not know that it was the *written* language that gave the Americans and English much of their superiority, he replied he did; but that among us (whites) all alike were instructed in it, while in their case the older people could not learn it; and it gave the younger an advantage which they (the government) were unwilling to risk. I hope to go on the next excursion with the Governor, and that we may be able to get some further information respecting it, and obtain a specimen of the written characters."

Gov. Buchanan did not live to make a second visit to Cape Mount, and our wishes expressed in the last paragraph were never realized. I am quite disposed to doubt that the written characters have been obtained, as stated in your last, but that the gentleman has been imposed upon by some crafty native, whose capacity for such impositions no one will doubt who knows the natives as well as you or I do.

The tribes on the west coast are very numerous, having each their own limited monarchical government, and their own language. The Vey language, before said, is very euphonious, and, to my ear, is the Italian more than any other; and, as one would suppose from the character of the language, the people are musical.

"At the time of the Governor's visit they were mourning for a woman of quality, one of the wives of a head man. Their custom is to dress in white, and wear a white necklace. As of old, the women are the chief mourners. They go to the grave of the deceased, morning and evening, where, moaning and wailing, they sing, 'Oh, my mother, my mother! oh, my mother, my mother! why have you left me, my mother, my mother?' Occasionally during the mourning period, which is longer or shorter according to the dignity or rank of the deceased, they sing cheerful airs and dance, as if in joyful remembrance of happy days that are past, or in the belief that the departed is now in a happier state."

In connection with this, I find another note that may not be uninteresting to your readers, as follows:—

"I allude to this thus briefly, to mention a circumstance about which I have long had a very curious interest. I mean the conduct of the natives on the appearance of any great celestial phenomenon, as an eclipse, the shooting stars, single meteors, or any thing of the kind. There was an eclipse of the moon on the 5th inst., (6th Feb., 1841,) visible for some time in this latitude. The dancing and singing in the barricade to the manes of their departed mother, as soon as they saw the eclipse, was changed to a scene without the walls, where they went with their drums and instruments of music, and had a grand dance with music and singing. How they view such things, whether the dancing and music were intended as reverential to a supposed deity, or propitiatory or supplicatory, I have yet to learn."

I did subsequently learn that the ceremonies were intended to charm away the "*bush-cat*," that was eating up the moon. Their success, no doubt, perpetuates the ceremony.

Yours truly, J. LAWRENCE DAY.

EXPLORATION OF AFRICA.

THE accessions of knowledge from the several sources of information enumerated in the following article, from the able editor of the *Colonization Herald*, will doubtless give impetus to the farther work of exploration; and it may yet occur that the missions of America from the west, and those of England from the east, and those of both from the south, may meet and rejoice together in the central regions south of the equator, now ascertained with precision that scarcely admits of doubt to be the common source of the Nile and Zair and Zambezi, three mighty rivers, vying in length and magnitude with our noble Mississippi.

As apposite to this subject, we would bring to the notice of our readers, and especially the pastors and churches, a new map of Africa, just issued by O. S. Bidwell of this city, containing *the results* of these very latest explorations. The lake Ngami, the extension of the river Nile to a source in the great lake south of the equator, the missions at Corisco Tola, &c., &c., noticed by Dr. Matson, have all their appropriate place, and the map may safely be commended as the best yet published of Africa. Its price, *six* dollars, is so low as to render it easily attainable for use in Sabbath-schools, and for missionary concerts.

The silent and sure progress of Christianity, in accomplishing the highest destiny of man, is seen wherever it is left to operate, free from the cramping influence of Popery and superstition.

We have a fresh instance of this, in the knowledge of Africa, which is now beaming upon us, from missionary labor. The Church is doing what nothing else can—restoring the tribes of that vast continent to the brotherhood of man! For ages, its edges have been like a dark forest, in which the strong hunted the weak for prey. The interior remained unknown. Lately, a fresh form of cupidity sought to explore it for commercial advantages. But with what success? More lives have been lost than all which have been sacrificed to Christian missions, since the beginning; yet has not Africa become known to Europe. The single project of discovering the course and sources of the Niger, has consumed life and treasure to an extent which throws the history of sacrifices made by the friends of colonization completely into the shade. In that one enterprise have fallen Ledyard, Houghton, Park, Anderson, Horneman, Nichols, Roentgen, Tucker, Cranch, Tudor, Galway, Smith, Peddie, Kummer, Campbell, Stockie, Toole, Denham, Clapperton, Morrison, Pearce, and Laing; all within the editor's knowledge. Doubtless he knows this sad history but in part. With these distinguished leaders have perished many hundreds of soldiers, scientific attendants, and other men, amounting, in some instances, to the entire force. All these have fallen, not like our Mills, Ashmun, Buchanan, Skinner, Goodale, &c., in the sublime attempt (sure to succeed in the end!) to carry light and life to the Pagan, but in an effort to open a market for British goods, or add to science a few facts.

But now the quiet missionary, without armed protectors, and without serious exposure, is opening to the eyes of mankind all the mysteries of this vast continent. They will replace Ethiopia among the brotherhood of the nations, and plant in her darkest recesses the light-houses of salvation.

Dr. Knoblecher has already excited our wonder by his explorations, and this summer is to penetrate to Chartoum, in Nubia. In the autumn he will visit some equatorial regions. He is from Austria, and intends planting a mission in the farthest part he visits. A party has just set out from Algoa Bay, for the interior of South Africa, to search the country at the sources of *Limpopo* river, a region never yet visited.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson, who went to Africa two years ago, to settle with the Amistad Africans, lately passed up the *Big Boom* river for a distance of 300 miles. This noble stream is nearly a mile wide in some places. Mrs. Thompson was the happy instrument of stopping a war of nine years' continuation, among the tribes round *Kaw-Mendi*, which is about one hundred miles south of Sierra Leone, and fifty from the coast. He made an arrangement, to the great delight of the chiefs, for establishing a mission at the farthest point he reached.

Mr. Livingston, of Kolobeng, (25° south latitude, and 26° east longitude,) some months ago resolved to penetrate the *Great Desert*, which, stretching away on the west, northwest, and north, has hitherto presented an insurmountable barrier to Europeans. He proceeded *six hundred miles* into the interior, with a wagon and several companions, without molestation. After travelling 300 miles, they struck the *Zonga river*, and traced it up three hundred miles more, till they came to the great lake *Ngami*, or "Great Water." They found large rivers entering the Zonga *from the north*. The narrowest part of the Zonga, seen by them, was sixty yards wide. The lake is about seventy miles long, by twenty broad. Mr. L. gives many interesting facts, and reports the natives every where anxious to receive missionaries. In a subsequent journey, Mr. L. has discovered another large lake about two hundred miles north of Lake Ngami. The new lake contains several large islands, and is connected with the Ngami by a rapid stream called the Teage. At the close of the last advices, Mr. L. was proceeding northward.

Messrs. Simpson and Mackey have made several successful explorations from the *Gaboon* district, which is on the west coast near the equator, and is a missionary station. They left Gaboon on their last journey in June last, passed along the coast, visiting the *Corsico* and *Ilavi* islands, and entered the *Muni* river, passing up fifteen miles. people most anxious for schools and missionaries. They started to explore the Muni, but were persuaded by their interpreter to enter the *Kongwee*, a tributary which they ascended to its source in the mountains. The length was about two hours of rowing.

The Rev. John Day, superintendent of the Baptist mission at Bexley, has been examining the upper part of the *St. John's* river. He found an undulating country, beautiful rills of clear cold water, and superb forests of valuable woods; and declares, that if our people want health they may as surely obtain it in these high regions, as by transatlantic trips. "The natives are more stout, cheerful, industrious, honest, and every way hopeful, than any on the coast."

The missionaries in South Africa are constantly extending their knowledge of the interior. They have passed through portions of the *Zulu* country. In some places it was fertile and beautiful, with vegetation luxuriant; in others the land was barren, with not a tree to be seen for miles. The chief food of the inhabitants is milk, rice, and sweet potatoes. In one place a party of travellers came to the kraal of one of the principal Zulu chiefs, styled by the natives En Corsan, and were hospitably entertained for four days. A cup-bearer figured at the festive board, reminding the travellers of Pharaoh, and the kings of ancient times—a tall, stalwart native, whose head was bound in a large blue shawl, in Oriental style. Large crops of maize, sweet potatoes, and Caffri corn were seen, as well as immense quantities of sugar cane.

A late *Cape Town Mail* gives an account of the discovery of a great lake, receiving several large rivers, but with no outlet yet found. Seven days' journey north of this is a ridge of very lofty mountains, beyond which the rivers flow northward. The editor predicts that in less than a quarter a century, the whole of South Africa up to the equator will be occupied by civilized communities, and probably be under the dominion of Britain.

Dr. Beke has been making long explorations on the Egyptian side of Africa. He expects that the missionary efforts for that part of Africa will have their centre in the region of *Uniamesi*, or "of the Moon." Among these mountains Dr. Beke saw a volcano in an active state. In the same region, he found there was a vast lake named *Ukimbire*. Some of the moun ain peaks are above the snow line, glittering in perpetual whiteness.

We might greatly extend these remarks, but our space forbids. What a glorious era is dawning on the world! This mighty continent will soon rival North America, in all that gives true greatness to empire; and the wondrous revolution is to be effected not by soldiers or merchants, but by "pilgrim fathers" with dark complexions, proceeding in quiet energy, under the Saviour's commission, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel."

No benevolent enterprise of the age compres in the magnitude of the scheme and the extent of its benefits with that of the American Colonization Society. It proposes to restore the Africans to his own country, where he will be free from the degradation inevitable in association with a superior race; to put an end to the horrible slave-trade, which has thus far baffled the efforts of all Christendom; and to extend civilization and Christianity to the continent of Africa.

The efforts of the Abolitionists were devoted for some years almost exclusively to stirring this great enterprise. But it has gone on in its good work, while their efforts have stopped emancipation in the States, caused the addition of more slave territory to the Union and inflicted severer hardships upon the slave population.

We commend the speech of Henry Clay, at the recent anniversary meeting of the Society, to attentive perusal.—*Albany Register.*

COLONIZATION AND ANTI-SLAVERY.

THE following extract, from an article in the last number of the New-Englander, entitled "Steamships to Liberia," accords with our sentiments on the subject:

"We are aware that many excellent men have been, and are, strongly opposed to the enterprise of colonization. There has been a long and bitter conflict between those who advocate the colonization of free people of color, and those who advocate the abolition of slavery; or, more accurately, between portions of these classes. On the one hand, the colonizationists have been charged with being moved in their enterprise by hatred to the negroes, when the great body of them have been moved by true benevolence; and a society, which originated in the pure and heroic goodness of Samuel J. Mills, and was long warmly supported by the anti-slavery philanthropy of the country, and especially of New-England, has been visited with reproach and opposition, on account of the manifold indiscretions and unphilanthropic heresies of some of its advocates, for whom it was in no wise responsible. And, on the other hand, it has been thought good support of the Colonization Society to pour contempt upon anti-slavery societies; and to heap abuse on those who imitate their divine Lord and exemplar, in preaching deliverance to the captives, and opening the prison doors to them that are bound. This conflict, in our judgment, is wholly unnecessary, unwise, and unnatural. There is no reason why the friends of the abolition of slavery, and the friends of the colonization of free colored people, should not harmonize. Their objects, we are sure, are harmonious. Both may be aided by the friends of the African race, with entire consistency; and we may add, that duty binds them to aid both. This conflict we regard as one of the most deplorable instances of that waste of strength and feeling, by reformers and philanthropists, in needless contention with one another, of which we spoke in our last number. And we are as nearly in favor of African colonization—of course with the full and unforced consent of those who are colonized. We believe that it will give a demonstration of the true and equal manhood of our colored brethren, of their capabilities of intelligence, enterprise, self-government, and social and religious prosperity. We believe it offers the best means of carrying civilization and Christianity through the darkest continent of the globe. We believe that it affords the best asylum for our colored brethren from those inferiorities in privilege, those prejudices and antipathies against them, which, however unjust and inhuman, and however sure ultimately to disappear under the advancing power of philanthropy and Christianity, do now widely exist, and will exist, we fear, for a long time yet to come. We believe that it offers a sure, and, so far as we can now see, the only sure, or even promising method of suppressing and forever ending the inhuman slave trade. The history of Liberia has proved this fully; so that they who have hitherto doubted and even denied, must now admit it. The half million which our government now expends annually in sustaining her African squadron for the prevention of the slave trade, and the great sums which the British governments expends for the same purpose, would do vastly more for the accomplishment of the object, if they were expended in building up on all the slave coast, civilized and enterprising and Christian communities, endowed with all needful institutions of education and religion. Such communities, established on all the slave coast, (as they may be,) must annihilate that accursed traffic in Africa, and leave those who pursue it in this land, which vaunts the inalienable right of all men to be free, alone in their infamy. Indeed, we think that it will do much toward the removal of slavery itself; more than we have been accustomed to believe or hope. The events of the few past years, and those which promise to be in a few years to come, give us courage. We would not call it the *only* remedy for slavery. We would not discourage, we would encourage, all righteous and wise measures and movements for the abolition of that wicked and inhuman institution. But we do feel authorized to hold up African colonization, as at least a *partial* remedy for slavery—an auxiliary in the good work of its removal. If a demonstration is made in Liberia, in free, enlightened and Christian communities there, which will convince colored men that the native home of their race is the place of their happiness and honor; if the governments of the United States, the governments of the several States, and the governments of other Christian nations, combine their wisdom and treasures with the wisdom and treasures of individual philanthropists and Christians, and will use, and multiply, and vehicles of a mighty commerce between the two continents—who can say that the result will not be the entire removal of slavery, sooner, not than it might otherwise be, if men were what they should be, but sooner than it ever will otherwise be, men being what they are?

Such being our view of the beneficent tendency of colonization itself, we would not reject pecuniary aid given to it, from whatever quarter, from advocates, however unwise, or even from unjust and even inhuman motives, provided we do nothing to invite or encourage such evil motives, or the folly of such advocates. If men accompany their pecuniary aid with such remarks as the Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, makes in a letter published (not wisely) by the Colonization Society, in the Appendix to their Report, "I have ever regarded colonization and abolition as antagonistic measures, and that the success of the first would overthrow the latter;" while we should regret the remark, as evil itself and fitted to do evil to the cause, we would take his money, and with it send men to Africa. If individuals or Legislatures emancipate slaves, on the condition that they shall go to the African colonies; while we should regret the unjust condition, the unrighteous limitation on their free choice, we would prefer such an emancipation to their continuance in slavery. Though we should think it impolitic, as well as unjust, for Southern Legislatures to insist that slaves shall be colonized, if they are emancipated; deeming it more wise to employ them as free laborers, in a climate where white men cannot safely work, and that it is an impoverishing process to send so much labor out of the country; we should yet rejoice in their emancipation, preferring it, with that impolitic condition annexed, to unrighteous bondage. And even if men should aid colonization from a desire to perpetuate slavery, or from hatred to negroes; confident that their act would have no tendency to fulfil that desire, or to attain the ends of that hatred, we would accept the aid; believing that it would help a good object, and that it is better to have a good act with an evil motive, than to have both the motive and the act evil. Meanwhile, we ought to insist, and call on others to insist also, that colored men have a right—as good a right as any men—to stay in this land of their birth, if they choose; and that all men are bound to treat them, while here, or if they choose to remain here, as men and brethren, even to the full meaning of our language in the Declaration of Independence, and to the full meaning of the law of humanity and of Christ.

ABOLITION CODE OF MORALS.

A CERTAIN *colored* element in the Abolition gathering which has taken place at Syracuse, during the past week, and been engaged in plotting various kinds of harmless treason, proposes that if the owners of slaves who have absconded should come on to claim them, according to the laws of the Constitution and of Congress, they should be *assassinated*. We give his own words, as they appear reported in the Syracuse *Daily Journal*, a Whig paper:

"Sheet of the *blood* of the *slaveholder* should appease the indignation of the friends of humanity in this State, in the case of an attempted recapture."

"He had great faith in moral suasion, but when the struggle comes on between the slave-catcher and fugitive, and he sees no other way to rescue the latter, *he would strike him down with as much composure and thoughtlessness as he would a blood-hound.* He held that slaveholders had *no right to exist*, and if they came this way after fugitives, they would probably be apprized of that fact."

"We must, as did the Bostonians, make the Fugitive Law a dead letter, and the only effectual way of doing this, to his mind, was by *making two or three dead slaveholders.*"

"There was something in the heart of the community here at the North, which said, when a slave-catcher fell by the hand of a fugitive, 'served him right!'"

That these insane and criminal ravings should be uttered by such negro abolition maniacs is less surprising than that they should be listened to and tolerated, and even applauded by those claiming to be white men.

The Journal's report says that this speaker "spoke, we think, over an hour, and delivered, in the opinion of those who have often heard him, *one of the best speeches he ever made. He was often interrupted by applause, and the fierceness, or rather 'blood and murder' which characterised his address, seemed to give it high relish with the greater portion of the Convention.*"

And this is the kind of morality, and Christian benevolence, and patriotism, applauded by such men as Gerrit Smith, and, we are ashamed to say, by a number who profess to be the reverend teachers of piety and religious morality. But we leave our readers to make their own reflections and comments upon such atrocious doctrines, and upon those whose religious duty and moral sense and civil obligations seem all merged in the mire of abolitionism.

If the people of other sections of our country regard these fanatical demonstrations as we do here, to be the mad ravings of a gang of monomaniacs, who are only fit to be occupants of an insane asylum, they will soon sink to their true level of insignificant degradation.—*Rochester Daily Advertiser.*

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

IT is very significantly observed by a Virginia paper, that at the same moment when the philanthropic and wise enterprise of removing all free colored persons, who are willing to go to Liberia, was being denounced frantically by a convention of negroes in the city of New-York, there were going on, in that State, steady, practical, and efficient movements in its favor. The result is declared, and very properly, too, to repudiate the habit which some of the blacks in the free States have of attempting to interfere with the benevolent objects and efforts of the American Colonization Society. It is certainly no business of theirs, whether any of the race choose to avail themselves of the liberal and be-

mane provisions that have been made for them on the shores of Africa, and they ought to know that the question of going or not going to Liberia is a matter exclusively between the individuals to be sent and the Society sending them.

The same paper above quoted says, that in the valley of Virginia, a company, to number one hundred and fifty colored persons, is in the course of formation by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, the agent of the Colonization Society, for the purpose of emigration to Liberia. It has been wisely and kindly arranged, in composing the party, to take a number from the same place or region, with a view to preserving local and family associations, in accordance with the plan now practised in the African Republic of assembling immigrants from the same locality or State in one settlement.—*Pittston, Pa., Gazette, May 9th, 1851.*

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MAY, 1851.

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THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

On Thursday evening, May 8th, at half-past 7 o'clock, the New-York Colonization Society met in Tripler Hall. The building was crowded in every part. Anson G. Phelps, Esq., presided. The stage was filled with clergymen and other gentlemen, among whom were ex-Mayor Woodhull and Mr. Copway, the Indian chief.

The Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Moses Allen, was then read by himself. The following is an abstract of the Report:—

DR. — May 1st, 1851.		CR. — May 1st, 1851.	
To balance of 1850,	$3,496 37	By expenses for office, agencies, &c.,	$5,999 03
" donations and Collec's,	14,389 08		
" Publications, &c.,	607 00	By expenses for emigrants,	2,778 80
" returns, per Edgar, of merchandize and fruits,	3,853 00	By remittance to America,	
" 2 notes discounted,	1,200 00	" our Col. Society,	5,802 73
Balance due Treasurer,	216 26	Cash paid merchandize,	3,304 16
		Charter of Edgar,	4,717 10
	$24,051 71	Paid amount of 2 notes,	1,200 00
			$24,051 71

The Secretary, Rev. Mr. Pinney, formerly governor of one of the colonies of the Society, then read the Annual Report, of which the following is an abstract:—

Four of the life members and constant benefactors of this society, Messrs. James Johnston and Jubal Terbell, of this city; Miss Elizabeth Arden, of Morristown, New-Jersey, and Rev. Seth Williston, D.D., of Durham, have been removed from us by death in the course of the year. From three of them the New-York State Colonization Society has received as a dying testimonial of approval small bequests. During the same period the parent Society have been deprived of the counsels and prayers of some of its noblest supporters and most active friends. Of these, especial mention is made in its Annual Report of the Hon. John Keer, of Mississippi, John McDonogh, of New-Orleans, Jonathan Hyde, of Bath, Maine, and Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D.D., of Philadelphia.

AGENCIES.

Greater success has attended the efforts to obtain valuable agents, than in the preceding years. The Rev. N. Sheldon has continued his labors as health permitted in the northern part of the State. Captain George Barker has, with much success, given us his services in this city for three months. The Rev. J. Morris Pease, engaged by us in July, was soon transferred to a larger field, under the American Colonization Society, and has proved a valuable and acceptable laborer.

The Rev. P. C. Oakley, with the consent of the Presiding Bishop and Conference of the M. E. Church, assumed an agency for that denomination throughout the State, and has labored with great assiduity and great usefulness during the whole year. Toward the close of the year, commissions were given to Rev. Mr. Betts, of the Reformed Dutch Church, and the Rev. Moses Chase, for the northern counties of the State, from whom reports have not yet been received.

PROGRESS.

As manifested in the Treasury Report just read, the income of the Society, not aided as last year by legacies, shows a most gratifying increase, especially from donations and church collections. Last year, the income was $17,000; this year it is $26,000. The donations last year from this State were $9,147 64. The donations this year from this State are $14,380 08; being an increase of $5,584 44 in the donations alone. The number of applicants for aid to emigrate from the free States, and the State of New-York especially, has decidedly increased.

EXPEDITIONS.

Emigrants have been aided by this Society in four expeditions, viz:—

By the Liberia Packet in July,	. . . .	9
" Barque Edgar	" October,	32
" Liberia Packet	" December,	5
" Sea Mew	" March,	14
Making a total of	. . . .	53

In addition to which, over $3,000 were paid to the treasurer of the parent Society.

EXPEDITIONS BY THE A. C. S.

Four expeditions, viz.:—

Liberia Packet, July 4th—Baltimore,	56
December 2d—Baltimore,	38
Brig Alida, Feb. 13th—New-Orleans,	139
Barque Baltimore, April 10—Savannah,	126
	359
	53
Total,	412

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE GENERALLY.

The parent Society, in their Annual Report, make a most encouraging exhibit of the year's operations. Their receipts were $64,000, or 25 per cent. more than the previous year. From legacies, and from emigrants, or the benefactors who emancipated them, there were reported $14,000 and $10,000, respectively. After meeting all expenses, their former debt was reduced from $12,000 to $7,000. The parent Society has also secured from Congress an appropriation in payment of a claim for the expenses of the recaptured slaves of the barque Pons, in 1846, of which the New-York State Society furnished more than $6,000, not hitherto acknowledged among its expenditures, and for which remuneration is provided in the above appropriation. In Africa, affairs have progressed encouragingly. A final purchase has been made of the line of sea-coast as far north-westerly as is desirable, and including the great slave factories at Gallinas. The government of Liberia has maintained its successful course, not only at peace, but as a successful peacemaker between the contending nations of the Vey, Goula, and Boosay tribes. Agriculture has received a noble impulse by the successful introduction of horses from the interior of Africa. The attempt of a company in England to extend cotton planting on the coast of Africa, while unsuccessful elsewhere, has succeeded well in Liberia. An exploring tour has been undertaken up the St. John's river to its source, from which we may anticipate interesting information. Various explorations are now in progress in different portions of Africa, north, south, and east, from which better acquaintance may be hoped respecting unknown regions. State legislative action has been invoked in many parts of the United States, with much promise of success. Having closed a year of unexampled prosperity, we commence another of even greater promise; and are called upon to remember with gratitude His mercy who giveth strength to the feeble, and leadeth his people in a way they know not.

The Secretary then read the following letter

CAMBRIDGE, May 5th, 1851.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, *Sec. of the N. Y. Col. Soc.:*

I much regret that it is not in my power to attend the anniversary of your Society. I have ever thought that its great object was second to no one of the philanthropic enterprises of the day. Such, I think, would have been the universal opinion, had not the project of colonizing the coast of Africa been considered (naturally enough in this country) almost exclusively in reference to the condition of the colored population of the United States, and for this reason been involved in the painful and alarming controversies connected with that subject.

I am quite aware that a prosperous colony of colored people who have principally emigrated from the United States to the coast of Africa, must stand in very important relations toward this country. It affords a place to which Africans, captured by our cruisers on board slave ships, could be conveyed, with the best prospect of being soon restored to their original homes. Such a colony greatly favors emancipation in the South, as many of the States have passed laws which forbid the emancipation of slaves, unless provision is made for their removal. Finally, such a colony presents an opportunity to the free colored population of the Union greatly to improve their condition, by emigrating to a region where they will stand in the same position as the whites in this country. In this last point of view, the emigration of our black population to Africa appears to me as much entitled to the countenance and aid of their friends, as the emigration to this country of the oppressed and destitute inhabitants of Ireland or Germany. These are certainly very important points, in which the colonization of Africa bears upon the condition of the colored population of the United States. But when we look at its influence upon the African continent itself, far more important benefits disclose themselves.

Notwithstanding all that has been done for the suppression of the foreign slave-trade, it is still largely carried on from the coast of Africa. I am not of those who believe that the squadrons of the maritime powers, which cruise upon the coast of that ill-fated continent, have rendered no real service towards its suppression. On the contrary, I am persuaded that but for them it would have indefinitely increased. It is, however, notorious that the trade is still carried on extensively south of the equator, and that large numbers of slaves are annually smuggled into Brazil and Cuba. But wherever a colony has been established upon the coast, it has exterminated the trade within the limits of its jurisdiction. In this way the colonies of Sierral Leone and Liberia have caused it wholly to disappear along a line of coast fully equal in extent to that of the United States from Portland to Charleston, S. C. I take it, the recent acquisition of Gallinas by the government of Liberia puts the last hand to this operation. It seems to me that any person, who will candidly consider this result, will admit the vast importance of colonizing the coast, and will conceive a more sanguine hope than he has ever done before, of the final extirpation of the foreign slave-trade, and that within the lifetime of persons now in being.

But even this is but the commencement of an operation of still greater importance. The condition of Africa is among the greatest scandals of the civilized world. Its population is variously estimated at from sixty to ninety millions, of whom nine tenths are in a state of abject slavery. The foreign slave-trade, which still exists on the south-western and eastern coasts and on the north-eastern frontier, by the way of Egypt, is supplied with its victims by means of the domestic slave-trade, which prevails, in its worst forms, through all the central portions of Africa. This traffic not only supersedes almost all other commerce, and thereby deprives Africa of the civilizing influence of a mutually beneficial intercourse between neighboring States and foreign nations, but, by rendering property and life insecure, it contributes in many other ways to keep the native races steeped in a ferocious and sanguinary barbarism. Naturally all the native tribes of Africa, with whom we are acquainted, are of an impressible and docile character. Although there are numerous varieties in this, as in every other great branch of the human family, I consider the opinion that the African races, in the aggregate, are inferior in intellect to the other races, as a gross error. But I see no possibility of effecting a salutary change in their present degraded condition, except through the influence of civilized colonies of colored men on the coast, gradually extending their influence to the tribes of the interior. The climate, thus far, has raised an insuperable barrier to the establishment of settlements of white men, who would, under any circumstances, be but suspected visitants. The same cause will probably prevent the extension of a legitimate commerce with the interior of Africa through the ordinary channels. In this state of things, I cannot but see the hand of a wise and gracious Being, (whose moral government of our race is characterized by nothing more than the constant effort to educe good from evil,) in training up, in foreign countries, a portion of the natives and descendants of Africa in the arts and improvements of life, and thus preparing them to be the missionaries of civilization, and Christianity to the benighted races of the interior. To accomplish this great object will not certainly be the work of a day or a generation. The great designs of Providence are not usually so accomplished. But there are circumstances of manifest congeneity between the great work and the instruments; and when this is the case, the history of civilized Europe and America shows that the most stupendous results are brought about with amazing rapidity.

When the operation of civilizing the African continent shall have made some progress, the most suspicious consequences may be anticipated in the condition of her children and descendants throughout the world. If it be true that the stream cannot rise higher than the fountain, it is not less true that its natural tendency is to rise as high. The abject condition of the descendants of Africa in foreign lands, had its origin and has been perpetuated by their abject condition at home. As long as the natives of Britain were held as slaves at home, they were carried and sold as slaves abroad. When the native tribes of Africa shall have been raised by civilization and Christianity to a level with the inhabitants generally of Christendom, I have no doubt that a final and happy solution will be[illegible] their condition in foreign countries.

These are the views which, if I had been able to attend the meeting of the 6th instant, I should have endeavored to illustrate and enforce. Firmly believing in the practicability of the great results which I have briefly indicated, and not less firmly convinced of the immediate benefits accruing to our colored population from the establishment of colonies on the coast of Africa, I have ever regarded it as a work entitled to the countenance and aid of all good patriots and good men.

With the best wishes for the success of your anniversary meeting, I remain, dear sir, respectfully and faithfully yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

Rev. Dr. TYNG then addressed the meeting. He said it was thirty-two years since he first attended a meeting of the Colonization Society, and thirty-two years he had, through evil report and good report, stood by one of the grandest and noblest associations the world ever saw. And though thirty years' experience of it had now brought him to a period of life when the blood might well grow chill, still he was this evening as warmly attached as ever to the principles of the association. From every quarter they had received encouragement and, above all, from Africa itself. In this Society there were no disorganizers, to shatter the fair vessel of public order, and dash to pieces the crystal vase of domestic peace. (Cheers.) They had no foreign hired agents who came from lands whose institutions were degrading to humanity. He saw the time when the cause swept the dust; but, thank God, it stood in a different position now. The Association had sent ten thousand emigrants to Liberia, and these were spreading a majestic influence of Christianity and civilization among a population of one hundred and fifty thousand more. It is true, they had to fight every inch of the ground; but it was a noble contest, and many of the good and great of the land were enlisted on the side of the association—the side of law and order. They had heard read the letter of a man who was an honor to his country and his kind. He taught him Latin in his youth, and he never heard him utter any other sentiment than that of order and obedience to the laws. (Cheers.) He held in his hand some of the leaves of the upas tree. [Holding up the speeches of George Thompson and others.] He was one of those men who were denounced for their adherence to the law and the constitution. There was a great enlightener somewhere on this continent, who took the title of "Member of the British Parliament;" a man who came from among men elevated in character, and claiming to rank with them. He would now read for them extracts from some of the speeches of that gentleman. [Here Dr. Tyng read extracts from the speeches of Thompson, denouncing the pulpit and the press of the United States in the greatest language. The speeches have already appeared in the *Herald*.] The reverend gentleman then proceeded to defend the character of the clergy, and asked if the thirty thousand ministers of the United States, whom George Thompson described as bread-and-butter parsons and lickspittle priests, were not as likely to form a correct and dispassionate judgment upon the question now agitating the country, as any other men in this or in any other country? And when the wretched man hurled his reproach at such men as the venerable friend (Rev. Dr. Woods) now before them, whose head was a crown of glory, did it not fall like a feeble and a broken weapon? There was another man, whose education and whose associations in life ought to have taught him better—born as he was in the noble Bay State, and brought up on the banks of the Merrimac. He (Dr. Tyng) was born in the same glorious State of Massachusetts, and he was sorry to find a man from such a State describing the conduct pursued by the clergy and other conscientious men to the "magnetic influence of bales of cotton." There was a time when bales of cotton did help to secure the liberty of this country. (Cheers.) The gentleman no doubt held the maxim that had descended from Horace Walpole, and seemed to be cherished by many in the present day, that "every man has his price." He would like to know how much cotton would purchase his venerable friends, Dr. Cox and Dr. Spring, who had been mentioned by name by the slanderers. There was not enough in all the upland of Georgia to purchase the souls of these men, or induce them to say what they did not believe. But he held in his hand another paper, in which Dr. Tyng was described as "a man whose pro-slavery sentiments were a disgrace to his ancestors." His father, he was proud to say, was an ornament to his country; and one of the first things he taught him, was to obey the Constitution, and to respect the federal government of the country. He taught him also a higher law—a law to which all human laws ought to conform; but there was nothing more explicitly enjoined by that higher law than submission to the laws of our country. (Cheers.) If this was to disgrace his New-England parentage by pro-slavery sentiments, he would continue to disgrace it till the silver cord was loosened, and he went to his long home. Was popularity his object? What was to prevent his going to the Tabernacle, and there receiving crowns of laurels that he never could win in the despised Colonization Society? That was the popular course; and why did he not take it in conjunction with Jay and Tappan? Because in his conscience he did not agree with it; and he thought the continuation of the slavery of the black man was better than such liberation as they proposed to accomplish for him. (Cheers.) He verily believed, that had those [illegible] one hundred thousand of the victims of slavery would now be free, where they could enjoy their freedom. The Colonization Society was the only possible solution to the question. There were fifty thousand blacks in the free States, and this was the great obstacle in their way. The emancipation of more than one thousand slaves could be procured this day, but nothing could be done till the obstacle of the free negroes residing in the free States was removed. It did not confer the least benefit on a black man to purchase his liberty, and then hunt him down in the free States. He (Dr. Tyng) had been instrumental in procuring the emancipation of many slaves; but he would never do so again, unless the manumission was connected with their transmission to the land of their fathers. With regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, he regarded it as indispensable to the existence of slavery. He hated the law, in all the circumstances of its provisions, yet he was bound to obey it, while it was on the statute-book, and he had no other alternative than to inculcate obedience to it, as a law binding on the individual conscience and on the nation. Neither Mr. Van Buren's nor Mr. Seward's recent letters had convinced him that he should take the attitude of an anarchist, and say, Let society be overturned, and let the heavens fall, if my ideas of justice are not carried out. The reverend gentleman concluded by an allusion to the Secretary of State, of whom he said, this country has never been more honestly served than by the reproached and insulted Daniel Webster. (Great cheering.)

Rev. Dr. COX next addressed the audience. He said he asked himself why he was there. He had not the foolish vanity to think that the operations of his mind should be published in the whispering galleries of the world. His mind had undergone some change in sixteen years, though there were some who were so infallible that they could not be changed one iota in a thousand years. (Laughter.) The subject of slavery is important. We cannot be ascetics. We cannot, like St. Anthony, live in a desert. We cannot get rid of slavery. The question is, what is best to be done? There are only two things that can't be done. The one is agitation, anti-national, disorganizing, overbearing, carried on by men who seem to believe that the wrath of men worketh the righteousness of God, and that God is only to be found in the whirlwind of human passion. There were some monomaniacs who accused him of being on all sides. Those accusations did not trouble him much, for he was disposed to say, with Witherspoon, "If it be a lie, let it run, you cannot overtake it; but let it run, and it will kill itself." But when he was charged with being on all sides, that was more than could be said of his accuser, who never saw but one side of a subject in his life. He had read of a many-sided obelisk, and every side of it was of a different color. Travellers, in their accounts of it, all brought home different stories;—one said it was black one white; one said it was green—another said it was purple; and each, according to the side he saw, related that it was of that particular color. Thus they were all right, and they were wrong. In the same way there were many Northern, and many sides Southern, to the constitutional question of slavery, and the man had looked only at one side, was not competent to pass a judgment on the whole. He had in respect changed his opinion in the course of six years; but there were three things in which he remained unchanged. First, he did not change in his love of country, and would not till the resurrection trumpet. Secondly, he was not changed in his appreciation of the black man as part of the species. Thirdly, he did not cease to think he was an accountable being. One gentleman said to him, with a very grave face, What do you think posterity will say of you? He did not know how the gentleman got into the secrets of posterity, but his (Dr. Cox's) anxiety was not to please posterity, but God. The spirit of agitation which George Thompson was stimulating was an awkward exotic—an anti-American piece of philosophism, which had no philosophy in it. Europeans, and especially Englishmen, were in the habit of looking at the constitution of society as like a pyramid—an idea which an American could not realise. The pyramid in England had for its gilded apex a little Queen, with ten children all around her, and Prince Albert doing the honors. (Roars of laughter.) Then a little lower down were dukes, marquises, earls, barons, baronets, knights, and esquires, down to penniless men who get themselves elected to Parliament. (Laughter and cheers.) Then there was the starving people at the base. The way to move the top of a column is to keep up a noise at the base, and especially by the use of ointment, with flies in it as large and as sweet as dead humming-birds. If that kind of piety is good for England, it is better to keep it at home. The reverend gentleman then related an anecdote about his addressing a meeting in Birmingham, at the request of the celebrated John Angell James, to tell them how in America missions were supported without royal patronage. He was glad of the opportunity of telling John Calf of the glories of America, and of letting them know that he was a man, and a peer of the United States. (Cheers.) A gentleman got up and asked him, "Why don't you release your slaves, instead of talking about missions?" This was in pious and civilized England. But in that country, with all its piety, there was a great deal of knight-errantry; and those who talked most flippantly of this country, did not know the difference between Washington and Albany. Lord Byron once boasted that his works were read in Albany, the capital of the United States. (Laughter.) The reverend gentleman then read an extract from an English paper, published in Bristol, which he had received that evening—for good-natured friends always sent him a paper when he was attacked, by way of keeping his humility all right. The article stated that Mr. Garrison had done more to protect the religion of the United States than three fourths of the clergy. So, then, our religion is "Garrisoned," and, therefore, it cannot be taken by storm. They say that if the clergy from this country go to the World's Fair, they must be questioned, and submit to an anti-slavery test, before they are permitted to occupy the pulpits in their churches. For himself, he would see them at Guinea, or Liberia, and back, before he would submit to their auricular confession. (Great laughter.) The original sin of capturing slaves in Africa, and bringing them here, belongs to England; and, remonstrances were sent to her in vain from these States, when they were colonies, from the time of Saucy Bess to the impudence of the Stuarts, and the dull conformity of the Georges. (Laughter.) The course pursued by the English and their itinerant lecturers, came under the Scripture denunciation against being busybodies in other men's matters. That was placed in the Bible in the same category with the malefactor and the thief. It was like a man attempting to correct the faults of his neighbor's child by chastisement. In the New Testament there was a passage which enjoined slaves under the yoke to be obedient to their own masters; God has never in the New Testament ordered the slaveholders to give up their slaves. When Christianity commenced, the world was remarkable for two things—one was idolatry, and the other was slavery. Why was there a difference made? Idolatry was strictly prohibited, slavery was not.

The reverend gentleman then went on to state that the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian Churches were split into North and South by the rabid slavery agitation. The men who caused this schism were guilty of a similar sin to that of Jeroboam, who created a division in the twelve tribes of Israel which has never been healed to this day, and ten of the tribes have been lost, so that Dr. Robertson himself cannot find them. The history of the past is the light of the present and the prognosis of the future. Jeroboam was immortalised in the Bible as the man who made Israel to sin. When England took care of this country, every one of the thirteen States were slaveholding. Now, when this country is taking care of herself, more than half the States are free, and more will be free now, but for the interference of agitators

In conclusion, the reverend gentleman said he believed, notwithstanding the doctrine of the learned Agassiz, that the negro race had a common origin with the white man. But if any thing was wrong, let it be reformed by law. If the law was not despotic, there could be no freedom, and no security for person or property.

Mr. Latrobe, of Baltimore, next addressed the meeting. He said, in 1816, he saw a light in a little church in Washington, and on entering found a meeting—a small meeting, with a few candles dimly burning. What a change! Here we are, in an illuminated pall of beauty, only equalled by the living beauty with which it is filled. A colony has grown up in Africa—a star of hope. The prospect is bright and cheering; but there is one thing we must never lose sight of, and that is, that we must spare no exertion to make Africa more and more desirable as a land for our civilized negroes to live in. I need not tell you what induces the Irishman and the German to come to this country. Let the same inducements be held out in Liberia, and in a short time the desired object will be attained.

This speaker having concluded, and it being now a quarter past 10 o'clock, the proceedings of the meeting were wound up by a benediction.

EMIGRANTS WANTED.

Now that the colony has thrown off the yoke of tutelage, and assumed the character of manhood, it should endeavor to take a comprehensive view of matters which are proper to its condition. It has no longer the Colonization Society to think for it. It should think for itself.

Men and means are now wanted for the onward march; not men who from past habits are unable to think or act for themselves; who will be of no service to themselves and a burden to us; but active, industrious, intelligent men, who can aid in all the departments of government, in arts and manufactures, commerce and science, are wanted. But where are such men to be obtained? There are many in America of the right kind." But will they come? This is the question. It is not unlikely that the intelligent colored community in America is at this time looking with a kindlier regard to Liberia than at any former period. But when they will start and come, cannot be told. They have been for so long a time prejudiced against the scheme of colonization, with which Africa in their minds has been always identified, that evidence as clear as noonday will be required to expel it. It has not been the bad repute of the climate alone which has kept them back, but chiefly their hatred of the scheme which founded the colony. The evidence necessary to dispel the illusion will eventually be given, and they will come like doves to their windows; but in the mean time we suffer for want of a vigorous and thrifty population. What, then, is to be done?

There are many colored people in the British West India islands, who possess all the desirable qualities for good citizens here. They are well educated; are well acquainted with the culture and preparation of coffee, of the sugar-cane, and many other articles which can be produced abundantly here, which are valuable as staples of commerce. They are also men of considerable property, and they would have but little to fear from change of climate. From a memorial which some of them addressed to Queen Victoria, it appears they are now looking to the coast of Africa, with a view of forming settlements under the auspices of the British government. Let a correspondence be opened with these people, setting forth the present condition of this republic; its resources and capabilities, its present wants and future prospects; a more tempting field for the profitable investment of their capital, and for the operation of their skill and industry. And let them be further assured there is nothing in our constitution, nor in the disposition of the people, to withhold from them, more than from any colored people from the United States of America, the full privileges of citizenship; and that equal facilities and advantages will be extended to all colored persons from any and every quarter of the globe, coming here to settle themselves.

We are not certain what feeling is in the West Indies in respect to Liberia. But whatever it might have been when the colony was under the direction of the Colonization Society, we can hardly think it is one of hostility now. The colored race has been for ages suffering one general decree of oppression. The chord of sympathy has been struck in some bosoms, and it finds a ready response in every other. A generous ardor is kindled by every department to vindicate the race and to demonstrate its capabilities. These sentiments are universal among intelligent colored people; and as Liberia presents a favorable field for the exploit, it is of great importance that it shall be essayed. Let the educated and moneyed men of the West Indies be invited.—*Liberia Herald.*

Another Public Benefactor.—The late Thos. D. Merrill, Esq., whose decease in Concord we noticed last week, in his will made the following bequests:

The sum of $1000 to the First Congregational Church and Society, and $1000 to the South Congregational Church and Society in Concord; $1000 to the Free Church in Manchester; $1500 to the Congregational Church and Society in Salem, N. H., his native place; $1000 to the Pittsfield Academy, and $1,000 to the American Colonization Society.—*Cong. Journal.*

THE EVANGELIST.

Early in April an extract made its appearance in the press from Lieutenant Forbes's work, entitled "Dahomey and the Dahomans," the substance of which is: "In Liberia there is *as much*, if not more, domestic slavery,—that is, the buying and selling of God's image,—as in the parent States of America, over which flaunts the flag of liberty."

In the *Evangelist* of April 3d, it was introduced in the letter of *a correspondent!* as follows:—

DEVELOPMENTS OF LIBERIA.

Perhaps your American readers may not get sight, by way of a reprint, of a new work just published by the Longmans, entitled *Dahomey and the Dahomans*, by Lieut. Forbes, who was the fellow-traveller of the lamented African explorer, Duncan, in his embassy for the suppression of the slave trade. The work is a painfully curious portraiture of a barbarous people, and of the brutalizing effects of the slave trade. In the course of his narrative, Lieut. Forbes has occasion to speak of the difficulties in the way of suppressing the traffic in the interior of Africa; and among them he mentions—what, perhaps, has not been suspected among you—Liberia as giving countenance and aid to the slave trade. The more important revelations I quote in Lieut. Forbes's own words, as worthy of study and remembrance, and have room to do nothing more here:

"In Liberia there is as much, if not more, domestic slavery—that is, the buying and selling of God's image—as in the parent States of America, over which flaunts the flag of liberty. It is difficult to see the necessity or the justice of the negro who escapes from slavery on one side, crossing the Atlantic to enslave his sable prototype on the other; yet such is the case; and so long as it lasts, notwithstanding the attractive reports that emanate from this new Republic, it cannot be held as an example of future good, but, if possible, should be remodelled, even if at the expense of internal revolution, or even total annihilation. I doubt if many benevolent Christians in this country are aware that the model Republic is, in reality, a new name and form for slavery in enslaved Africa, and, until the system be altered, totally undeserving of the high support and liberal charity it receives from the benevolence of Englishmen. The system of domestic slavery is by no means confined to the Liberian portion of civilized Africa. Pawns (as the fashion terms the slaves on the Gold Coast) are received and held by Englishmen indirectly, and are to all intents and purposes their slaves. The plan adopted is this: the merchant takes unto himself a *femme du pays*, and she manages his establishment. Nor does he inquire how she hires his servants. Her mode is to accept pawns, *i. e.* purchase slaves, by receiving man, woman, and child in liquidation of debt; in other words, selling goods to native merchants, who, for convenience, leave slaves in payment. These pawns are as directly slaves to their master as any slaves in the United States, but cannot be sold out of the country. I myself am aware of one *femme du pays* of a British merchant being the owner of forty pawns, who perform the household and other services for the master, and are, except in name, his slaves."

Upon reading this extract, we desired earnestly to disabuse the large class of readers who, taking that paper, would see the accusation thus honorably introduced, and be led to feel distrust and prejudice against the Republic. We immediately wrote in haste the following denial of the calumny, and sent it to the editor, requesting for it an insertion:—

DENIAL.

Colonization Office, New-York, April 8th, 1851.

Rev. Walter H. Bidwell:

Dear Sir:—A friend has this morning called my attention to the letter of your correspondent, published April 3d, under the paragraph headed, "Developments of Liberia." I have not seen the whole letter, nor your editorial, but cannot but express the hope that you have not given currency to so unfounded a calumny upon an innocent people without remark. Who is Lieutenant Forbes, that his *mere dictum* should be allowed to load with loathing and opprobrium a whole people? What instance or fact does he adduce to substantiate his charge? What law or provision of government that favors it? None. He does indeed adduce some disgraceful acts of Englishmen on the Gold Coast, (which may be true or not,) and by implication would attempt to fasten them upon the people of Liberia. But of the customs, acts or laws of Liberia he makes no attempt to adduce an instance; and yet, in opposition to all the probabilities of the case; to all the history of legislation in the Colony and Republic; in opposition to the provisions of their various Constitutions, which have uniformly forbidden slavery in Liberia; in opposition to their treaties with Great Britain, and to the testimony of innumerable British and American officers and missionaries, this vile attack of a wandering Lieutenant—who, if not more moral than many of his class, may, like his acquaintance the British merchant, have had his *femme du pays* with her forty slave pawns—is gravely sent forth as "*a development of Liberia.*" The conductors of the public press are the conservators of character, and should not unnoticed suffer a whole people to be slandered. I have for years been familiar with the condition of Liberia, and do not hesitate to pronounce this accusation entirely false.

Yours respectfully, J. B. Pinney.

At the same time, we prepared and had published in the *Journal of Commerce* a long article on the laws and history of Liberia, proving that it could not be true, which article was transferred to our own columns in the *Colonization Journal* of April.

That a correspondent or editor may inadvertently circulate injurious reports or calumnies, is easily comprehended; but that they should refuse room for a denial, or fail themselves to retract even upon a suspicion, much less clear proof that they have thus injured others, is hard to comprehend. The *Evangelist*, as far as it is held as authority, still instructs its readers to believe that "in Liberia there is as much, if not more of slavery, than in the United States, and buying and selling of men."

The effect of this teaching is fully illustrated in the facts set forth in the following extract of a letter from a very intelligent clergyman, now acting as agent of the New-York State Colonization Society in the regions bordering on Lake Champlain:—

"Some have subscribed, and not yet paid. Others have made pledges, several of $30, and one of $100, which I expect will be paid, if the coast can be kept clear of the slanders of Lieut. Forbes. His calumny was published in the *New-York Evangelist* of April 3d. Not a dollar have I collected since. Though I think the statement is not fully credited, it operates fatally against us for the present. For myself, I would as soon believe the Liberians were cannibals as slave traders. The denial and refutation in your Journal will reach but few of the people. If they could be inserted in the *Evangelist*, it would no doubt be satisfactory. Pulpits and purses, that were open before, are now closed against us. I hope you will use all proper means to expose the base falsehood, and satisfy the thousands, nay, millions of our countrymen, that colonization is the only hope of the African race, at home and abroad."

It is to be regretted that evil fame has so many voices, and so many ready hearers; and above all that "an evangelist," whose very name imports the spreader of *good tidings*, and whose Master has forbidden his being ready to take up an evil report, should so cheerfully leave his readers under the base influence of this English slanderer. We shall yet hope that the truth will penetrate even to the extent of this error, and call upon Mr. Bidwell to at least inform his readers that the *pretended development* is *pronounced untrue.*

CHEERING NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

New Orleans, La, 3d May, 1851.

Rev J. B Pinney:

Dear Sir:—On arriving in town from a month's toil in Mississippi, I was happy to find your favor of the 25th of March.

Be assured I felt delighted and grateful to know that my humble services for so glorious a cause were appreciated by one so justly celebrated for indefatigable labors in its behalf as yourself.

I think I sent you a letter, before leaving Mobile, informing you of my intended return, by April, to Mississippi.

That was painful, but it has resulted most successfully. All my plans were fixed, and appointments sent on, as far as Macon, Ga., and I intended being home some time in May. But a kind of prophetic inspiration seemed to interrupt my northern tour at that moment, and send me back again to Mississippi, to finish the work already commenced there. I returned. The flesh was weak, but the spirit was willing. God has been with me. Thank his most holy name!

I arrived at Oakland in time for commencement. The exercises were interesting. I gave the address on Monday night, before the Young Men's Missionary Society of the College. Preached the next Sabbath, and made a few subscriptions and obtained a few donations. From thence I went to Port Gibson. Here I preached three times, called on all the *professionals*, and found a Mr. C., just out of town, who said to me, he intended sending all his people to Liberia, and will appropriate a part of his estate to that effect. One hundred servants. He is now employing for them a school-teacher, to prepare them for emancipation and emigration. He is an old bachelor, rich and generous.

From thence I went to Jackson, the capital of the State. Called on the officials. Preached two sermons. Full congregations. Good times. Both editors present, Governor *pro tem.*, Secretary of State, &c., &c. All expressed to me decided approval of my course, and of the cause in general. A Mr. C. S. Morris died, near Jackson, last month, leaving a provision in his will to emancipate and send to Liberia over one hundred servants, with some money to defray their expenses. The administrator called to inform me. They are to go in five years from this season. I was not able to see the will, though it had been probated. Jackson is a poor, but most important place, the head-quarters of *Southern State Rightism*. Even that party took me warmly by the hand, and numbers of members of the State Legislature engaged to give their influence in obtaining an appropriation from that State to aid in the emigration of free persons of color to Liberia. Something will be done at the next State Legislature. Judges, lawyers and legislators have all promised, and the editors generally engaged to advocate it whenever I think best.

At Vicksburg I found an interesting case, unknown to any of us before. A Mr. Hartwill, Harris made a will, in 1830, making twenty-six servants free, when they should have netted $11,000. $10,000 to the widow, and $1,000 to the Society for taking them to Liberia. I have met the executor and other friends, and got a copy of the will. They will go soon. The $11,000 are not yet quite realized. The widow and her two daughters heard me, last June, at Vicksburg, and informed me, by a son-in-law, but I was too ill to attend to it then. All matters are now adjusted.

While at Natchez, last February, I passed a night with James Bailey. Sent my card and compliments to Mrs. E. C. Woods, in his neighborhood, and relative of his family. Last week or week before she died, leaving us $4,000 in cash, and one family to be emancipated and sent at her expense; and whatever there may be left, after the payment of certain legacies, is willed to our Society. It is thought by Dr. Abercrombie, a relative of hers, that the whole coming to us will be not less than $7,500. All will be adjusted this fall or winter. I have a copy of the will as probated.

But the best of all is to come. While at Port Gibson, a Mr. Hiram Baldwin sent for me to visit him at Fayette. I passed two nights with him. Preached to his people, over sixty in all, and gave three sermons on the Sabbath, at a quarterly meeting held by Dr. Drake. The people sent me up $130, and Mr. Baldwin has arranged with me, and willed, leaving it with two gentlemen, should he die before, to send all his people, sixty and over, to Liberia; one half this fall, and the rest next—perhaps, all this fall. He gives $12,000 to send them, and give them an outfit there. The servants are valued at $60,000; making, in all, $72,000. After sermon to them, he desired me to give an account of that "better country," Liberia, and, after that, requested me to ask all who wished to go to manifest it by rising. All sprang to their feet, thanking God. He is an aged gentleman, a member of the Baptist Church, a widower without family. My collections in corn were about $500, and subscriptions, $400. So God has helped me. Bless his holy name.

Affectionately, J. Morris Pease.

From the Cambridge (Md.) Chronicle.

COLORED COLONIZATION MEETING.

Cambridge, Md., April 20, 1851.

At a meeting of the Free People of Color of the town of Cambridge, Md., and its vicinity,

The meeting was opened with prayer by Thos. Fuller, and organized by calling William Banks to the Chair, and appointing Samuel Eyre Secretary.

On motion of Thos. Fuller, the President appointed Cyrus Sinclair, Benjamin Jenifer, and Thos. Fuller, a committee to draft resolutions for the meeting. The committee retired, and in due time returned, and submitted the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, The laws of the State of Maryland as they now exist upon the statute-books of said State, do exclude the Free People of Color from the rights and privileges of citizenship; and as it is directly opposed to the letter and spirit of the organic laws of this State that they ever should; and as we are thereby cut off and excluded for ever from the blessings and benefits of citizenship, in common with its white citizens:

Resolved, therefore, in view of the facts set forth in the above preamble, that we believe it would be to the advantage of the Free People of Color to emigrate to the Republic of Liberia, in Africa.

Resolved, That we believe (in view of the laws of the United States, and the respective States thereof, together with all the existing prejudices and circumstances brought to bear upon us) that so long as we remain in any State or Territory of the United States, we shall remain an inferior and degraded people.

Resolved, That we believe the time has come when the Free People of Color should turn their attention to their political and social condition as it now is in the United States, and thence to the subject of emigration to Liberia, as their only hope of salvation from their present degraded condition.

Resolved, That we believe it is a duty due to ourselves and families, to possess ourselves of all the necessary knowledge or information in relation to Liberia we possibly can, before emigrating to said country.

Resolved, That we, the better to acquire the desired information in relation to Liberia, form ourselves into a Society, as the best manner, in our judgment, to adopt measures and devise means to send to Liberia a committee of two, (namely, Benjamin Jenifer and Thomas Fuller,) to examine the country, observe its laws and institutions, and possess themselves of any and all the information their abilities will allow, return and report or deliver the same to this Society, as their duty and results of their mission.

Resolved, That this Society shall be known by the name of Cambridge African Colonization Society of Dorchester county.

Wm. Banks, *President.*
Z. Barney, *Vice President.*
Cyrus Sinclair, *Treas,*
Stephen Camper, *Secretary.*
Richard Bowey, *Ass't Sec'y.*

Resolved, That this Society acknowledges its entire dependence upon the liberality of a generous and philanthropic public for aid to accomplish our laudable enterprise.

LIBERIA

Later from Liberia.—On we gave extracts from the Liber. 5th of February. We have since with letters from Monrovia to the 13th which are of an interesting character. other marks of improvement in the country. Liberia will soon become a large exporter of co The success which attends its cultivation is beyon the expectation of its warmest friends.

A letter from the Hon. H. Teage, dated at M rovia, February 13th, says—"A large numb vessels are now here, which causes more than usua competition in trade. The cotton business will succeed. Captain Shaw, the cotton agent here, told me, a few days since, that he expects to load his vessel with cotton. So we have another start."

The Capt. Shaw mentioned in the above extract, is the person sent out from England to try the experiment, whether cotton can be raised for exportation. Mr. Shaw, we believe, had not been in Liberia one year when Mr. Teage wrote; yet he appears already to have arrived at the opinion that he will be enabled to send a cargo of cotton to Liverpool. This is certainly another triumph for the new Republic.

It will be recollected by many that, some time ago, $400 were subscribed in this city for the redemption of D. Williams. He is now doing well in Africa.

The brig Halcyon, Captain Voorhees, from Monrovia, on the 14th of February, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Dale sailed from Monrovia for Porto Praya, on the same day with the Halcyon. The following is a list of her officers:—

Wm. Pearson, commander; M. Lewis, 1st lieut.; J. P. Decatur, acting 2d do.; J. H. Parker, do. 3d do.; J. C. Feliger, acting master; J. W. Taylor, asst. surgeon; C. T. Alexander, do. do.; J. Tatnall, jr., purser; J. T. Walker, passed midshipman; T. W. Broad, head do.; J. H. Gillis, midshipman; T. Abbott, do.; F. A. Oliver, acting boatswain; E. C. Hind, gunner; J. A. Birdsall, sailmaker; T. C. Ferrall, carpenter. All well.

The brig Porpoise was at Monrovia, to sail a few days after the Dale, for the same station. The following is a list of the officers:—

James L. Lardner, lieut. commandant; R. Fairfax, acting first lieutenant; J. M. Brook, acting master; J. C. Eldredge, purser; C. W. Woolley, passed midshipman. All well.

The sloop Portsmouth and the brig Perry were at the windward when the Halcyon sailed.

A King in Trouble.—Old King Bromley, favorably known to many of our merchants, while on a visit, a few days ago, to Douwarro, a Golah chief, for the purpose of adding another to his already large stock of servants, was seized and confined in "stick," together with his whole *suite*, excepting one who escaped by the fleetness of his heels, and who brings the sad intelligence of the indignity offered to his master. It appears that, on demanding his betrothed, some dispute arose between Bromley and the parents of the girl respecting the amount some years ago agreed on to be paid for the comely damsel; viz., 5 tiger teeth, 2 silver bands, 6 country cloths, 5 kroos of rice, 2 brass kettles, and 20 sticks of salt. The parents insisted that their daughter's surpassing beauty, which has been developed since the original engagement, entitled them to greater compensation than the value of the articles enumerated above. To this the King demurred, and threatened to possess himself of the girl by force; which threat aroused the town's people, and His Majesty soon found himself in "limbo."

His chiefs and headmen, backed by Kings Jimmy and Willy, have applied to the Liberia authorities to interpose in his behalf; otherwise they will be under the necessity, they say, of making war upon the Golah people. A commissioner has been sent to arrange the difficulty, and to procure the enlargement of the old fellow.

Report

OF THE N. Y. STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, FROM APRIL 1, TO MAY 1, 1851.

Donations received. ($408.)

New-York City.—A. B. Street, $1; Wm. E. Dodge, $100; C. S. Lindo, $10; E. Pinto, $20; Jas. Suydam, $100; J. C. Whitmore, $5;.....$236 6

New-York City.—T. L. Gould,..... 7 6

Lebanon, Ct.—Mrs. Mary Huntington, to constitute Miss Ann Huntington, life member of the Am. Col. Society,..... 30 0

Martinsburg, N. Y.—Oliver Hough,..... 10 0

Mayville, N. Y.—Hon. Wm. Hunter,..... 50 0

Chester, Ct.—Mrs. Mary Hubbell, in part for Life Membership,..... 9 0

Newtown, L. I.—Rev. Henry Waller, $5; S. R. Hawkes, $5,..... 12 0

Northumberland, N. Y.—John Metcalf,..... 3 0

New-York City.—Benjamin Jacobson, books for Liberia, (generally by his children),..... 5 0

Durham, N. Y.—Bequest, Rev. Seth Williston, deceased, per Rev. T. Williston,..... 10 0

Niagara falls.—A. H. Porter, 32 Reams of Paper, (price not marked.)

Buenos Ayres, S. A.—A. Lines Van Blancom, for Am. Col. Soc., $20 Colletions in Churches. ($20 03.)

Tompkinsville, S. I.—Ref. Dutch Church, towards constituting Rev. Mr. Thompson a Life Member,..... 20

Report of Capt. George Barker. ($275.)

New-York City.—R. Sukley, E. W. Leight, Cash, each $5; R. Bontems, $50; J. J. Wendell, $20; Thomas Price, $5; Cash, $1; Grant Ch., $15; Cash, by C. Hammersly, Mrs. S. Kirk, Mr. Belden, each $5; Cash, Dr. C. Nellison, each $2 50; Mr. Pinkerton, $2; Cash, Dr. C. J. Bowne, $2; Cash, Mr. Spencer, Brewster, Ingraham, Keese, F. Harper, each $5; J. Rant, $1; G. Hunt & Co., $10; Cash, $1; Wm. Hubbard, $1; Mariner's Ch., J. W. Going, Capt. Adams, each $5; Madison Square Ch., Mr. Woods, $1; Cash, $1; Cherry street Ch., G. T. Cobb, $5; Madison street Ch., Wm. L. Dawezac, $5; J. Seymour, $5; Mr. Bell, $1; W. Jones, Ch. Green, a person unknown, each $1; R. A. Redding, $2; J. King, $2; J. Reed, J. R. Corlies, each $1; T. Hall, Jr., $10; W. S. Hallett,.....$ 165

Williamsburg, L. I.—Daniel Barker, $2; Gothic Ch., $5,..... 7

Flushing, L. I.—Jeremiah Lawrence, $5; Levi Parsons, $5; Flushing, R. A. Mahaler, C. Durand, each $2,..... 12

Brooklyn, L. I.—First street M. E. Ch., colle'n, Rev. Jerome Peck, $7 50; Cash, $7 50; Second street Ch., $27; B. M. E. Ch., $7 50; Wesley Ch., $27; Mr. Ayres, $20; Samuel & Robbins, $5; Mr. Bliss, $1,..... 110

Colonization Journal and Liberia Herald. ($10.)

New-York City.—Cash, $5; Rev. Mr. Heywood, 2; Wright, W. Dubois, Rev. T. Sorrenson, Gen. A. Lindsay, F. Brower, L. Lewis, L. T. Smith, J. Dubois, Rod. Gray, Wm. Bard, Cash, each $1; Cash, by Dubois,..... 20

Newark, N. J.—Dr. Wm. Halsted, $5; Cash, $1,..... 6

Jersey City, N. J.—Cash, $1; Cash, $1,..... 2

Rahway, N. J.—Paid at office, Rev. Burton Capron,..... 1

Southold, N. Y.—Paid at office, Rev. Barton Cahoon,..... 1

Albany, Bequest, Mrs. Ann Jordan, Col. Journal 61, Liberia Herald 26,..... 87

Recapitulation.

Donations received,..... $408
Report of Capt. George Barker,..... 275
Report of Com. Sherman,..... 27
Collected in Sermons, &c.,..... 81

$1,091

J. A. Gray, Printer, 79 Fulton, cor. Gold

M LIBERIA.

ARNEST HOUSE, MONROVIA, } Jan. 4th, 1851. }

ave only time to drop you a hasty nveyance, to acknowledge the re- favor of the 24th of September, by e Edgar.

ng the last five or six weeks, my time has so incessantly employed in business connected th the legislature, and other public matters, that had scarcely a moment to devote to letter-

u will of course be informed by General wis, or Mr. Benson that the emigrants by the Edgar were landed at Grand Bassa, and are located at Rexley. As far as I am informed, they are all, with a single exception, well pleased with their new home, and are likely to do well.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that we have just succeeded in terminating the wars, and restoring tranquillity among the Veys, Golahs, and Boosas. We have also discharged our liabilities to the chiefs (amounting to $2650) for the territories of Grand Cape Mount, Sugaree, Manna River, and Soloma. We have yet to meet the payments for two other treaties, and to purchase a small strip bordering on the Shebar, to close our purchases in the north-west, which will require about $4000, and we look to you to aid us with about $2000 of this sum.

As yet we have received from Mr. Gurney only £500. The remaining £500, he informs me, shall be paid when we shall have purchased the whole coast, according to his original agreement.

I confess that I was not very sanguine, and I am therefore not so much disappointed that the last Congress did nothing towards acknowledging the independence of Liberia. I hope, however, that during the present session the subject will be brought up, and disposed of according to our wishes.

I thank you for the copy of the report of the House Committee on the Liberian steamships. It is certainly an able report, and cannot fail to demand the attention of Congress.

I cannot now give you minute details of the efforts to raise cotton here. I may venture to say, however, that the present prospects are decidedly encouraging.

In haste, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

Rev. Wm. McLain, &c. J. J. ROBERTS.

LETTER FROM D. B. WARNER, ESQ., LATE SECRETARY OF STATE.

MONROVIA, Dec. 31, 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I owe you an apology for not acknowledging your favor by the Liberia Packet last year, and I hope this letter will be received as my apology, and will fully atone for my seeming neglect. My present occasion for writing is to express my great satisfaction and pleasure at seeing the many indefatigable efforts that are made to further the great cause of colonization, and fully to establish in this country an asylum for my colored brethren. With exquisite pleasure I look forward to the day when civilization and Christianity shall be disseminated throughout the continent of Africa, and the sons and daughters of this now benighted land "shall own Jesus Christ as Lord, to the honor and glory of God." But, to effect this great work, there must be a total abolition of the slave-trade, and a raising up of holy and devout men, who will, through the aid of the Spirit of truth, convince the nations of the necessity of temperance, righteousness, and certainty of a judgment to come; and who more capable to act as instruments to bring about this great change of morals, than those who sprang from African stock? Missionaries after missionaries, men of talent and profound thought, have been sent out from America and elsewhere, to introduce the gospel in this place; but they have all either died, or, by the blighting disease of the land, been driven to their native home, without being able to mature their plans or prosecute their designs. These melancholy results go very far in proving that God, in his all-wise providence, has reserved this great and important work (the civilizing and evangelizing of Africa) for his own sons and daughters. God in his wisdom permitted our forefathers to be carried from their native country to a strange land, where they had to learn manners and customs other than those peculiar to their own country; and now that we have become disciplined, and the fulness of time has come, he is returning us to our long-lost home. I am perfectly satisfied with Liberia, and am willing to make it my home and my children's after me. I emigrated to this country more than twenty-seven years ago, and am one of the company sent out in the brig Oswego, in April, 1823. I will not tax your time to hear what I have endured from that time until now, but merely remark, that as soon as I became old enough to think and act, I set about assisting my countrymen in building up and improving a home which had been sought out for us by the benevolent friends composing the American Colonization Society. We have done in a few years what other nations required a century to do; and in order that we may carry on our unparalleled undertaking, our faculties must either be improved or multiplied. The work is great, and we must either increase the workmen or improve the instruments. And what so well adapted to supply us with workmen as the great launching forth of those contemplated steamers? Had I time, I would on this occasion endeavor to show the great advantage it will be to us to have so large a number as fifteen hundred emigrants sent out in one vessel. But that the undertakers or contractors will be able to procure sufficient homeward cargo or freight to enable them to carry out their views, is a question involving some doubt.

Now, in my concluding remarks, I beg to say that, in 1843, I undertook and built for myself a sloop of eighteen tons; since then I have acquired a more perfect knowledge of boat-building, and have built four more. My last was launched in October last. I have sent you a model which I made to construct a small pleasure-boat by, but have not had time to build her. You ought not to be surprised to find us first in the government and then in the ship-yard; this is necessary to raise and build Liberia; and I think I can do as much good at present to my country in this way as in any other. It probably will look selfish in me to say that the condition of many persons coming here could be bettered, were they to seek and follow some useful occupation, instead of seeking for office. Our friend President Roberts is still exerting his utmost strength for the benefit of Liberia; and I think that his physical powers, like the moon a day after her full, are beginning to wane. My friends, Benson and James Moore, are raising the coffee, and Mr. David, the cotton; and I hope to have the pleasure of building the vessel to carry some of the coffee and cotton to the United States of America.

Your obedient servant,

D. B. WARNER.

REV. WM. MCCLAIN,
Secretary A. C. S., Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM HON. S. A. BENSON.

BASSA COVE, Dec. 27, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—I am happy to inform you that the Edgar, with thirty-one emigrants sent out by the New-York State Colonization Society, arrived at this port on the 18th instant. The emigrants are all landed and comfortably located at Rexley, (at least for the present.) The barque remained at Monrovia nearly a fortnight, during which time the intercourse of the emigrants with some of the people on shore had well-nigh resulted in their obstinate refusal to come down. However, through the influence of Gen. Lewis and a few other gentlemen, and the fact that I was determined they should lose their rations, (as I held the bills of lading,) provided they yielded to the persuasion of others, they came down at last, and on their landing unanimously—with the exception of one old lady, and another, who are dreaming of a return to the United States—declared that they liked Bassa exceedingly better than Monrovia, and that this place had been basely misrepresented to them, which gave rise to their reluctance to come down. Capt. Ellis, on his landing, was of the same opinion as the emigrants. I think Dr. Smith will succeed well with them. I have repeatedly requested him to notify me of any thing he thinks deficient in their comfort, &c.

I am looking anxiously for the company by the Packet, of which you have notified me. By the last Packet you no doubt learned of the obstructions to my progress at the Point. The Legislature has taken action on the subject, and has provided for its immediate settlement by one hundred volunteers—old settlers to whom grants of land will be made; and has appropriated two thousand dollars for contingencies, as no doubt from the hasty and, treacherous disposition of Grando—a chief occupying there—we will have to chastise his people. I have, however, constructed ten good houses on an eligible and most healthy spot, embracing ten acres, which I may now announce as ready for emigrants. They are built not far from where I reside—a mile or so—towards the Point. Dr. Roberts examined the houses and location at my request, last October, and pronounced the location an excellent selection, and the houses, when completed, sufficiently comfortable.

As soon as the Legislature shall rise, and the volunteers occupy the Point, and I can direct the building of some houses, my purpose is to proceed right for the interior, which I hope will be at farthermost early in February. I suppose you are aware that the New-Jersey Colonization Society has concluded to establish a settlement in the interior of Bassa, twenty-five or thirty miles from the sea, near the mountain region. It will, I feel confident, prove an excellent thing for Liberia. There is no question as to the superior healthiness of the interior, in the mountain region. Several of our citizens have frequently gone back there to recruit their health, and have succeeded admirably well—Hon. John Day, myself, and others. You may judge from my letter to you by the last Packet, under date of September, that the inhabitants of this county were contemplating something of the kind—that they were convinced of the propriety of such a settlement, or at least more intercourse with the interior. But little did we know at our county meeting in August last—for the purpose of effecting explorations of the interior—that similar measures were being adopted by the New-Jersey Colonization Society. So you may judge that the communication and means—amounting to about $130 to defray the expenses of an exploration, &c.—sent out by the agent of said Society, were quite opportune. Our people, though poor, made up, with some assistance from foreign traders, over $100 last August. The Report of the Naval Committee and the Repositories came safe to hand, and were quite a treat. I always have a keen appetite for the good papers and periodicals of your country. As I shall write you more fully, likely by the Packet, I will close this sheet. I hope you will be able to make it out; I have not time to copy.

Most respectfully,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

REV. WM. MCLAIN.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ROBERT WOOD.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, MONROVIA, } Dec. 6th, 1850. }

To the Rev. William McLain, Sec. A. C. S.

RESPECTED SIR:—The barque Edgar leaving this port for America, and entertaining the greatest esteem and regard for yourself and the friends of emigration, I deem it a pleasing duty, whenever an opportunity offers, to take the benefit of communicating with you. As to the progressive state of Liberia, it is indeed a theme pleasing to myself, to write or speak of our beloved country, as my future prospects are identified with the inhabitants of this Republic. A map that would not love his country deserves to have no place as his home. We are free, and enjoy the shade of our own orange tree, thanks to the friends of Liberia in the United States of America; posterity will have to rejoice that such an enterprise was ever contemplated and carried out by benevolent and philanthropic men.

The Senate and Representatives were in Legislative session, from the 2d of December to the 4th of January. The President's message was very interesting. You will no doubt receive a correct copy. I am happy to state we have Her Britannic Majesty's Consul residing at Monrovia—the Honorable Augustus William Hanson. This will prove auspicious for this country.

The President was applied to for protection by the Vey tribe of Grand Cape Mount, they being involved in war with other tribes. He judiciously appointed two Commissioners to proceed in the revenue cutter to arrange the difference. The matter has been settled to their satisfaction. The whole territory of Grand Cape Mount, from the sea-shore inland about fifty miles, and about seventy miles of sea-coast, have been legally purchased from the chiefs for equitable valuation. Thus are we extending our country to receive Africa's exiled children. Liberia has indeed provided an asylum for every colored man, let him come from any quarter of the world. Ethiopia is stretching out her hands unto God. May the glorious gospel of the Sun of Righteousness shine upon these heathen tribes we are surrounded with, that the time may not be far distant when none may say to his neighbor, "Know ye the Lord; but all shall know him from the least to the greatest."

I have been mercifully preserved in health and strength since my arrival, and continue so; hoping this will find yourself and the friends of Liberia in the enjoyment of Heaven's blessings, is the sincere prayer of

Your obedient humble servant,

ROBERT WOOD.

LETTER FROM H. J. ROBERTS, M.D.

MONROVIA, 28th Dec., 1850.

Rev. Mr. McLain:

DEAR SIR:—By the barque Edgar, I was gratified to hear from you. The company by her arrived in pretty good health. After visiting Monrovia, they almost unanimously refused to proceed to Grand Bassa. Finally, however, they were persuaded to go down and decide for themselves, and upon arriving there, I am informed, they were well pleased with the place. Dr. Smith being at the time of their arrival at Monrovia, proceeded with the vessel to that place to attend them. I am quite hopeful that they will do well; indeed, I feel well assured, that if they will act prudently, and attend strictly to the advice which the doctor will give them; they will do well.

In reference to the last company by the Packet, now under my charge, having been out now nearly four months, I am happy to say they have gotten along very well. Of the number, one old gentleman named Ellis, from Charleston, South Carolina, died of apoplexy the evening previous to the Packet's departure; but as my letters were all closed, I could not then make mention of it. I have lost two children in the fever—one, infant of Mr. Nimmo of Norfolk, Va., and the other the infant of Mr. Hush from the same place.

The Rev. Dr. Wood employed Dr. Baker to attend on himself and family, consequently withdrawing himself from my medical charge. He has lost his wife. He is doing pretty well at present. Since the death of his wife he has been under my charge.

This company came out in a very favorable season of the year. But since the breaking off of the rainy season, the most of them have been quite sick and some of them very ill, but they are now convalescent.

The report of the Committee, I find, was quite favorable for getting into operation a line of steamers; and should such a plan be brought into operation, I doubt not it will be of immense benefit to this Republic, provided the necessary provisions are made for such a great influx of population, which of course will be duly attended to.

Yours respectfully,

H. J. ROBERTS.

LETTER FROM J. S. SMITH, M.D.

BASSA COVE, LIBERIA, } Dec. 20, 1850. }

DEAR DOCTOR:—I am truly glad that we have at last, though with difficulty, succeeded in getting a few emigrants to stop at Bassa; and the only fault I have to find is that the number is too small. I really wish that a hundred more had come in this expedition, as the situation of this county loudly calls for emigration. I regard Bassa as favorable a situation as any other at which emigrants generally can be located at present in Liberia. It is an inviting field, where industrious and enterprising men can find ample scope for the exercise of strength and ingenuity. You are aware that it is the best palm oil and camwood country of which we have any knowledge; and why it is that emigrants come here with such reluctance I cannot tell, unless their minds have been poisoned by a few persons of the meanir sort at Monrovia, who take a peculiar pleasure in influencing all the emigrants to stop there, irrespective of circumstances.

I will admit that a few superior mechanics may find it to their advantage to stop at Monrovia, especially stone masons; but I do think that it would not be to the advantage of all mechanics to stop there. A few *superior* workmen may stop there, and command a good patronage, if they pursue the proper course to obtain it. But it appears quite a difficult matter to persuade the *coblers* who generally come to Liberia, that it is necessary sometimes to be "Jack at all trades"—to farm a little and cobble a little, here as in all other new countries; and they are often contented to work half of their time at their "trade," and to loiter about "for work" the other half, while their own land whose trees have not been felled by the woodman's axe, and whose bosom has never been made to heave by the farmer's hoe, to yield the luxuriant and highly valuable productions of this goodly land, remains uncultivated.

As there appears to be a magical influence that bewitches emigrants in the first place at which they stop, would it not be advisable for the Society hereafter to pursue the same course as Bassa that was adopted with some of the expeditions for Sinou, with great satisfaction to all concerned—that is, send emigrants direct to the place of consignment?

I am happy to inform you, that notwithstanding the stern opposition of the emigrants by the barque Edgar to leave Monrovia for Bassa, they have expressed themselves as being well pleased since their arrival, and have given the preference to this county. At this I am highly gratified, as Bassa needs emigrants, and Monrovia, or more strictly speaking, Mesurado county, does not, at present. I do not mean to be understood that that county cannot receive more emigrants—far from it; but I mean that Mesurado county is not suffering for emigration, while Bassa county is. As for Sinou county, she has been highly favored with emigration. It has been my privilege to attend and conduct through their acclimation in that county, nearly five hundred emigrants since April, 1840; and I am willing to do the same for Bassa, and after that I shall not be particular where emigrants go. I pride myself in being a Liberian—strictly speaking—not belonging to any particular county, though I have greater interest at Monrovia than elsewhere, having relatives and property there; consequently I am desirous that emigrants coming to Liberia should be located where they can be of most service to themselves and to the country. I consider emigrants, generally, as pioneers in life; and I believe that this county (Bassa) affords many inducements to beginners, as there are many important stations unoccupied, and there is less competition than in the "upper country." What may be said of Bassa in this respect, may with equal propriety be said of Sinou; but I believe that the trade here has not been so much injured by foreign competition as at Sinou; and I think that the citizens of Bassa generally pay as much attention to agriculture as is done in any other part of the Republic.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

J. S. SMITH.

J. W. LUGENBEEL, M. D.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

We find in the New York Tribune the following abstract of the documents submitted by the President to the Senate, on the 12th of December, in relation to the traffic in slaves in Brazil under the American flag. The information was transmitted to the United States government by the American minister at Rio, Mr. Tod; from whose statements it appears that the infamous traffic is still carried on to a great extent.

Not less than forty-five thousand negroes have been imported into Brazil within the last year. More or less of every cargo are murdered on the voyage, and the survivors are too often used as mere beasts of burden. By far the greater portion of it is carried on in vessels built in the United States, and under the flag of our country.

The American consul at Rio, in the months of May and July, 1847, took sundry depositions, clearly establishing the fact that the American brig Senator proceeded to the coast of Africa, in the month of December, 1846, and brought to the coast of Brazil a large cargo of negroes. The depositions represent a scene of cruelty and horror indescribable.

In January, 1848, the American barque Laurens was seized and sent to the United States. On the 27th of May, in the same year, the United States vessel Alleghany arrived at Rio, to be used in making seizures, where there was evidence of an intention to carry on the slave trade under our flag. On the 30th of September following, Mr. Tod recommended the government to recommend the abolition of all trade in American vessels between Brazil and the African coast. On the 24th of July, in the same year, Mr. Tod issued a circular, addressed to the American consuls in Brazil, with a view to obtain the statistics of the slave trade, as connected with American vessels. On the 11th of January, 1849, after measures had been adopted to stop the illegal traffic, Mr. Tod still complained that the American flag was still used by the illegal traders in human flesh.

On the 8th of January, 1850, Mr. Tod wrote to the Secretary of State that *fifty thousand* Africans are annually imported into Brazil, and sold as slaves for life. One half of this number are introduced through the *facilities* directly or *indirectly* afforded by the *American flag*.

If the Brazilian statutes upon the subject were faithfully enforced, says Mr. Tod, the slave trade could not continue. Unfortunately, however, those clothed with their administration and execution, with some honorable exceptions, connive at the traffic, and silently acquiesce in the violation of the laws they are sworn to uphold. Whilst the head of the government and many of the most enlightened statesmen of the empire are believed to consider the slave trade as inimical to the true interests of their country, a greater number profess to be honestly of the opinion that the welfare of Brazil demands the continuance of the trade; and, after defending the traffic on the ground of necessity, many proceed to contend that the condition of the African is meliorated when he becomes a Brazilian slave. However repugnant to the principles of sound political economy and of enlightened humanity these doctrines may be, they are very generally entertained by the people of Brazil. When to these impressions is added the tremendous power of the prince, wielded by those who reap the immediate profits of the traffic, it may be inferred that the few who labor for its suppression have very embarrassing obstacles to contend with.

In this unequal struggle between humanity and patriotism on the one hand, and cupidity and imaginary self-interest on the other, the influence of the United States flag is scarcely felt, except in support of the slave dealer; the seizures made by American men-of-war weighing as nothing in the scale with the facilities which our colors afford in the transportation to Africa of slave goods, slave crews, and slave vessels.

Many of our vessels have been seized and sent to the United States for trial, on a charge of participating in the slave traffic; but how seldom, except when slaves have been absolutely found on board, has a condemnation taken place. Forfeitures scarcely furnish exceptions to the general rule. Having its inception in a distant land, the crime remains unpunished, because a conviction is in a great measure dependent upon a chain of circumstantial evidence, and an intimate familiarity with the mode of conducting the trade, which are alone attainable upon the spot where the offence originated.

Apart from the odium which the participation of our flag and our citizens in the trade brings upon our country, it not unfrequently happens that private parties in the United States become sufferers. The case of the barque Herald is an instance in point. Masters and mates of vessels are sometimes seduced into a betrayal of the interests of their employers, and become pirates, in the hope of suddenly accumulating fortunes. Might not a repetition of outrages similar to those which mark the case of the Herald, seriously endanger the peace of the countries?

A letter addressed by Mr. Gorham Parks, late United States consul at Rio, to Mr. Tod, gives the following important facts:

The number of American vessels which, since the first of July, 1844, until the first of October, 1849, sailed for the coast of Africa from Rio de Janeiro, is ninety-three. Of these vessels, all except five have been sold or delivered on the coast of Africa, and have been engaged in bringing over slaves, and many of them have been captured with the slaves on board. The value of the cargoes it is impossible to ascertain, as the amount of property on which duties are paid at the custom-house by no means indicates the true amount carried over. They were all of them loaded with goods with which to purchase slaves, and with provisions and water for their support on their passage over.

The number of American vessels which have entered from the coast, during the same period, has been fifty-one. The value of imports from Africa, excepting slaves, nothing. There is no trade between either the west or the east coast of Africa and Brazil, excepting what is connected directly or indirectly with the slave trade.

The English cruisers form the principal impediment to the prosecution of this traffic; and as our government does not permit vessels carrying our flag to be searched, our vessels are preferred to most, if not all others, by the slave traders, as offering perfect protection for the traffic from their dreaded enemy.

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

SIR:—I wish through you to acknowledge the receipt of the three hundred dollars which were so generously contributed by the citizens of New-York, to assist the citizens of Louisville in securing the freedom of the slave Harry Augustus, that he might emigrate to Liberia with his wife and seven children, who had been liberated by Mr. Jacob Hikes for that purpose. On the 11th inst. I purchased him from his master for $650, of which $350 had been raised by our own citizens, and $300 by your efforts, and now have the bill of sale before me, which I transcribe as follows, as it may be a matter of curiosity to some of your readers:

"I have this day bargained and sold to W. W. Hill, a negro man named Harry, aged about forty-one years, for and in consideration of $650, the receipt of which I hereby acknowledge. I warrant the said Harry to be a slave for life, of good sound constitution, and free from all mortgages and liens, and the title to him I hereby bind myself to defend against all claimants at law. Given under my hand this 11th day of January, 1851.

"JAMES B. AUGUSTUS."

I authorized Rev. Mr. Cowan to make over the title to Harry, when he reached New-Orleans, as very strenuous efforts were made by some of his free colored friends in the city to induce him to draw back and refuse to go. It is due to him, however, to state that he never hesitated for a moment, but always expressed to me the most ardent desire to set out for his new home. He also, again and again, wished me, in his name, to thank the kind friends who had been so liberal as to contribute towards his purchase. Towards his master, between whom and himself there have always existed the most kindly relations, he manifested the utmost friendship; promising to keep him advised of his future movements and prospects in his new home.

On the 13th inst., he and his family, with forty-two others from Kentucky and eight from Indiana, under the care of Rev. A. M. Cowan, sailed for New-Orleans, on board of the steamer Peytona. They will there be joined by companies from Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee and Louisiana, and will embark for the new Republic on the 20th instant. Many of this company are persons of general intelligence, being able to read and write, and most of them are members of some evangelical church. They all seemed to be highly elated with the prospect of soon becoming the citizens of a government where they can be free in fact, as well as in name; where they will not have their energies repressed by the overshadowing presence of a superior race. The greater part of them go out prepared, and intending to engage in agricultural pursuits; and I have no doubt they will make a valuable accession to the community among whom they may settle. The Kentucky Colonization Society have purchased a large and fertile tract of land, about forty miles in extent, which they have called Kentucky in Africa, and they donate to each emigrant ten acres, with the right to purchase as much more as he is able to secure, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, on condition that he becomes an actual settler upon it. The spirit of emigration is becoming much more rife among the colored people of this State than it was a few years since, though it is to be regretted that many of them still oppose it with an unaccountable bitterness.

Permit me, in conclusion, though a stranger to you personally, to express the ardent wish that you will still continue to advocate, with your acknowledged ability, the great and momentously important scheme of African Colonization. Living as I do, and most of my life have done, in the midst of African slavery, I cannot shut my eyes to its evils, both to the master and his slave. But in casting about me for their remedy, my mind can fix upon none short of an entire separation of the races. In this sentiment I believe ninety-nine out of every hundred of my fellow-citizens, who regard slavery as an evil, concur with me. All the agitation in the free States for immediate and unconditional emancipation upon the soil, only tends, so far as my observation extends, to tighten the chains of the slave, and make his bondage the more galling. As the tide in its favor rises in the free States, all feeling in the slave States *in favor of emancipation of any kind* subsides. The one may be regarded as a pretty accurate measure of the other.

If our fellow-citizens of the North will only let us alone, and will go to work and build up, of their own free colored people, a vast and mighty Christian Republic on the Western Coast of Africa, where our slaves can be *freemen indeed*, it will be the most powerful argument in favor of emancipation which they can possibly present; and I have no hesitation in predicting that it will then go forward as fast as it is desirable for it to proceed, or as fast as the slaves are prepared for it by the efforts of Christians in the South. In short, I believe the great work of the North ought to be, to urge forward the Republic of Liberia in all its interests, and the work of the South to Christianize and civilize her negroes, and thus gradually to prepare them to become citizens of that Republic, as soon as it has been opened for them, and God in his providence has opened the way for it.

Accept my thanks for your very prompt response to my appeal, and my prayers for your success in the advocacy of our great and growing Union, and your efforts to build up a type of the same on the continent of Africa.

Yours truly, W. W. HILL.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 17, 1851.

[Mr. Hill is editor of the Louisville Christian Advocate.]—*Jour. of Com.*

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Remittances to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to Nathaniel Hayden, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

All Communications for the Journal should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

INTRODUCTION AND NOTICE OF BEQUESTS.

The Colonization Society, in its noiseless and peaceful enterprise, has passed through another year with rich experience of Divine favor. Making no appeal to passion, stirring up no sectional strife, co-operating with every kind intention of the slaveholder who proposes voluntarily to emancipate his servants, and with every noble impulse which impels the freed man to seek for himself a better country, and a participation in the noble work of regenerating the world, it gives no just ground of offense to any, and proposes good to all.

Convinced that the voluntary removal of the free descendants of Africa to the theatre of their future glory and usefulness was a work both of humanity and patriotism, this Society proposed nothing more for its direct operation than to aid such as offered to emigrate, and co-operate with them in their work of self-elevation and beneficence to the native African.

Time has but served to confirm and strengthen the convictions of its friends, that this cause is one which may justly challenge universal favor, and promises the most beneficent results.

The past year has been one of success unexampled in the history of this enterprise. The year has been crowded with thrilling events, and all of the most encouraging kind.

Whether we look to Africa or our own country; to the action of nations or individuals; to the liberality of friends, or the bitterness of opposers; to the amount of funds raised, or the number of emigrants assisted; to the progress of popular opinion in its favor, or to the mournful yet eloquent testimony of undiminished confidence by the noble benefactors whose love for it was exhibited in bequests of unexampled liberality, there is most abundant cause of gratification, congratulation and thanksgiving.

Hitherto hath the Lord helped us. The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad. Not unto us, but unto His name be all the honor and praise.

The liberality of the bequests of our departed friends, alike honorable to them and to the cause they would promote, and their great number, have been a marked feature of the year. John McDonogh, Sarah Waldo, Thomas Morrell, Elizabeth Arden, Jubal Terbell, Rev. Seth Williston, and other names, make up a catalogue alike declarative of the extent of our loss in their removal, and of our favor in having had the approval and co-operation of such friends and benefactors. They being dead yet speak, and with their voice of encouragement urge us on, with renewed zeal and unwearied perseverance.

It is not our purpose to eulogize their memory, but we trust they will go down as a sweet memorial to future generations of civilized, enlightened Africans, to be admired and venerated. The following brief notice of our heavy bereavements will suffice to place on record names worthy of a more enduring memorial and a fuller tribute of admiration and gratitude.

DEATHS.

The Annual Report of the American Colonization Society pays a just tribute to the memory of the Hon. John Kerr, M.D., of Natchez, Miss., who died in January; Jonathan Hyde, Esq., of Bath, Me.; Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D.D., of Philadelphia, and John McDonogh, of New-Orleans, who died 26th of October.

Of the first of these the friends of Colonization in New-York will have some recollection, as the patron and agent by whom "the Ross slaves" were finally secured, whose passage to Liberia and settlement were provided for by a subscription of $6,000 made by this Society.

Of Mr. McDonogh extended notice is taken, and an opinion expressed that the princely legacy bequeathed by him to the American Colonization Society, will be eventually realized.

In this State we have lost three of our long-tried and liberal friends. Jubal Terbell, Esq., of this city, long enrolled as a life member and annual contributor, who departed this life in July, placed the Colonization cause side by side with the Bible, Tract, and others of the most approved benevolent Societies, by leaving for it a bequest in his will.

Rev. Seth Williston, D.D., of Durham, also a life member of this Society, would not leave us without a dying testimony of his unchanging regard. The small bequest, directed by him to be paid to our Treasurer, has been already forwarded by his son.

Miss Elizabeth Arden, of Morristown, N. J., who departed in a peaceful death about the middle of October, among a large number of liberal bequests, made one of $1,000 to the New-York State Colonization Society.

Within a very brief period, and since the Annual Meeting of the Parent Society, Miss Sarah Waldo, the surviving sister of the late Hon. Daniel Waldo and Elizabeth Waldo, of Worcester, Mass., has rested from her work—sleeps till the resurrection morn. It is understood that, like her deceased brother and sister, she has divided most of her property among the various benevolent Societies. The amount to each is about $6,000.

The last of this catalogue of our departed benefactors was the late Thomas D. Morrell, Esq., of Concord, N. H., formerly Governor of the State, whose testamentary devises to many excellent objects include a donation of $1,000 to the American Colonization Society.

These dying testimonials, while they serve to recommend the cause by the evidence of the regard felt towards it by the most pious and philanthropic, may also admonish us that the night cometh, when no man can work. Being dead, they yet speak and testify of the importance of our work.

AGENCIES.

The meeting of the M. E. Conference of New-York, in May last, authorized one of its members, Rev. P. C. Oakley, to act as an Agent of our Society. He entered immediately upon his work, and has faithfully labored to present the cause before the Conferences and churches. He has preached and lectured on the subject in nearly one hundred churches, and has raised, in collections and donations, about $1400, in a field previously quite neglected. With all this fidelity, perhaps because so faithful, Mr. Oakley has found the work so uninviting as to have decided to resign his agency, and enter upon a pastoral charge. A substitute and successor, an able man, is much needed, and will be earnestly sought.

The Rev. N. Sheldon, through severe illness in his family, as well as his own poor health, has been detained from active exertion a large portion of the year, and has declined the agency for the future.

The Rev. J. Morris Pease, formerly seamen's chaplain at Rio Janeiro, was commissioned by us early in the year, and began his labors with most encouraging success; but it appearing on the whole more advantageous for the general cause, he was transferred to the agency of the American Colonization Society, and has, in a tour at the South-west during the winter, as also previously in New-England, proved a valuable and efficient advocate. It is in anticipation to assign him to the Secretaryship of the South-western States.

Towards the close of the year, commissions were given to Rev. W. R. S. Betts, the Rev. Moses Chase and Rev. Hollis Reed, whose labors have been too brief to decide how far they will succeed, and with what results. Extensive correspondence has been held with other persons, who seemed likely to accept usefully this onerous duty, but without final success.

During the winter, Captain George Barker, who for some years had charge of the cause in this State, was engaged for three months to act as a collector of donations and subscriptions in the city of New-York. His success has been satisfactory to the Board, and, besides collecting from our annual contributors, he has added a large number of names not previously on our list.

With a determined purpose of securing an adequate agency for this State, we have but partially succeeded, and the object is one yet to be attained.

Early in the summer of 1850, the Rev. James Moore, a respectable preacher of the M. E. Church in Liberia, to which country he emigrated in 1831, visited the United States, and was employed for several months to visit our free colored population, and diffuse information among them as to the real condition of Liberia.

He was very active; preached in the colored churches; visited Hartford, New-Haven, Newark, Hudson, Brooklyn, and other places, and was successful in awakening interest in many minds, removing prejudices, and was instrumental, it is believed, in influencing the decision of a large number to emigrate, some of whom have already gone, and others expect to go in the September expedition.

SPECIAL EFFORTS.

About the time of the last Anniversary, an appeal was made by Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the A. C. S., through the *Journal of Commerce*, in behalf of a family of thirty slaves, just emancipated by the will of Timothy Rogers, Esq., of Bedford co., Virginia, on condition of their removal to Liberia. The sum desired was $1800. With the most cheering benevolence, the required amount was speedily obtained, a large portion of it from the yearly contributors to our Society, and the money, passing through our treasury, was immediately paid to Mr. McLain. We regret to add that, subsequently, litigation has arisen about the validity of the will, and the fund remains in the Treasury of the Parent Society.

Early in the summer, an appeal was made in behalf of a slave engineer in Newbern, North Carolina, by the name of Daniel Williams. His wife and children were free, and for $400 his liberty could be obtained, and the father with his family might emigrate. The response to this call, also made through the *Journal of Commerce*, was no less prompt than the previous one had been. One thousand dollars was raised—a sum adequate not only for his freedom, but to defray his passage to Liberia. Williams and his family, excepting one daughter, who was detained by illness, came to this city, and embarked for Liberia in the bark Edgar, early in October. By accounts from there as late as the middle of February, they are pleasantly located on the banks of the St. John's river, at Bexley, Bassa county, Liberia. To be assured of their safety, and satisfaction with the place, is the more gratifying, from the fact that, while in this city, the fears of Mrs. Williams were so wrought upon by persons who sought to frighten her from going, that at one time the whole family had left the barque, and with their baggage taken a room in a garret in Elizabeth street, where they were found, the children weeping at their disappointment, and the father discouraged. She, however, finally consented to go, at their earnest desire, but left with a certain assurance that she would never arrive in Liberia. Such interference, not peculiar to this case, however well designed, has all the bad effect of malice.

It is agreed by all medical men that fear is a most potent cause of death. To fill the minds of poor emigrants with such apprehensions, is therefore exceedingly cruel. In the present instance, we rejoice to say that it has been thus far counteracted by the utmost care of the physician and agent.

In October, a third appeal was made for the purchase of two children of Rose Bostic, owned by Mr. Church, of Florida. The required sum, $1,000, was raised, and an additional present of $150 made to the mother, who, with her husband and daughter, embarked for Liberia in the Sea-Mew, March 12th, and are now probably on the coast of Africa.

James Starkey, of Newbern, N. C., who was mentioned in our last Annual Report, was aided to secure his liberty, and is now in this city, endeavoring to earn the means to purchase the freedom of his wife and children—an object which entitles him to the sympathy and encouragement of the whole community.

In the month of December, an intelligent colored man from Maryland, named James Awkward, who had legally obtained his own freedom, visited New-York to obtain the means of purchasing the freedom of his wife. His case was stated, and by a few weeks of diligent effort, he was enabled to return provided with the needed sum. At the present moment, another case of peculiar interest is before us, of Eliza Gordon, who is seeking to redeem herself and children. For many years free in Canada and Ohio, Eliza suddenly found herself again in bondage, and her children, born in Ohio, following her condition. By the pledge of their own liberty, her mother and sister are now affording her the chance to appeal for aid. Nearly one half of the needful sum is secured or pledged, and we cannot but wish her entire success.

The sympathy thus extended by this Society, and by the citizens of New-York, towards those who seek liberty, with a strict regard to law, it is believed, exerts a most beneficial influence in many ways. It assures the citizens of the South that, recognizing their legal rights, we do not seek to injure them, however strongly we may feel in behalf of liberty. It assures the slave that, while our direct and main work is to elevate those already free, we sympathize in every well-directed effort to secure liberty according to law, while it not unfrequently results in inducing such families to enter into the spirit of our great work, and to cast in their lot with the young Republic of Western Africa. How far the Society can continue this kind of co-operation, should the number of applicants for a passage to Liberia be greatly augmented, will be a question to be solved when such circumstances shall arise. We believe it now wise and useful.

EXPEDITIONS TO LIBERIA.

Since our meeting in May, 1850, the following vessels have sailed from the United States with emigrants to Liberia:—

1850—July	4,	Liberia Packet,	36	emigrants, Baltimore.
Oct.	2,	Bark Edgar,	29	" New-York.
Dec.	26,	Liberia Packet,	28	" Baltimore.
1851—Feb.	12,	Alida,	136	" New-Orleans.
March	12,	Sea-Mew,	14	" New-York.
April	10,	Baltimore,	132	" Savannah.
		Total,	445	

In the Baltimore Packet *seven* persons emigrated under the care and at the expense of this Society.

Encouraged by the presence of E. J. Roy, Esq., a merchant of Monrovia, who offered to jointly charter a vessel with us, and hoping thereby to encourage an emigration from this and the neighboring free States, this Society chartered and sent out the bark Edgar, in the month of October, with thirty-two emigrants.*

Excepting Daniel Williams, whose freedom was purchased by a special fund, these were free persons. They were directed to land at Bassa Cove, a portion of Liberia formerly under the joint care of the New-York and Pennsylvania Societies. Their provisions were consigned to the Hon. Stephen A. Benson, and they were recommended to the medical care of Dr. Smith. By a late arrival from Liberia, dated over a month after their arrival, they are described as located on small farms at Upper Bexley, actively engaged in clearing them, and delighted with their new home. None of them had died, and Mr. Benson assures us that we may hope that all will be acclimated. We subjoin extracts from his letter, and also a short letter from one of the emigrants by the Edgar, which will be read with pleasure by all interested in encouraging our free colored people to emigrate to Liberia:—

Bassa Cove, Feb. 4.

You are no doubt anxious to learn from time to time the condition of the emigrants your Board had the kindness to send us by the Edgar. I informed you, in a letter by that vessel, that I had located them comfortably at Bexley.

I am happy to say that, notwithstanding most of them had a touch of fever, we have yet lost none, and all are now doing well. Some of them were very reluctant to go up the river, but since they went are become perfectly satisfied, and are working away like fine fellows. A square mile of land adjoining the settlement of Bexley has been procured since their arrival, out of which their farmlots have been apportioned, and with which they seem highly pleased; and both males and females turn out cheerfully to improve their lots. As it is not prudent for them, in this climate, to labor as many hours in the day as old settlers, I assisted them with a few dollars to procure native labor.

You express great anxiety for the fate of Daniel Williams and family. I think you may dismiss your apprehensions, for I have no doubt they will do well.

A small company arrived by the Packet for this place: they will be sent to Bexley.

Dr. Moore arrived in good health and fine spirits from the United States. He is now absent attending the Annual Conference at Monrovia.

In conformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature, volunteers will proceed down for the formation of the settlement at the Cove, after which I shall go, immediately, into the interior.

Very respectfully,

Stephen A. Benson.

Bexley, Liberia, Jan. 20, 1851.

To the Rev. John B. Pinney:

Dear Sir:—I write to inform you of our safe arrival on the shores of Africa. Our passage was long and tedious. I like the country much, particularly the section on which I am located. I consider the Bassa country the best in Liberia, at least so far as I have seen. In my opinion it is destined to be a great place. I am sorry to see such a spirit of opposition among the colored people in the United States, in reference to coming here.

All the disadvantage that Liberia labors under at present, so far as I can see, is the want of good, enterprising, industrious men. The very men who are now beating their brains out for the benefit of their oppressors, are the very ones whom I want to see here. May they learn wisdom and come.

Yours respectfully,

Henry M. West.

The experiment is not yet so fully completed in returns of merchandise and freight as to enable us to make a full estimate of the comparative cost of this and other modes of sending emigrants, but the beneficial influence in the way anticipated and desired is already apparent.

Finding two interesting families in the vicinity of New-York anxious to embark for Liberia, advantage was taken of the sailing of the Sea-Mew, Captain Albridge, for Sierra Leone, to afford them a passage to Liberia, and by the same opportunity to secure the privilege of freight home in return for merchandise shipped by the Edgar. The Sea-Mew sailed March 12th with fourteen emigrants, who give promise of usefulness in Africa.

We have, during the winter, sent fourteen emigrants *via* Sierra Leone, in a merchant vessel, on very favorable terms; and it may yet be possible for the Society to make arrangements with some mercantile house advantageously, that will secure two regular annual expeditions from New-York to Liberia, a point most earnestly to be aimed at and desired.

The number of emigrants who have since entered their names for a passage, should this Society send another expedition next autumn, exceeds two-fold the number of those in the Edgar; and we may confidently anticipate about *one hundred emigrants*, should an expedition leave New-York in September, as is now contemplated.

From other portions of the country the prospect is flattering that the emigration of the coming season will exceed that of any former year. *Twenty-five families* connected with a single church in Baltimore, comprising over one hundred individuals, are said to be now preparing to go this summer. It is anticipated that at least one hundred and fifty emigrants will embark in the Liberia Packet, in June, from Baltimore. As many more are preparing in one county in Virginia to embark early in autumn. Over *three hundred* emigrants are now enrolled to sail from New-Orleans early in December next. A large company of free persons of color, in Ohio and Indiana, are organizing, as also in Illinois and Wisconsin, to emigrate and form new settlements along the coast lately wrested from the devastating slave-traffic.

Of the total emigration of the past year, it is safe to say that no previous year has given to Liberia more men of excellent promise. Some have gone out provided with means of successful enterprise, among which we may instance one from Savannah in the last expedition. This man, Edward Hall, formerly a slave, by his industry and economy, had not only been enabled to purchase the freedom of himself and wife and two brothers, but to carry with them a steam-engine, with all the necessary appurtenances. The following extract from the *Baltimore American* relative to this expedition is worth recording:—

Steam Saw-Mill for Liberia.—In the barque Baltimore, which was chartered by the American Colonization Society, and which sailed from Savannah, Georgia, on the 10th of April, with one hundred and twenty-six emigrants, a company of the emigrants carried with them a saw-mill, with all the necessary appurtenances, to be located in the country of Shoe, Liberia. The cost of the whole machinery at Savannah was about two thousand dollars, the greater part of which was paid by an enterprising black man of Savannah, named Edward Hall, who, by industry and economy, had been enabled to purchase himself, his wife, and two grown brothers, all of whom accompanied him. This will be the first introduction of steam machinery into Liberia; but as a joint-stock company of free colored persons in Virginia has lately been formed for the purchasing and carrying out a steam-mill, and as another company in Charleston, South Carolina, are making arrangements to carry out one next spring, the prospects of introducing steam machinery commensurate with the wants of the citizens of Liberia seem to be quite encouraging.

FUNDS.

The Treasurer's Report shows a larger total of receipts than in any previous year from the organization of the Society.

This increase is especially noticeable in the item of donations. In the absence of any legacy, such as last year, amounting to $5,000, swelled the receipts by about one third, the donations have more than made up the deficiency; and if we add to these the earnings of the Edgar and Sea-Mew, from both of which some freight was received, and which compose a portion of the funds passing through the treasury, the whole amounts to over twenty-five thousand dollars. The necessity of making the charter of the Edgar, for one half of which the Society was bound, as little burthensome as possible, required the purchase of merchandise to make freight. These goods were consigned to E. J. Roy, Esq., who was joint partner in the charter of the Edgar. His letters give us reason to anticipate returns very soon, and that the goods will not only meet the cost, but return a handsome profit.

The experience of the Board in this case was such as to impress upon them the great importance of having some regular packet, by steam or sail lines, with Liberia. *Events* are thickening fast around us, which will at no distant day, we trust, secure this desideratum.

For the ensuing year we stand pledged to the amount of some $5,000 yet due for goods, $1,000 on the charter of the Sea-Mew. To meet this we may anticipate an increase of donations and collections, and have in prospect the receipt of some legacies. We start, therefore, under such circumstances as will justify the Board in at once giving public notice of an expedition to sail from New-York by the first day of September. It is understood that not less than sixty free persons of color in New-England and New-York are desirous to go at that time, and many others are inquiring and hesitating.

PUBLICATIONS.

The reports and pamphlets issued from the press have exceeded those of any former year, in number and value.

Among these we may enumerate the following as especially worthy of notice:—

I. A Lecture on the Present Relation of Free Labor to Slave Labor, in tropical and semi-tropical countries, addressed to the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, by Rev. David Christie.

This Lecture embraces many valuable tables, illustrative of the evils which affect the free people of color in the British and other West India possessions, and deserves a careful study of our st

II. A brief and lively history or epi history of Liberia, entitled, "The F beria," by a lady, published by th Sabbath-school Society, and n in a second edition.

* Mr. Roy and the Rev. James Moore returned to Liberia by this opportunity.

III. A valuable and able Report to Congress, by the Naval Committee, on establishing a line of steamships to the western coast of Africa. The facts and arguments in favor of Liberia embodied in this document are clearly and forcibly set forth, and a scheme for colonization on a scale of great magnitude, by the action of the General Government, is proposed.

IV. The Will and Memoranda of John McDonogh, by Rev. R. R. Gurley, will long remain as a testimony of the value placed upon colonization by one of the most unique minds of our land, and by one who had carried out, by fifteen years of trial, a scheme for the self-emancipation of about eighty slaves, and to whom the tidings of his decease will carry grief, as if they had lost a parent.

V. Sketches of Liberia, by Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, whose residence in Liberia for five years enabled him to exhibit the resources, productions, social and agricultural condition, and diseases of Liberia, with authority and clearness.

VI. Report of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, published by order of the Senate of the United States, exhibiting the results of his observations upon the commercial and general state of Liberia, in a tour made expressly by order of the Government for that purpose, and accompanied with a map of Liberia.

VII. British Squadron on the Coast of Africa, by Rev. J. Leighton Wilson. This document, prepared in Africa and published in London, is believed to have had decided influence in inducing the British Government to continue and render more efficient their African squadron for the suppression of the slave-trade. It sets forth in a lucid manner the immense results that have already been attained in suppressing the traffic, and the extent to which these results may be attributed to the watchful guard of the squadron upon the coast.

VIII. The first Annual Report of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, from the practised pen of its able Secretary, Rev. J. Tracy, embodies a more succinct and comprehensive view of the progress made in African discovery, missions, and civilization, than can be found elsewhere. The arguments presented in this Report for the speedy endowment of a college in Liberia will, we think, give a rapid impulse to the measure contemplated for this purpose. There seems a peculiar propriety and fitness that Massachusetts, the foundations of whose prosperity were laid in Harvard College, should take precedence in the attempt to rear upon the shores of Africa an institution adapted to train up future statesmen and divines, other Tertullians and Cyprians, for her guides and teachers.

IX. A new and improved map of Africa, completed and issued during the year, by Mr. O. B. Bidwell, embodying all the latest discoveries, has been favorably received, and will aid materially in awakening interest in behalf of Africa, by its general diffusion in the Sabbath-schools.

X. Finally, we may mention with gratification the establishment of the New-York Colonization Journal, a monthly newspaper commenced in December, with an average issue each month of nine thousand five hundred copies. This was designed to be a medium of information, upon the facts and history of colonization, to the citizens of this State and the pastors of churches especially. We have many evidences of the favor with which it is received, and of the estimate placed upon it, and believe it will prove itself a most efficient auxiliary in forming a correct public opinion of the merits of our cause. The New-York Colonization Society distributed, including its Journal, about seventy thousand copies of periodicals during the year.

PROSPECTS OF INCREASED EMIGRATION.

Important movements of the free colored population have occurred during the year, of such a nature as to indicate the direction to which their opinions tend. Companies have been organized in Missouri, Ohio, and Virginia, who have decided to emigrate and form settlements on the coast of Africa.

A considerable number of the most enterprising families in Hartford, Conn., have enrolled their names and applied for a passage early in September. On the 20th of April, the free people of color in Cambridge, Md., held an important meeting, and after adopting a series of resolutions expressive of the hardship and hopelessness of their condition, and of the advantages offered by emigration to Liberia, resolved to send two of their number to Liberia to examine into the condition, and formed themselves into a Society by the name of the Cambridge African Colonization Society.

Colored Colonization Society.

Important Movement.—The free people of color of Cambridge, Md., held an important meeting on the 20th inst., at which Wm. Banks was appointed President; Z. Barney, Vice-President; and Stephen Camper and Richard Bowley, Secretaries. A committee, consisting of Cyrus Sinclair, Benjamin Jenifer and Thomas Fuller, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:—

Whereas, The laws of the State of Maryland, as they now exist upon the statute-books of said State, do exclude free people of color from the rights and privileges of citizenship, and as it is directly opposed to the letter and spirit of the organic laws of this State that they ever should; and as we are thereby cut off and excluded forever from the blessings and benefits of citizenship, in common with its white citizens:

Resolved, Therefore, in view of the facts set forth in the preamble, that we believe it would be to the advantage of people of color to emigrate to the Republic of Liberia.

Resolved, That we believe, in view of the laws of the United States thereof, together with the prejudices and circumstances brought to bear against us, so long as we remain in any State or Territories, we shall remain an inferior class of people, and that the time has come when the free people of color should turn their attention to their political and social condition, as it now is in the United States, and those who are to the subject of emigration to Liberia, as their only hope of salvation from their present degraded condition.

Resolved, That we believe it a duty due to ourselves and families to possess ourselves of all the necessary knowledge or information in relation to Liberia we possibly can, before emigrating to said country.

Resolved, That we, the better to acquire the desired information in relation to Liberia, form ourselves into a society, as the best manner in our judgment, to adopt measures and devise means to send to Liberia a committee of two (namely, Benjamin Jenifer and Thomas Fuller) to examine the country, observe its laws and institutions, and possess themselves of any and all information their abilities will allow, return and report, or deliver the same to this Society as the duty and results of their mission.

Resolved, That this Society shall be known by the name of the Cambridge African Colonization Society, of Dorchester county.

In this city, the agitation of the evils of their condition by the colored population, while attended by violent denunciation of the Colonization Society on the part of some, is manifesting a more intelligent knowledge of the truth than has hitherto existed among them. To know their disease is the precedent to any wise effort to obtain a remedy; and the remedy proposed by our operations has already been appreciated by many.

The leaven of peaceful separation is at work, and will doubtless hereafter manifest itself in a stream of emigration to Liberia, in proportion to their number, as great as now pours upon us from Europe. Indeed, the very process of this European emigration will precipitate that result. We may perhaps assist in the solution of doubts, by engaging intelligent and trustworthy men, who have resided several years in Liberia, to come over and lay before their minds the testimony of their own experience. The action of the several State Legislatures, by supplying adequate means to defray the passage of emigrants to Liberia, will, by relieving the Societies from that heavy expense, leave them the means and may supply the motive for such a course.

The kindly influence exerted by Rev. James Moore, of Liberia, during his brief sojourn in the United States, affords the highest encouragement to renew the experiment on a larger scale.

A limited agricultural association, entered into by two colored men, of this city, one of whom is now in Liberia, is yet too little developed to afford ground for a final judgment of its value, but is nevertheless, worth notice as indicating a new era at hand.

NATIONAL AND STATE LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

The great political agitations of the year, on the whole subject of slavery, and especially as to its extension to the lately-acquired territories ceded by Mexico, has to an unusual extent led to a consideration of the question of the free colored population. In California, from which slavery was excluded, laws have been made to discourage the increase of a free colored population. In the Convention of Maryland, almost without distinction of party or difference of sentiment, the opinion was distinctly urged that self-preservation would soon require their emigration from the State. In the Conventions of Ohio and Indiana, severely restrictive provisions were with great unanimity incorporated, to be submitted to a special vote of the citizens.

Besides those legal enactments which have been proposed or passed in several States, the policy of promoting a voluntary emigration to Liberia, by liberal pecuniary aid, has been continued in Maryland and Virginia, and proposed in other States. Even in the State of New-York, where there is no serious inconvenience felt by their presence, and no thought of any coercive measures to require and compel their departure, such is the general conviction of their present and prospective social and political condition among us, overshadowed by a race superior in numbers and political power, who not only will not encourage their elevation, but are averse to it, that a memorial to the Legislature, asking that provision be made by law to defray the passage of any of them inclined to emigrate to Liberia, received little opposition, readily passed the Assembly, and it is hoped will also pass the Senate.

The popular form of our government renders these expressions of the various legislative bodies a clear index of the public feeling generally; and such action, after years of discussion, shows such a deep feeling as may scarcely be hoped to change for a long lapse of time.

While we thus record the action of public bodies, we would by no means allow by our silence our approval of them all. In the offer of aid to the voluntary emigrant, by authority of the State, we can see no departure from the principle on which our Association has acted from the beginning. But we, by our very fundamental constitution as an Association, dissent from penal and compulsory laws that shall force the free colored man to leave our shores. Whatever conviction we may entertain of the great benefits to himself, his family, and his race, which would result from his removal to Liberia, and however much we may regret that, owing mainly to their ignorance and prejudice, they refuse to avail themselves of such advantages, we would, in the name of freedom and religion, protest against their forcible exile. Nor will legal force be requisite, in our opinion, to induce their emigration.

Increasing intelligence is manifested by them continually; and with but a little more time to assure them of the really great advantages of Liberia, of which testimony is constantly increasing, we feel confident that, to an extent fully equal to the interests and desires of all parts of our country, they will voluntarily emigrate. Like other men, they are accessible to motives; and as every motive, in an intenser degree, exists to lead them to emigrate to Liberia, that now operates to draw from Europe *half a million* yearly to us, time and information will alone be requisite to induce emigration to Liberia, on a scale of proportionate magnitude.

Voluntary, cheerful emigration is the only kind this Society can sanction or approve.

BOOKS AND A LIBRARY.

John Griscom, Esq., who was one of the gentlemen that called a meeting in New-York, in 1830, to revive and reorganize an auxiliary Colonization Society in this city, has made a handsome donation of books, selected from his library, for the benefit of Liberia. These were forwarded to President Roberts, in the barque Edgar, and we trust will contribute to train up an intelligent people in Africa. Another friend has forwarded to our office a small package of books for schools in the Republic, which will be duly forwarded in the next expedition from New-York. These indications of interest have not only an intrinsic value in the amount of the donations, but a higher one, if considered as an index of the favor which would attend an appeal for a *Library for the Republic*.

It has been suggested by a gentleman of this city, whose connection with the book-trade is extensive, that an appeal should now be made for this purpose, and donations invited, from publishers and others, of valuable books, to form a library in the colony. That such an effort is necessary to the future progress of literature and science in Africa, cannot be doubted.

An application was made by Rev. R. R. Gurley to the General Government, for public documents for this purpose; and we can scarcely entertain a doubt that, to provide such a library, public and State documents, as well as liberal contributions from publishers and private libraries; might be secured from every State of the Union.

In connection with the endowment of a College in Liberia, a library is of peculiar value, and perhaps the time has arrived when it ought to be seriously attempted.

LIBERIA AND AFRICA.

In Africa, the events of the year have been no less interesting than in America. The Republic of Liberia has pursued its prosperous way with continued success. It has enjoyed uninterrupted peace, and its internal administration has proceeded quietly. Its influence has been effectually and repeatedly interposed to calm the strife and bloodshed of neighboring native tribes. It has become the umpire to settle their quarrels, and its influence has proved potent for good. It is the peace-maker of Western Africa. By fair and open negotiation, at an expense of about $10,000, furnished chiefly by the American Colonization Society, it has acquired jurisdiction as far toward the north-east as is desirable, bringing it into close proximity to the English colony of Sierra Leone, and enabling it to extinguish the slave-trade in its stronghold at Gallinas. The armed revenue schooner Lark, presented to the Government in 1849, has been in constant service as a guarda costa, and of very great utility. The Commodore of the French squadron upon the coast has extended every assistance and countenance that friendship could dictate to the Government, as have also the respective commanders of the American and British squadrons on the coast. The schools and churches of Liberia have continued to shed their light over Africa, and train up a population educated for the future service of a great Christian State, whose wisdom, and justice, and power, and enterprise are, we trust, destined to mould the character of the millions of Western Africa to a high state of Christian civilization.

There has been laid, since our last annual meeting, the foundation of a noble Academy at Monrovia, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which will go into operation the present year.

The Alexander High School, which, with suitable classical and philosophical apparatus, and an iron building, went into operation last year, is now prosperously employed, with a large catalogue of scholars, under the charge of Rev. B. V. R. James, who has been usefully employed as a teacher in Africa thirteen years. At the present moment the Rev. Mr. Wilson who but recently completed his studies at Princeton, is in this city, to embark the present week for Liberia, to become the principal of the institution.

Thus is God raising up the educational influences which will aid in perfecting the institutions of the Republic, and affording to the emigrant from the United States even better means than he can enjoy in our own land.

Agricultural experiments have made a decided and rapid advance during the year. Efforts to obtain and acclimate the native stock of horses from the interior of Africa have been successful, and now, for the first time in her history, Liberia is availing herself of the services of this useful animal in aid of agriculture.

A company organized in England to try experiments for cotton-raising on the coast of Africa have, under the agency of Mr. Straw, succeeded in Liberia better than elsewhere, and, by the latest accounts, were about to export a load of cotton to England. Coffee-planting has been prosecuted on a large scale, and bids fair to become a prominent source of wealth to the emigrants. A steam-mill, with all needful apparatus, has been taken out by a company from Savannah, Ga., and we may hope that hereafter Liberia will avail herself of all the advantages of machinery, in developing the exhaustless resources around her.

A disturbance among the tribes interior of the town of Harper, at Cape Palmas, having threatened war, the missionaries felt themselves obliged to take refuge in the colony for a little time. The difficulties being adjusted, they have again resumed their work of educating the ignorant thousands of the native population. These missionaries were citizens of Liberia, and exhibit, by their labor, the advantages, in a missionary aspect, of Christian colonies on the coast.

If we take a brief survey of Africa, whose total population are related to our efforts, not remotely, we see rapid progress made in all directions, in discoveries of her geographical and social condition.

The discoveries of Dr. Livingston near the southern tropic, to which extended reference was made in our last Annual Report, have been successfully prosecuted much further north during the present year, and it is believed with important results. He has followed the western tributaries of Lake Ngami northward to its sources in a chain of mountains, and, crossing them, has struck upon a system of rivers running northwest, and probably tributary to the Zair or Cong river.

The celebrated German missionary on the eastern coast, nearly under the equator, has made further progress toward the west, and surveyed mountains so lofty as to be capped with perpetual snow; thus probably securing localities near the sea-coast which will prove entirely salubrious to Europeans.

Exploration has been extended to Dahomey, by the lamented Duncan, who fell a victim to the enthusiasm for discovery, and whose loss is the more sensibly felt by us, in view of the uncandid report made by one of his companions, (Lieutenant Forbes,) in relation to the Republic of Liberia. It served, however, to establish the fact, that cotton of a fine staple can be cultivated there to great advantage.

Early in 1850 an interesting exploration party left England for Tripoli, to penetrate south-westerly toward Timbuctoo and Sacatoo, and then proceeding east, near the track of Captain Claperton, to make a full survey of Lake Tchad, in Bromon, taking with them a ready-made boat, and the material for building another. On Good Friday, 1850, Mr. Richardson, an Englishman, and Drs. Barker and Overweg, Germans, commenced their journey from Tripoli, via Mourgouk Migdal, to Ghat and Aheer, and thence toward Kano and Sackatoo. They have been heard from, when more than half-way across the Desert; and as Mr. Richardson intends to return home after the exploration of Lake Tchad, we may expect a report from him during the present summer.

Ethiopia in its largest extent is rapidly coming into the circle of commercial, human and civilizing influences of the age, and every discovery but augments the estimate of her importance to the future welfare of the world. Accessible to any extent that Christian beneficence may desire, teeming with a population at once barbarous, superstitious, and ignorant, and, at the same time, docile and hungering for instruction, the field invites and demands of us greater sacrifices and zeal to extend to them the organized forms of Christian life.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

On Sunday evening last, the citizens of this town were favored with an address from Rev. Mr. Orcutt, Agent of the Society for this State, delivered in the Congregational Church, before a large and attentive audience. The position and claims of the Society were presented in a clear and straightforward manner, beginning at the foundation, and tracing its progress through all its vicissitudes up to the present time. To a considerable portion of the audience the subject was entirely new, while those who in times past had felt interested in its progress, were most agreeably surprised to learn, that, notwithstanding the dark clouds which for many years have loured over its prospects, the enterprise retains its original freshness, and the results, noiseless as they have progressed, are such as to strengthen the hopes of its friends, and impel them to persevere. The flourishing condition of the Republic of Liberia has set at rest all doubts of the practicability of African Colonization; the fact that it now contains one hundred and fifty thousand souls, under a representative government, administered by the colored Colonists themselves, while education, the light of Christianity, peace and concord, and the diffusion of the useful arts, are all held in the highest esteem, are facts which incontestably prove that the colored race is susceptible of attaining a higher position in the scale of existence in their own native land than when placed in contact with the white race abroad, under even the most favorable circumstances. We have neither time nor room to enter upon this subject as largely as we could wish. But we would commend the Reports of the Society to the attention of all candid readers, and a little work called "The New Republic," published by the Massachusetts Sabbath-school Society, to be obtained at the book-stores.

The Society, it will be remembered, is established upon a broad national basis and under the patronage of Congress. Viewed in a clear light, colonization seems the only practical scheme which can permanently benefit the colored race, and put an end to the accursed slave-trade, by planting the whole slave-coast with colonies; and a very small amount, compared with the expense of maintaining a maritime force to guard the coast, would equip and convey hundreds of thousands over the sea to Africa, and maintain them a year after their arrival. Besides, no armed blockade has as yet effected any real good; the infamous traffic has flourished in spite of the closest vigilance; whereas, where colonies exist, the traffic has been broken up, and that thoroughly.

We are gratified to learn from Mr. Orcutt that several of our philanthropic citizens have become life-members by the payment of $30 each, and that others have contributed liberally to the object.—*Waterbury (Me.) American, May 16.*

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JUNE, 1851.

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THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The account of the anniversary of the New-York State Colonization Society, contained in the May number of this paper, was compiled from the reports published in the daily papers, and of course subject to all the inaccuracies of such reports.

Severe illness prevented any editorial comments at that time; and perhaps now comments will be of little value. Of the meeting we may confidently say, the annals of the cause of benevolence in this city never saw a nobler or more enthusiastic audience. The vast capacity of Tripler Hall, "an illuminated pall of beauty," capable of seating 5500 persons, was insufficient to afford accommodation for all who attended.

The letter from the Hon. Edward Everett, as well as the speeches, were received with enthusiasm; not so much that the audience fully endorsed all that was said, but that the occasion and the cause had awakened emotions that needed utterance.

Our friend Dr. Tyng, than whom, from its very beginning, the Society has had no firmer or more able advocate, again asserted for it a place on the platform of Christian and patriotic benevolence, by the side of any other Society claiming the co-operation of Christian Americans.

To one sentiment expressed by him, (as his own individual feeling and opinion, and for which he expressly disclaimed any responsibility on the part of the Society, and even remarked that he supposed those present would not agree with him,) considerable exception has been taken. We mean that portion of his speech that referred to the plans and operations of Messrs. Jay and Tappan, and the American Anti-Slavery Society generally, for emancipation immediate and unconditional.

It is probable that the reporters did not fully apprehend Dr. Tyng's remark; it is possible that, in an impromptu address, the Doctor did not so fully and accurately express his opinions as he would have done in a written discourse; but even if the report is accurate, and the Doctor's opinions are clearly and fully set forth, we do not see how an expression of them in this country of free opinion and free speech is to be made a ground of offense. The Colonization Society has no procrustean bed of opinions, to which all its friends and advocates must conform. Like our political government, it but requires co-operation, and asks no questions. Every form of religious opinion is tolerated, and none complain; so, too, every form of opinion as to slavery and slaveholding is tolerated. The Colonization Society is an organization for aiding *free people* of color to settle in Africa. The motives of its members, and their views and opinions about slavery, are not questions with which the Society can interfere. The utmost latitude on this subject is consistent with earnest co-operation.

The Southern and the Northern, the anti-slavery and the pro-slavery man can be a member of this Society, and hold and express his sentiments, if he choose. The Society is in no way responsible for the sentiments, and a mere narrative or report of what is said is no endorsement or adoption of the sentiments so reported. Thus much to

separate the Society from unjust responsibility. As to the sentiment of Dr. Tyng, as reported, we think most friends of colonization at the north would differ from him. While the large majority of Colonizationists at the North highly disapprove of the violence of the means used by the ultra anti-slavery men for the overthrow of slavery, it is not from a belief that even instant emancipation would be worse for the slave or his master than their present relation, but from the [illegible] that this violence is alike unjust and politic; that it retards rather than hastens day of freedom; and that, if concurred generally, it would destroy our peace and prosperity as a people, and involve us in the evils of a fratricidal war.

Our own understanding of his views was, that so high was his estimate of the benefits of colonizing Africa, and so small the good conferred by simple emancipation here, that, although he had previously aided to redeem slaves to remain here, he would do it no more, preferring to devote his money to a scheme that, when it freed men, placed them where freedom was the highest blessing. As an individual, the writer of this article does not act on the opinion here set forth, and is now engaged in aiding to redeem four families in North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky.

Yet, who shall object to Dr. Tyng's expending his limited means in the way he deems of highest utility?

Dr. Tyng will not aid to buy a slave, *to remain in America;* but if one can be freed by going to Liberia, he will aid him to freedom.

Mr. Tappan and Mr. Garrison will not aid to buy a slave *under any circumstances;* but if one can run away, they will aid him to freedom.

Both parties are agreed that they will not buy the freedom of slaves to remain here, and yet both parties are willing, under very different circumstances, to use their money to aid slaves to freedom. If Mr. Tappan will aid us to send out a thousand emigrants to Liberia, the friends of Colonization will not reject his donations, however much many of them would differ from him as to his measures as an anti-slavery man.

It is to be regretted that the impertinent and gross attacks of a foreigner, who has been abusing the very freedom of the institutions which he denounces, and the general spirit of foreign and British interference, of which this man is a type, should have seemed to require so much notice, and that the working of the cause in Africa, its fruits and its progress and hopes, were thereby crowded out of sight, to make way for collateral and forced issues.

The noble, human, patriotic and Christian aspect of this cause, contemplating two continents and two races, and the welfare of hundreds of millions, are such as, in our estimation, place it high above the mere questions of speedy or gradual emancipation; and our regret is the deeper on this account, when the advocates of Colonization are goaded to descend to a lower platform, even if it is to chastise impertinence.

BEQUEST TO THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The numerous legacies left the Colonization Society, varying in amount from ten dollars to thousands, by the pious and philanthropic, are among the most favorable signs of its prosperity. These are spread all over the United States, from New-Orleans to Maine. We hope that many at the North as well as the South will imitate the example of Dr. McWhir.

CHARLESTON, S. C., JUNE 5, 1851.

Rev. and Dear Brother:—On the 31st of January, 1851, the Rev. William McWhir, D. D., well known to yourself, and to thousands, as a Christian clergyman, of great intelligence, piety, and useful labors, particularly in the various departments of education in the State of Georgia, departed this life, at the residence of, Roswell King, Esq., in Liberty county, Georgia.

While in Savannah, a few days since, hearing that the late Dr. McWhir had left a bequest to the American Colonization Society of $300, I took the liberty of calling on Judge Harden, whose brother is executor to the estate; and was fortunate in finding both gentlemen, who received me with great kindness, and manifested deep interest in our cause.

On examining the will, we found the bequest $500, instead of $300, which will be paid to the Society after the 15th of the present month.

May those whom Providence has blessed with ability, remember this noble and glorious philanthropy while living, and not forget its wants when they die; and God will remember them! What an investment is this $500! It will plant in colonists in Liberia—appropriate missionaries to facilitate the salvation of Africa! It will speak to the ages to come, and be engraven on the tablets of a redeemed continent, on the grateful hearts of a disenthralled race, and in the archives of eternity!

Respectfully,
JOHN MORRIS PEASE.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Anniversary of Liberty to the citizens of *these United States*, fraught with fruits of security, peace, prosperity, and happiness; such as has been the heritage of no other people, again approaches. In manifestation of their joy, the whole people will keep the day as a festival.

The patriot and philanthropist, as well as the Christian, will not forget, however, that in its fulness of privilege the day does not visit the population of African origin, and that in this fact, however imperious the circumstances which demand its existence, there is occasion to awaken their sympathies and anxieties.

They will not forget that tyranny and cruelty still inhabit the regions of ignorance and superstition, and none of them in more appalling forms than poor Africa. While filled with gratitude for the privileges of liberty, which they enjoy, such will feel that an appropriate manifestation of the value which they attach to it will be best exhibited by combined efforts to found and train up and extend *free Christian* commonwealths on the shores of that dark Continent.

If a donation of *one dollar* only should be made to the Colonization Society, by such generally, the immense aggregate would furnish adequate means to send off one thousand emigrants the present year. If the wealthy were to send their fives and tens and hundreds, the good work would be hastened to its blessed results.

If every Christian congregation, on the Sabbath preceding or succeeding the 4th July, would make a collection for the object, however small it might be, the tributary springs would fill the stream of charity, by which many ships would be carried to Africa, laden with the most precious blessings.

Why shall it not be done? Why wait for an Agent to solicit gifts? Let this Jubilee of Liberty be adorned by many such sacrifices and offerings. The past year has been laden with valuable results, and the present is full of promise, if improved.

Over four hundred emigrants were aided to a passage from the United States to Africa; nearly eighty miles of sea-coast was purchased and paid for, and thus secured from the curse of the slave-trade; the progress of Commerce, Agriculture, and Education was steadily onward, and in relation to the last two, perhaps no previous year has afforded as much of progress. The peaceful influence of the Republic was exerted successfully in putting a stop to the sanguinary and revolting horrors of cannibal warfare among the neighboring tribes. The evidence of prosperity in Liberia, has already attracted the attention of many enterprising colored men, and decided the wavering purposes of many masters to bestow substantial freedom upon their slaves. The attention of States and statesmen has been awakened, in the hope that this enterprise may help to solve our most difficult political problem in a peaceful and happy manner.

We send our Journal to all clergymen in this State, and should be glad to furnish it to every one in the United States, that, with the facts before them, they might be furnished with motive and argument to lay the subject before their congregations.

Emigrants now seeking a passage to Liberia:—

From Baltimore,	150
Virginia,	300
Georgia, &c.	100
Mobile and New-Orleans,	350
New York and New-England,	60
Or nearly 1000 in all.	

Where shall we find the money to send these applicants?

RESOLUTIONS

COMMENDATORY OF COLONIZATION, BY VARIOUS RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

General Synod of Reformed Dutch Church, Albany.

The Rev. Mr. Pinney, Secretary of the New-York State Colonization Society, was heard, at his request, on the third day of the session, in behalf of the operations of that Society; whereupon it was

Resolved, That the General Synod have continued confidence in the Colonization Society, and that they recommend it as worthy the liberal support of our churches, and particularly to the usual collection on the 4th day of July, or on some Sabbath most convenient near that time.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The following Resolution, by Dr. McKinney, was read and adopted:—

Resolved, That this Assembly, highly approving the objects aimed at by the American Colonization Society, cordially renew the recommendation of that Society to the prayers and beneficence of our churches.

Presbytery of Ohio.

At the recent semi-annual meeting of the *Presbytery of Ohio*, the following paper was presented and unanimously adopted. It was ably advocated by several of the members of the Presbytery, and passed, we believe, without a dissenting voice. Among the most eloquent advocates of its sentiments, was the Rev. Nathaniel West, who, we have pleasure in saying, is a decided friend of this noble scheme of Christian benevolence, not as promising delivery from the curse of slavery, but, under God, as the star of hope for benighted and oppressed Africa:

The colonization of the free blacks on the western coast of Africa has been proven by experience to be a wise and beneficent scheme. Of its wisdom and excellence, the flourishing Republic of Liberia presents the most incontestable evidence. In all lawful measures to extend the benefits of this plan of benevolence, the Presbytery of Ohio feels a deep and abiding sympathy.

And as the Rev. Anderson B. Quay, the General Agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, is now in this city, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of this cause, the Presbytery would earnestly recommend him to the patronage and liberality of the Christian community.

THE EVANGELIST AND LIEUT. FORBES.

We have had occasion, in the two previous numbers of the Colonization Journal, to comment upon the charges made against Liberia by Lieutenant Forbes, and the course of one of our religious papers relative to it.

We are gratified to state that though the Editor of the Evangelist would take no notice of a refutation of the charge sent to him from our office, and allowed the poisonous slander to work its wrong upon the minds of his readers for two months, he has finally noticed an article emanating from Washington city, and admitted that Lieutenant Forbes "*may be mistaken.*"

The Editor of the Evangelist makes a mistake in saying that Lieutenant Forbes, in his letter to Dr. Hodgkin, "re-affirms the statement in his book."

So far from re-affirming his statement, he abandons it and shows that it was untrue. That our readers may judge, we furnish the needful data.

In his book, entitled "Dahomy and the Dahomans," Lieutenant Forbes made the following notice of Liberia:—

The Liberian people are, doubtless, held up as an example to the general state of the African, but I prefer not instancing that state further than to prove I have not overlooked it. For in Liberia there is as much, if not more, domestic slavery—that is, the buying and selling of God's image—as in the parent States of America, over which flaunts the flag of liberty.(?) It is difficult to see the necessity or the justice of the negro who escapes from slavery on one side, crossing the Atlantic to enslave his sable prototype on the other; yet such is the case; and so long as it lasts, notwithstanding the attractive reports that emanate from this new republic, it cannot be held as an example of future good, but if possible should be remodelled, even at the expense of internal revolution, or even total annihilation. I doubt if many benevolent Christians in this country are aware that the model republic is, in reality, a new name and form of slavery in enslaved Africa, and, until the system be altered totally undeserving of the high support and libera, charity it receives from the benevolence of Englishmen.

As soon as this charge was noticed, Dr. Hodgkin, of London, addressed letters to British officers who had been on the Coast, and to Lieutenant Forbes, to ask if there was any authority for such a charge. The answers are as follows:—

Capt. Dunlop, R. N., who had numerous opportunities of becoming acquainted with Liberia in 1848, 49, and 50, says: "I am perfectly satisfied no such thing as domestic slavery exists in any shape amongst the citizens of the Republic, and their laws most strictly prohibit slave-dealing and slavery in all its phases." Capt. the Hon. Jos. Denman, R. N., says: "When I was in Liberia, in 1835, and subsequently in 1840 and 1841, I very frequently visited the then colony. At those periods no foundation existed for such charges."

Lieutenant Forbes says:—

FOREST, WINDSOR, MARCH 26.

My dear Sir:—You are right in your conjecture, that I have not visited Monrovia; although for six months I was stationed within twenty-five miles of Cape Masurada, and at Cape Mount most many Liberian citizens. That the citizens of Liberia are guilty of buying and holding slaves I had ocular demonstration; and I know personally two Liberian citizens, *, *, sojourners at Cape Mount, who owned several slaves, "in the general use of the term," but not in its legal sense, as regards the treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade, as these slaves were what are termed domestic slaves, or pawns, and not intended for foreign slavery. These pawns, as I have stated and believe, are as much slaves as their sable prototypes in the parent States of America; and my informants acquainted me that almost all labor in Liberia was derived from a system of domestic slavery.

Of domestic slavery in Liberia there are two classes:—the one common to all Africa, and practised *by the aboriginal inhabitants for the most part*; the other not much to be complained of, if not extended,—by taking servants, helps, apprentizes, or pawns, (choose the expression,) obliging them to labor, clothing, feeding, and instructing them.

In proof that I did not state without foundation that Liberian citizens held slaves, I will conclude by instancing that a citizen of the Republic applied to me, as commander of one of her Majesty's ships, to procure for him pawns, of value to the amount of goods of which he had been despoiled during a civil war at Cape Mount.

I am, &c. F. E. FORBES, Com., R. N.

P. S. The asterisks in the copy of my letter to Mr. Hodgkin supply the place of the names of the two slaveholders at Cape Mount therein mentioned as examples,—which names I gave, in confidence, to Mr. Hodgkin.

We ask our readers to compare these answers with the original charge. Captain Dunlop, with much longer opportunity to judge and observe, is perfectly satisfied that Lieutenant Forbes' statement was untrue: "I am perfectly satisfied that no such thing as domestic slavery exists in Liberia."

One reading his original charge would suppose he had been to Liberia; but in his letter he admits, "I have not visited Monrovia."

How does he describe domestic slavery in Liberia? "Two classes," "the one common to all Africa;" "practised" by whom? by Liberians? No, "practised by the aboriginal inhabitants!" by the savages, over whom the laws and institutions of Liberia were never extended. What justification is there for his original charge, in this slavery among the heathen, against Liberia? They are just as answerable for it as England is for the despotism of Russia. Well, there is another class. What is it? Hear the Lieutenant: "The other (second class) not much to be complained of . . . by taking servants, help, apprentices or pawns, obliging them to labor, clothing, feeding and instructing them."

Here, then, the slave system of Liberia, originally so horrible, has dwindled down to an apprenticeship system, in his own opinion, "not much to be complained of."

But, says the caviller, what do you say to the instances where Liberian citizens held slaves at Cape Mount? I answer, the acts of two or a half dozen men out of the Colony, are no justification of his original general charge upon Liberia, and to the extent in which he made it. Cape Mount was not then in the Colony; it has been purchased since. These men may have been persons who left the Colony to indulge the license of a savage life; at all events, their individual crimes cannot justify a general crimination.

In relation to "pawns, or servants, or apprentices," Lieutenant Forbes is guilty of applying to their condition in Liberia, which he never visited, the condition in which they are held, according to his account, in the English colony at Cape Coast.

If he had made inquiry, he would have found that the natives of Africa have their rights carefully provided for by the laws of Liberia. We quote from their laws as follows:—

Laws of Liberia, published by order of the Legislative Council in 1843.

AN ACT RELATING TO TREATIES.

Sec. 2. *Be it enacted*:—That in all treaties and negotiations with the head men or chiefs of native tribes for land, the settling of questions of boundary, or for the extension of territory, a fair and complete understanding shall be had and obtained, and proper instruments of writing shall be had and made, fully expressing the whole subject-matter of agreement or arrangement made and entered into; the full amount paid as the consideration of any bargain, or for any purchase made, together with the real signatures of all concerned in the transaction; and no chief or head man, the proprietor of any lands, shall by either force or fraud be brought to accede to measures; nor shall any construction, by implication, be given to words, or action be employed to deprive them of their rights in any respect.

AN ACT REGULATING THE RESIDENCE OF NATIVE AFRICANS WITHIN THE COLONY.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted*:—That all native Africans who may become residents or remain within the corporate bounds of the several counties of this Commonwealth, shall be subject to the same penalties, and shall be compelled to wear clothes, under a penalty, not exceeding five dollars nor less than one dollar.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*:—That no native youth under the age of eighteen years shall be allowed to dwell in the families of colonists without being bound for a specified term of years, according to the rules prescribed in an Act concerning Apprentices.

AN ACT CONCERNING APPRENTICES.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Council in Legislature assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*:—That the Probate Court shall and may bind out as an apprentice, every orphan child who has no estate, and every illegitimate or vagrant child, till the age of twenty-one years, if a boy, or eighteen years, if a girl, to any disposable person applying for or willing to receive such child; who shall covenant to teach him or her some art, trade or business; also reading, writing and arithmetic, and to pay him or her $12, at the expiration of the time; with which age of the apprentice, shall be specified in the indenture, which shall be filed in the Clerk's office of said court; and any parent or guardian may bind his or her child or ward for the same period above mentioned, on the same reasonable terms, which terms shall, with the apprentice's age, be specified in the indenture under the hand and seal of the parent or guardian, and the master or mistress. The indenture shall be filed by the master or mistress, in the Clerk's office aforesaid, within two weeks after the execution thereof, under the penalty of twenty dollars, recoverable in an action of debt before the Court of Quarter Sessions. And all such indentures shall remain unimpeachable, except with the approbation of the said Probate Court.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*:—That the Court of Quarter Sessions shall on all days hear and determine in a summary way, all complaints of apprentices against their masters or mistresses, alleging undeserved or immoderate correction, or insufficient allowance of food, clothing, lodging, or instruction; and such orders and decrees may be for the benefit of said court will relieve the party injured; or remove any such apprentice, and bind him or her to another master or mistress, when it shall seem necessary; and said court may also hear and determine, in like manner, all complaints of masters or mistresses against their apprentices for misconduct or desertion without good cause.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*:—That when the Court of Quarter Sessions is not sitting, any Justice of the Peace, on receiving due information of any improper treatment from a master or mistress to an apprentice, shall summon such master or mistress to appear before him; and may require and take of him or her a recognizance, with reasonable and proper security, to be forfeited in case such master or mistress fail to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to answer and abide the determination of said court on any complaint of his or her apprentice; or, in default thereof, the said Justice may take away such apprentice, and place him or her under the care of some other proper person, who shall be bound to have the apprentice before the said next court, to abide such determination as shall be made.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*:—That any person who shall knowingly harbor or conceal any apprentice, who shall have deserted from his master or mistress; besides being liable to an action for damages, shall forfeit and pay to such master or mistress, two dollars for every day of such concealing or harboring.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF SELF-EMANCIPATION.

Our readers will peruse the subjoined extract from a letter written by Rev. J. M. Pease, describing his interview with John Ballows, with deep interest. How marvellous are the ways of Providence!—the child of heathen parents, early exiled into distant bondage, now blessing the very bonds whereby he became a freeman of Christ, and burning with zeal to carry salvation to benighted Africa! Why should not all her children feel as he does, and hasten to heal her maladies?

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, JUNE 4, 1851.

Yesterday, JOHN BALLOWS, an African, called on me, to see when another vessel is going to Liberia. He gave me the following information, which I have since been assured is strictly true.

He came from *Congo*, Africa, to one of the French islands in the West Indies, when thirteen years old. He finally came with his master and family to Charleston; there, his master died, and his mistress came to this city. In 1848, he purchased himself, paying $350; a few years ago he purchased his wife for $500, and this season he has finished paying for his son, $703. Himself, wife and son, now desire to go to Liberia, by the first opportunity from this port. He is a fine-looking man, with strong marks of sterling character, both moral and physical. He is well known as a most virtuous and industrious man. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. All three heard me on Sabbath night, and he came to me, blessing God for the happiness he felt. He said that he was a witness that all I said respecting Africa was true. He thanked God, with tears streaming from his eyes, that a merciful hand of Providence had brought him in his childhood from Africa, and in his youth planted his feet in America; that here, in Savannah, he became a Christian; and that now he was ready to go back to his native land and preach Christ, in his old age, to his heathen brethren.

This moment, the noble old Christian has come to see me, and given me a letter to his friends at Greenville, Sinoe, Liberia. He says, "Oh, sir, God bless you, and help you to do much good in his holy cause. Me and my wife would have gone years ago, but for this boy; we could not leave him. And now I have just paid $703 for him. He is nineteen years old; and should I die in *two days* after reaching there, I would go, for this boy will live, and do good there, when I am dead."

The colored people who go to Liberia from the South, are among the very best part of the race in America—the most intelligent and enterprising. These are those who are doing and will do a great work in behalf of Liberia and the redemption of Africa. The deep and abiding impression on the minds of hundreds and thousands of *free colored persons* in these States, is that of a moral obligation to return to their fatherland, as social, civil, and Christian missionaries. God is writing his own law in their hearts, and giving them the high commission, as instruments of his wise and merciful providence, of redeeming the continent and the race.

There are scores and hundreds of most thrilling cases, that have come under my own observation. I view Colonization as one of the noblest missionforms of philanthropy on earth, and of vital interest to America.

Yours truly,
JOHN MORRIS PEASE.

REPORT OF THE N. Y. STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, FROM MAY 1 TO JUNE 1, 1851.

Donations paid to Treasurer. ($96.)

A Friend, at Anniversary, $1; Proprietor of Trytler Hall, $25; M Allen, Rev., $5.

Donations in Clothes. ($185.)

J. J. Hildreth, $10; W. P. Buffett, $10; James Parker, $1; A Friend in Newburgh, $1; A Friend in Albany, $100; H. Childs, Esq., Utica, $20; D. D. Williamson, $25; Rev. A. Vanvlyke, $1; from the Ladies' Sewing Society, Canandaigua, $5; Binghamton, to substitute Mrs. Dr. Andrews a Life Member $ 0.

Collections in Churches. ($39 56.)

M. E. Church, Cold Spring, $1 72; 1st R. D. Dutch Church, Albany, $39 75; St. A. Church, Albany, $1; M. E. Church, Hoosick, $1.

African Repository. ($ —.)

Joshua L. Pinney, $1; Rev. Mr. Lucas, $1.

Colonization Journal. ($5.)

Donations Reported by Rev. Wm. R. S. Betts. ($54.)

Reformed Dutch churches—R Kingsbury, $21 50; Mo. 9 (?), $5; Gilboa, $4; Prattsville, John F. Frost, $10.

Colonization Journal, by Rev. Wm. R. S. Betts. ($ —.)

14 copies, Monroeville, $3 50; 30 copies, Rochester, $9; Col. Page, Clinton, $1; Rev. B. H. Pratt, Prattsville, John F. Frost, Misses Ezekiel Jewett, Catskill; Cornelius Rowland, John Green, Isaac Anderson, John Rowe, W. Vanderpoel, Henry Vander-poel, Jacob Vanderpoel, Jacob Plank, Joel Comfort and Wm. Fowler, Locke; each 50c.

RECAPITULATION.

Donations to Treasurer,	$96 00
Donations in Clothes and Collections in Churches,	185 00
Collections in Churches,	39 56
Donations reported by Rev. Wm. R. S. Betts,	54 00
Colonization Journal by Rev. Wm. R. S. Betts,	5 00
Payment for Colonization Journal by Rev. Wm. R. S. Betts,	15 00
Payment for Colonization Journal in Office,	— —
	$396 56

Additional Report of Rev. P. C. Oakley, omitted in last No. ($45 75.)

Rev. L. H. King, Hilad do, $1; Rev. M. Vanderau, West Fishkill, $1; Rev. L. S. Andrews, Rutland Church, Whitehaven, $10; Rev. E. Bliss, Wade P. O., $1 00; Rev. L. Leach, Gilsum, N. H., $1; Rev. Wm. C. Smith, Catskill, towards Life Membership, $5 75; Rev. D. D. Marsh, Hoosick, $1; Rev. Mr. Lucas, Hoosick, $1; Rev. Mr. Rice, Rev. Mr. Gerardus, Tappanzee, $3 00; Rev. D. Burt, Hagaman's, $1.

J. A. GRAY, PRINTER, 79 FULTON, COR. GOLD ST.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

FROM WESTERN AFRICA.

We gave recently intelligence from Liberia from papers recently received from Monrovia. We give below an interesting narrative of a recent treaty made by Commissioners of the Republic, Messrs. Payne and Brandee, with some of the interior tribes. These gentlemen were deputed by the Government to visit Cape Mount, Sugaree, Mannah River and Soloma, to make payment to the chiefs for those territories ceded to the Government. The Commissioners were also charged with the duty of visiting the seat of war in the Vey country, to offer the mediation of the Liberian Government, and if possible put an end to the mercenary and cruel war which for years has existed between the Vey, Golah and Boosay tribes. The Liberian Herald reports that the efforts of the Commissioners were crowned with gratifying success, and publishes the following extract from their report:

December 19th.—After settling with the chiefs, and obtaining title-deeds for the whole of the Grand Cape Mount, Sugaree, Mannah river and Soloma territories, we communicated to the chiefs present the wish of the Liberian government to terminate the war in the Vey country; and informed them that we were commissioned and directed by our Government to visit the seat of war, and offer mediation to the contending parties. They expressed great satisfaction, and warmly approved the object of our visit, and promised their hearty co-operation. The venerable old King Sandfish was delighted at the prospect of seeing peace restored to the country, and regretted that his infirmities would not allow him to accompany us, but that he would send his son to represent him in the council of chiefs to assemble on the 22d inst., at the camp of the Veys.

On the morning of the 22d, accompanied by Captain Cooper and a small detachment from the government schooner "Lark" and Messrs. McGill and Johnston, we proceeded in boats to the Vey camp. At about 10 A. M., we came in sight of a large barricaded town, which had been captured from the Veys, and garrisoned with four hundred men, under the command of Dwaroe Bay, a Golah chief. All the men of the town, upon its capture, had been put to the sword, and of its original inhabitants, only two hundred and forty captives, women and children, remained.

The town had been closely besieged by the Veys for two months, and was reduced to much distress. The Boosays, however, who are cannibals, principally composed the garrison, and had been living on human flesh. The garrison was daily expecting succor, and a sanguinary conflict was expected. On approaching the town, we raised a white flag, which was recognized as an emblem of peace and friendship, and a large party of the besieged sallied out on the river side of the town, and saluted us with music on their rude instruments. After returning their friendly salutation, we passed on, and reached "Eally," the Vey camp, at noon, where we met King Freeman, Prince Cain, King Bamboe, young Sandfish, and other chiefs and headmen, who received us kindly.

The usual preliminaries over, we presented our commission, and proceeded to explain to them the object of our visit; and at the same gave them distinctly to understand that the Liberian Government had determined to put an end to the cruel and inhuman war. After much discussion, an armistice was agreed on. Early on the morning of the 23d, we returned to the besieged town, and held an interview with Dwaroe Bay, whom we informed that our Government had sent us to the Vey country to negotiate a peace between the contending parties, and that the Veys had agreed to our propositions of peace, and that hostilities would cease until his determination was known. At first, he expressed himself rather unwilling to conclude a peace, as he felt that he was then in a position to enable him to conduct the war successfully, and especially as, hitherto, the Veys had been more successful than himself, and he wished to continue the war, at least for a month or two, that he might recover the military glory which he conceived he had lost. We assured him, however, that the Liberian Government had determined to put an end to further fighting, and would mediate, and settle amicably their disputes and difficulties. He finally agreed to the armistice; and after many ceremonies and much talk, the accompanying document was signed and formally exchanged.

The following are the principal stipulations, viz.:—

1st. The Liberian Government is pledged to maintain peace in the Vey country, and to protect the Veys in their lawful intercourse with other tribes for the purpose of trade.

2d. The captives taken by either party, during the war, to be delivered to the Liberian Commissioners, to be returned to their homes.

3d. The Liberian Government shall pay to the Golah chiefs $300.

4th. The garrison shall have a safe conduct out of the Vey country.

5th. The chiefs of the Veys, Golahs, and Boosays are to assemble, on a day to be named, to meet the President, to arrange and settle a perpetual peace.

At noon of the 24th, according to previous arrangement, we assembled at the barricade, and received from Dwaroe Bay two hundred and three captives—women and children—all that remained of the original inhabitants, numbering, according to the statement of the Veys, about five hundred persons. The captives were in a most miserable condition, and the scene inside of the barricade was truly revolting. From every side issued the groans and wailings of the sick and dying; and the stench of putrefied bodies, seen in every direction, was almost intolerable. At 4 o'clock P. M. the garrison, preceded a few yards by Mr. McIntosh and a detachment of our boat's crew, with the Liberia flag flying, marched out of the barricade, and was conducted safely across the Little Cape Mount river. Having so far succeeded, we paid to the Vey chiefs $700, and to King Robin $760.

5. Having received intelligence that the principal Golah and Boosay chiefs were assembled in the Little Cape Mount country, we determined to hasten thither to obtain their consent to a general peace, &c., &c.

December 27th.—We arrived at Little Cape Mount, and found assembled at Tom Gum's town a number of chiefs. We communicated to them, with as little ceremony as possible, our business.

They informed us that nothing could be done without the consent of King Jarrah, and requested that we would remain a day or two, to allow them to communicate with him respecting the object of our mission. To this we consented, and in the mean time paid a visit to Bumboe's town, to confer with him respecting a general peace. He promised us his hearty co-operation. The second day we returned to Tom Gum's to know what message had been returned by that powerful King, Jarrah. We received the gratifying answer, through Tom Gum and Putkilla, that the King, though he had much yet against the Veys, at the instance of our Government would send a deputation to Monrovia, at once, to see the President about the murder of some of King Boatswain's men by Bumboe, and if that matter can be amicably arranged, "he would put his hand in cold water with the whole country for ever." It was agreed finally, that all hostilities should cease until the deputation had seen the President. And if the President will meet the kings and chiefs of the whole country at Little Cape Mount, to investigate and settle all the disputes in the country, they are all "ready and willing."

While at Little Cape Mount, we saw several persons from Sarro, and learned from them that an effort just now on the part of our Government might be successful in terminating the war in that quarter.

SPEECH OF REV. JOEL PARKER, D. D.,

At a Colonization Meeting in Utica, N. Y., May 23, 1851.

Dr. Parker said: An excellent friend of mine, last night, (Brother Pinney,) told his experience touching his interest in colonization. And it occurred to me that it was an excellent way to begin a speech; for if a man speak from his own experience, he will always have something to say. Old John Bunyan said, when he wrote his divine dream: "He wrote from his experience,—and as he pulled it came, and as he pulled more it came more." Hence—

"Some said, John, print it, others said, no;
Some said, 'twill do good; others said, not so."

There are two ways of doing good in this world. One is that of direct resistance of evils, and the other by wise removal of them in a quiet way. There must be policemen and hangmen. But I pray God never to make me a hangman. It is hard to overcome evil by direct resistance. Paul taught to "overcome evil with good." The other method is apt to make men sour, morose, to unstring the nerves of men. As Hood says,

"There's Morbid, all bile and verjuice and nerves;
When other people are making preserves.
He turns his fruits into pickles.
Jealous and envious and fretful by day.
At night to his own sharp fancies a prey,
He's like a hedgehog rolled up the wrong way.
Tormenting himself with his prickles."

I desire never to be necessitated to any such course—never especially while I am a colonization man. Hence, instead of being *anti*-slave, (I am anti-slavery in my views somewhat,) I had rather be *pro*-African. I had rather be *pro*-Christ than *anti*-Devil. I had rather do the slave good, than openly resist the evil of slavery.

There is something back of slavery—degradation to the race,—just as depravity is back of bad manners, though some may think bad manners are depravity. Degradation has made slaves, not slavery made degradation. Reduce this assembly to slavery, and you would degrade not one person present.

Put slaves into Christian families, from a state of degradation, and you elevate them. For example: slaves in the older and more refined States of society, as in Virginia, are very polite, well-mannered, and talk good cornfield grammar. So Governor Finley, whom I intimately knew, said, in Liberia, he could tell an African from America from a native there, as far as he could see him, by his very gait and motion.

But I make no apology for slavery. We should bless God that he can make the wrath of man to praise him. But to come back to this state of degradation. Think of such as in their descent have been degraded as slaves—for a thousand years it may be—brought out of this degradation into nominally, really Christian families, under Christian masters. They are to be raised from degradation. They are your brethren and fellow-men. Though sunken in degradation, they are to be elevated to a high estate, to the very society of Christ and his saints, in his kingdom that is to come. Now, the best we can do for this elevation of that race is, to send them to Africa.

This removal to Africa has worked well—has made good lawyers, ministers, editors and citizens. How can men that read the newspapers but know this? They must know it. Here, though you may cultivate and educate the black man on an equality with white men—you may make him sensible and polite—still he is an object of degradation. The toughest part of his lot here is, his inequality with respect to marriage. I knew one man of refined sensibility, whom I used to meet in our social ministerial gatherings; but I have often shed tears at the inequality of his condition, for *when we took tea, he was absent.* What if had he loved one of your daughters? Would you have let him marry her? Why, I would have been willing to have been a slave with my wife rather than have not married her. (Much laughter.) But send the man to Africa. Let him make a fortune; let him return with a cargo of coffee or cotton, and he would as soon your daughter would marry his son as not. (Laughter.) I remember when T. Weld said, that in five years slavery would come to an end. That was twenty years ago. Such persons begin at the wrong end. I think it better to begin with the degradation of the slave. I have seen some in bonds not very much degraded at the South, that would fight for the life of their mistress.

Suppose, now, I save one slave, and suppose four millions are left; yet it is just so much weight and so much power withdrawn from the mass. I have never till within a few years been convinced that it is best to take this course, and send slaves to Africa. But the colony there has gone on steadily and slowly. As to education there, there is no part of New-England where juvenile education in its elements is more common; no place where churches are more pregnant and solemn, while the colony is only in its infancy. What great facilities colonization has! What has Virginia done lately!—Granted $30,000 one year, and $30,000 the next, in case the Colonization Society will raise as much, or $120,000 in two years. That amount will relieve a great many aching hearts. And this favorable feeling is growing, and has its influence on other States and on the whole country. Many are thinking and feeling their way, as I did. There are indeed many difficulties in the way, especially of legislation on this subject; but these too will ere long vanish. And these facilities may be extended by only using the means.

This cause has awakened the benevolence of the South also. I have met a great many Christian men at the South, that have pushed my ethics till I knew not what to answer to their questions of conscience, other than to say, Educate and prepare your slave for freedom, whenever Providence opens the way. *One lady* in particular, an heiress at New-Orleans, *that wept over her condition*, as she inquired of me what she should do with $10,000 worth of slaves bequeathed to her, whom she knew not whether to liberate, or to educate and qualify for liberty, *let me to rejoice that I had not her responsibility in the matter.* It is not so easy a thing, therefore, to determine the path of duty in such cases.

But *how* shall we educate them? We need a high school for the colored people here at the North. We want one here at Utica, with two hundred colored young men, *as black as coal*, in it. I am not going to make one. It cannot be done, I fear. In Canada, in the Queen's dominions, it might be done. But here's a challenge for rich men. If you will give a hundred thousand dollars, I will resign my charge to become the President of it. I would prefer it to being President of Yale College.

Thus educated, these young men would all go to Africa, like Moses to the Jews in Egypt, his brethren. I have known many colored men of fine taste that did not write much, but *spoke* [and sang, too—*Reporter*] the most poetic things I ever did hear from anybody.

I love to go back to Shem, Ham, and Japheth, and trace along down to the polished classic Greeks, and then to see that refined influence rolling back again upon the descendants of Ham, a powerful race, destined of God to be still more powerful in the earth, as the present prestiges of their power are exhibited already in Liberia and other colonies along that dark coast.

There is a high standard of duty to this race to be attained. On going formerly to Louisiana and preaching there, though we had a small but liberal church, they had not learned that a sixpence would do as a collection, as at other places, and gave a dollar a time—as much as it would cost for a carriage to ride out—until our Monthly Concert collection reached $100 a month.

This work of colonization is begun. I trust it will go on till every State in this Union has a colony in Africa, like that of Liberia, and till all that coast is set with States in ebony.

God has great things in store for Africa. We have read how Wellington arranged the plan of his great victory at Waterloo—agreeing to fight Bonaparte, if Marshal Blucher would bring up his force. Blucher sent word, "I'll come." There Wellington stood his ground, formed his squares, and they were swept down by the charge of the best French cavalry; they closed up the squares again, and again were they mowed down, till the officer on duty said it was to use, the men would not stand their ground. Close up once more, said Wellington; Blucher *willcome*; I hear his guns. Blucher came, and with him the tide of victory, and the day was won. Just so in this cause. Only hold out a little longer and the victory is ours.

I have been amused at the argument against colonization from the number of colonists sent out. "*How many* have you sent out?" One year 900, and the next 1800, and "yet they increase faster than ever." It reminds me of what the shrewd Irishman said of his stove: If one stove saves half the wood of a fire-place, then I will get two and save it all. (Much laughter.) What if the race does multiply, and what if they are not all transplanted with their own consent to Africa? Let us try to win them good, and take care of them, as of the swarming emigrants from all the world, who may yet increase to a million a year. And we will welcome to our shores all the emigrants that God is pleased to send us. So then, in like manner, let us do the colored people good. God will bless them and us.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The anniversary of this Society was held in Tremont Temple, Wednesday afternoon, Hon. Simon Greenleaf in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock.

In consequence of the debility of the Secretary, the President presented some abstracts of the Annual Report. The receipts of the Massachusetts Colonization Society have been $6,164 47, and the expenditures $5,916 04, leaving in the treasury $347.43, which is less than one tenth of what is now wanted for immediate operations. The efforts for establishing the means of obtaining a higher education in Liberia were also meeting with good success. He also glanced at some of the doings of the Parent Society, a somewhat detailed statement of which we published a few weeks since.

B. C. Clark, Esq., of Boston, moved the acceptance of the Report, and in doing so, congratulated the friends of the cause upon the change which is taking place in the public mind in regard to it all over the country, as well at the South as at the North. He regretted that Liberia had not been acknowledged as a republic by our Government, and hoped that the time would soon come when this would be done. He hoped the Society would go on in its quiet way in its good work.

Rev. John B. Pinney next congratulated the Society upon its brightening prospects, and counselled a more liberal use of the press in the future propagation of the object.

He then took a review of colonization movements since their first inception in England, and the carrying of them into operation in Liberia. He devoted some considerable time to a refutation of Lieut. Forbes's statement that slavery exists in Liberia.

E. H. Derby, Esq., of this city, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the progress of African colonization is highly encouraging, and that it deserves the countenance both of the North and South, as the most feasible as well as the most successful measure for suppressing the slave-trade, civilizing Africa, and elevating the condition of the colored race, both at home and abroad.

Mr. Derby supported his resolution in some able and eloquent remarks, in which he strongly commended the work of the Society to the co-operation of all.

Mr. McLane, the Secretary of the Parent Society, then made a few remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.—*Boston Journal, June 5.*

From the Liberia Herald.

LIBERIA ITEMS.

Agriculture.—The subject of fencing or enclosing lots is one which necessarily interests every farmer. And as we have heard recently much speculation as to the kind of hedge which should be adopted, perhaps some of our readers may profit by the following, from our note-book, with respect to the culture of lime hedge: Collect limes after the middle of August. When all are partly rotten, put them in a tub, mash them well in a pounder, and then wash the seed by pouring on water and decanting them till they are nearly clean, and sow them in a nursery. In October, a bushel of limes will yield about a pint of seed, and three bushels will make a half mile.

The following is the estimated expense of making half a mile of hedge, and attending it until it is a sufficient fence, at the end of two years from the time of planting the nursery, viz.:

Three bushels of limes,	$ 0 75
Two days' work in cleaning limes and preparing and planting nursery,	1 50
One day cleaning nursery through the season,	0 75
Four days making ridge,	3 00
Six days transplanting,	4 50
Three days cleaning hedge,	2 25
Two days topping hedge twice,	1 50
Total for a half mile,	$14 25

Mr. Geo. L. Seymour, of Bexley, largely engaged in agriculture, in quite an interesting letter to the Liberia Herald, urges a system of premiums for the encouragement of palm-tree hedges and the cultivation of coffee plants. We hope his example and arguments will incite many to a competition with him for the premiums.

Climate in October.—*Rains!*—Yes, it rains. The season has been unusually long and wet. A great deal of rain has fallen in the interior, and the streams are much swollen. The St. Paul has not been so high for thirteen years. Some of the farmers have suffered in consequence of the overflow of its banks.

Cotton.—A few days since, Mr. David Moore received from Grand Cape Mount several hundred pounds of native cotton. The staple is said to be equal to the best Sea Island. We notice, however, it has rather a yellowish cast, which is accounted for by its having remained some week or two over the smoke in a native hut.

Country Cloths.—Some of our merchants have been driving quite a trade, for some months past, with the interior tribes in the article of country cloths; a friend of ours has purchased about a thousand in a very short time. These cloths are much valued by the natives of the coast, especially the Kroomen, and are readily received from our traders in exchange for palm oil.

Launch.—Last week, a beautiful craft, the Expeditious, intended for the coasting trade, was launched from the yard of our enterprising fellow-citizen, D. B. Warner, Esq. This little vessel, which we inspected a few days before the launch, presents in her proportions as fine a specimen of naval architecture as we have seen anywhere, and reflects credit as well upon Liberia as Mr. Warner.

The King of Dahomy and British Subjects.—We learn that serious difficulties have arisen between the King of Dahomy and British residents in his dominion. We are not definitely informed with regard to the misunderstanding; it appears, however, that the slavers in that country, having become alarmed at the recent efforts of the British government for the suppression of the slave trade there, conceived the idea of inducing the King to send out of his dominions all British subjects. The King, acting under this influence, has, on some frivolous pretext, issued orders to that effect; and has threatened to massacre all British subjects, commencing with the missionaries, found on his territory after a certain short period. So alarming and critical was the situation of the English in Dahomy, that Captain Forbes, of her Majesty's brig Boneta, has been despatched to England with the intelligence.

If true, which we have no good reason to doubt, that these demi-devils, to perpetuate their diabolical traffic, have procured these difficulties, we have only to say that they have quite overreached themselves, and will be caught in their own snare. The least unjustifiable violence committed on British subjects will be held a sufficient pretext, and Her Majesty's government will most assuredly avail themselves of it, to blockade the Dahomy territory, cut off the communications by which the slave-trade there is fostered, and be satisfied only with its total annihilation from His Majesty's dominions.

King Jollasa.—The news of the death of the King of the Mamboo country has just reached us. We regret exceedingly the death of King Jollasa; for during his reign he exercised a powerful and salutary influence over the chiefs of the tribes surrounding him, as well as over the people of his own dominions, in maintaining peace and encouraging trade. Fears are already entertained that difficulties will soon arise in the country, and that the commerce of the interior will be seriously interrupted. A few days before his death, Jollasa directed that after his demise his body should be burned. No one can inform us why.

Sale of Accra.—Captain Waters, of the bark Chusan, recently returned from West Africa, states that the English have purchased of the Danes, for £40,000, and have taken possession of Christiansburg, known as Danish Accra.

THE EAR AND THE CHRISTIAN.

Prayer is the vital breath of faith,
Which make a the soul to heaven arise;
Neglecting this, the ones may live,
But oh, how soon the Christian dies!

Free Colored.—The Washington Union, after alluding to the statistics of the colored population which we published a few days since, showing that the free colored population of the United States has increased only 8 1-2 per cent. in the last ten years, and that in New England it has actually diminished, says:—

"There are those alive who have traced the fortunes of negro families that were taken from Virginia and Maryland to the New-England States also the close of our revolutionary war, and who can prove by unerring figures that those families have decayed and perished almost as rapidly as the aborigines of our country. The tendency of the negro made free, if placed in contact with the white man, is evidently to a state which unfits him more and more to multiply his species and contribute to the civilization of which he is rather a mournful spectator than an intelligent friend."

Emancipation in Kentucky.—On the 22d May, an Emancipation Convention was to be held in Frankfort, but nobody came save Mr. J. G. Fee, of Lewis co. The "Commonwealth" says:

"There is an almost universal settled determination of those who were emancipationists two years ago, not to be drawn into any agitation upon the subject. They consider the thing settled, and they wish to let it rest."

But for Northern Abolitionists, long ere this, preliminary steps would have been taken for emancipation in Kentucky.

Fugitive Slaves in Canada.—At the Anti-slavery Convention at Syracuse, last week, a gentleman stated that he had recently returned from Canada, and while there, had ascertained from inquiry and observation, that there are at the present time 20,000 slaves there; of which number 5,000 had arrived since the passage of the fugitive slave act. He represented them as being in destitute circumstances, the few schools established there for their benefit being in a ruinous and dilapidated condition, and of no benefit to the slaves or their children; and was anxious to raise funds for them. There were several fugitives in attendance at the Syracuse Convention, some who had been to Canada, and others who were on their way there, and appeals were made to the members to subscribe something in their behalf, but the proposition did not seem to meet with favor. Frederick Douglass said there had been *several hundred thousand dollars* already raised for the school for the fugitives, *but he could never ascertain what had become of the money.*

Slavers captured.—Captain Soule, of the barque General Taylor, which arrived at Salem on Monday, reports, from Sierra Leone, that on the 19th April, H. B. M. brig Penguin captured at sea an Eastern-built brig, with 400 slaves on board, and 200 had died. The brig had no papers or name, and the officers refused to furnish any. She was taken into Sierra Leone on the 22d March. On April 8th, an hermaphrodite brig, Baltimore-built, without papers or name, with slave-decks, &c., was taken in a small bay at the southwest of Sierra Leone. The crew of the captured vessel afterwards mutinied, and were lodged in jail. The vessels were to be broken up and sold.—*Salem Freeman.*

Slave-Trade.—Late intelligence from Rio Janeiro states that the Brazilian government seems to be really serious in its endeavors to suppress the slave-trade. Several dealers have been heavily fined, and one of the most prominent of them forced to leave the country. The slave-trade is declared piracy, and the captain of any vessel engaged in it to be punished with death. If the government continues firm in this attitude, the trade will be speedily and effectually abolished.

Cultivation of Cotton in Africa.—A letter dated Freetown, Sierra Leone, April, 1851, published in the *Manchester Guardian*, says:—

"You will, I am sure, be glad to learn that a large number of natives are now preparing their lands for planting cotton this year; and I have twenty men at work preparing forty acres of land, about a mile distant from Freetown, for a cotton plantation. Every week applications are made to me for cotton seed to plant in the approaching rains. Some of that which you gave me has been supplied to a few American missionaries in the Sherbro country. They have planted it, and intend to ship the produce to England. There is little doubt that a very large quantity of cotton will be raised this year, both in the colony of Sierra Leone and the adjoining countries."

Liberia.—The Rev. Jacob Moore, the founder, and for some years the pastor of the colored Methodist Episcopal church in Howard street, is getting up a company to Liberia, which embraces twenty-five respectable and industrious families, numbering fully one hundred persons.

African Colonization.—Africa has never been propitious to European settlement or colonization, but quite the contrary. The last founded State of the Anglo-American Union, of a few years' growth, is alone, at this moment, worth more than all that has been effected by the European race in Africa in two-and-twenty centuries.—*London Examiner.*

Thompson, the English abolitionist, made a speech at Boylston Falls, May 30, in which he denounces the Colonization Society as the spawn of two abominations—the Church and the Devil.

The agent of the Virginia Colonization Society has lately received three hundred applications for passage to Liberia.

Liberia.—It is quite refreshing to dwell on such an acknowledgment as the following from a London oracle: "Liberia, of two years' growth, is alone at this moment worth more than all that has been effected by the European race in Africa in twenty-two centuries."

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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

UNDERSTONE, OR ABBEOKUTA.

THE following account of cruelty and blood is the more interesting, from the fact that the Christian churches and schools in and around Abbeokuta (Urè restored) are the results of efforts made by poor liberated slaves. In former years, these same Dahomans had sold captives at Whydah, taken from Abbeokuta, who, from time to time, had been liberated by recapture of slave-ships, and set free in Sierra Leone.

After sufficient instruction in the mission and other schools, many of these, at least three hundred, had returned, carrying with them missionaries and teachers, who found themselves welcomed and almost idolized, and a whole nation moved by gratitude to hear and believe their word. It is one of these missionaries who writes the following letter. It was the result of their teaching that nerved the arms of the defenders of their liberty, and that rendered them so humane to their murderous captives when conquerors. The principal object of the Dahoman King was to destroy the missions. His threat to do this was published some two months ago, and all the friends of that mission were trembling for the result. Let us rejoice that the arm of the destroyer was paralyzed, and that the unoffending were victorious in their self-defence.—*Ed. Col. Jour.*

Defeat of the Amazons.

The subjoined letter gives an account of the defeat of the Dahoman army, before the walls of Abbeokuta, a town about sixty miles inland from Lagos, in the Bight of Benin. The invasion was wholly unprovoked, and their discomfiture is likely to have an important bearing on the decline of the slave-trade:

"ABBEOKUTA, Tuesday, March 4, 1851.

"It is with the greatest thankfulness I desire to communicate the joyful tidings of the defeat of the Dahoman King before the walls of Abbeokuta, yesterday, and that they have fled, according to our latest accounts, some sixteen miles, and that the Abbeokuta people are pursuing them. The motions of the Dahomans have been watched most thoroughly, by the people of the smaller towns to the westward of this, and information sent to the chiefs here. On Saturday morning, such intelligence was conveyed as convinced the chiefs of the necessity of immediately arranging their affairs for self defence. On Sunday, the war-chiefs formed their camps in three companies on the walls of the town. It became evident to me, on Sunday evening, from the preparations which I saw going on, when returning from Mr. Smith's church, where I had been to assist him, and from their talk which I heard when passing, that a desperate encounter was before their minds, and that they were preparing for it with a spirit befitting the occasion.

"Yesterday (Monday) I went out, after breakfast, to view the camps from one of the heights. I did not direct my glass to search for the Dahomans, not knowing the road they might take, nor thinking of their being at hand. On returning home, I heard that they had been seen, and that the advanced party of Egbas (the Abbeokuta people) had exchanged shots with them. Mr. and Mrs. Smith came up to see us for a little change, having been so long ill; and Mr. Dennis, who came on a visit to Badagry, about a week since, also unwell, was also with us. About 12 o'clock we heard a rapid discharge of fire-arms. I was in the act of showing my interpreter how to form a bullet-mould out of clay, in his house, when we heard it. With great impetuosity of manner he called for his son to bring him his gun, powder and shot, that he might hasten to the fight; and, with extreme difficulty, I restrained him; he frequently exclaiming, 'I cannot bear it; I must hasten to the battle.' He was restrained, however. My cook, without saying any thing, or our knowing of it, took his gun and ran off and fought until the Dahomans were retreating, and shot in the fight one of the female warriors. Another confidential servant ran off in the same manner. Having no arms, he purposed stoning the enemy, if they gave him an opportunity. Goodwill, who is Mr. Smith's interpreter, and was left by Mr. Smith to look after the premises, ran also to the battle; all seemed to be beside themselves.

"In order to view the encounter, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Townsend, Mr. Dennis and myself got on a high rock on our ground, whence, with a telescope, we were enabled to view it. The Dahomans advanced in compact lines or masses, bearing all before them. The Egbas endeavored to check them at the ford of the river, but were utterly unable. They therefore retreated until withinside their walls. The walls were black with people. They poured forth their fire upon the advancing enemy, who were checked, and could not march straight on, as they expected, but extended lines in front of the wall. A most furious discharge of muskets took place from both sides. The Dahomans extended their lines, expecting to find a weak place to attack, and the Egbas extended parallel with them. At this stage of the battle, I observed a large mass marching in good order to the attack, and I feared for the result; but they also extended, strengthening their companions. Mr. Bowen, an American missionary who lodges in our compound, now joined us; he having gone out, long before the Dahomans appeared, to see what preparations the Egbas had made, and was on the wall at the time of the first attack. He encouraged us by his account of the firmness of the Egbas. Having once been a soldier himself, he had practical knowledge of warfare in actual service.

"After a time, we observed that the Dahomans showed a disposition to retire, and also that the Egbas had outflanked them, and were becoming the assailants; setting the grass on fire to annoy their enemies, and firing on them whenever they could. The Dahomans were now evidently retiring, but turning about constantly and discharging their muskets. They retired, after a while, out of our sight; the firing becoming less and less. While this was going on, the Abbeokuta women were leaving the town at the back, pouring out before us, with a few men with them, terrified and cast down; our compound was filled with terrified people. The Egbas now began to show, in truly savage style, some proofs of their success: the first was the foot of a man who had been slain; then the hand and foot of a woman; and, after a while, a living captive; one of the renowned women soldiers. I followed her to the house of her captor, near my own: she was attired in a sort of vest. She spoke to me as freely as our ignorance of each other's language would admit of. The Dahomans retired to the ford. Mr. Bowen returned to the wall as a spectator, and told me that he saw a daring feat performed by a few of the Egbas. They went and provoked the Dahomans to attack them, which they did; the Egbas fled, but suddenly faced about and discharged their guns with great effect. He thought he saw four of the Dahomans fall, but the smoke prevented distinct vision. The Dahomans left many of their party on the battle-field, the greater part of whom were women, and many as prisoners; but the number we have not ascertained with any certainty.

"The King of Dahomey, as soon as darkness permitted, fled with two hundred people, leaving the bulk of his army to cover his retreat. They were too strong to be attacked by the Egbas after a long fight, and the Egbas had too little discipline to execute an attack in the night; but they were harassed, all the night through, by skirmishers, and early in the morning they decamped in good order, followed by the Egbas. They stamped their character with infamy, by an act of great barbarity, before retreating. They had taken a number of farmers, in their march, prisoners; but, before leaving, they decapitated forty-two or upwards, and carried off their heads. Their hands being tied, as captives are, and many being identified by their friends, proved that they were not slain in battle; two of them were women, and one a boy. I understand that the heads were cast away in the retreat afterwards. This King is the monster who calls himself the friend of the white people at Whydah, and of the slave-trade; and by such wars slaves are procured.

"What would the members of the Peace Society have done behind the walls of Abbeokuta, with these disciplined barbarians advancing in masses to the attack? Through mercy they have been repelled; but many of the Egbas have fallen, and many are severely wounded. One of my people came to us in the afternoon, begging for some one to extract a shot from his shoulder; it had entered at the side of the upper part of the arm, and passed about six inches through the flesh outside of the shoulder-blade. Mr. Dennis ventured to try, although he had never done any thing of the sort before; and, after considerable trouble, cut it out. The poor man's first act, on hearing that it was out, was to bring himself into an attitude of prayer; and silently he offered up thanks to God for his mercy. He is doing well.

"It is supposed that 200 or 300 of the Dahomans are lying dead on the battle-field, and many have been captured. They are retreating in a compact body, but in great distress. If they had broken in their retreat, scarcely a man or woman could have escaped the Egbas to-day. They are still being pursued, but a large number of the Egbas have returned, worn out by their two days' exertions. I feel, also, worn out by excitement, and by witnessing and hearing of so much slaughter and cruelty. I am not aware that the Egbas have acted cruelly towards their prisoners.

"WEDNESDAY, March 5.

"Several persons have returned from the pursuit, this morning, bringing the intelligence of a desperate encounter, at a town called Ishaga, about fourteen or sixteen miles from this. The Dahomans endeavored to enter this town, for rest or pillage, but were resisted. The Egbas came up with a strong force at the time, and the Dahomans were again driven, and, I understand, divided. It is said that a part of the personal luggage and provisions of the King fell into their hands, and he was obliged to fly on foot. The number slain in this battle was more, they say, than those before Abbeokuta. The Egbas could not make captives in this battle; even when disarmed, they (the Dahomans) fought, and refused to surrender, and they were killed. I am sorry to report that one of Mr. Crowther's communicants is missing, but he may yet be found. In order to find him, if he were among the slain, Mr. Crowther passed over the greater part of the battle-field, and his report of the number slain is such as to give a greater number. He says they are lying in fours and fives, in various directions, over a large extent of ground. The length of all attacked was upwards of a mile.

"I sent two persons out, this morning, to count the slain Dahomans; one counted them in tens, and the other wrote the number down; and, to our surprise, it amounted to 1200. It confirms the report brought us by a deserter, an Egba man, who had long been a Dahoman slave; that the Dahomans, when gathered together at night, were struck dumb at the loss they had sustained, especially of their female soldiers; and only one thing was uttered by all—viz., a fear that they would never be able to return home. This is a slave war, and we might justly ask, for what were all these men slain? To supply the slave-market with slaves, would be a just reply.

"The people everywhere here seem to ascribe their deliverance to God and the white men. I hope the Dahoman King will learn a lesson from this, and cease from these barbarous wars, for which not a shadow of a cause was given by the Egbas, nor, I suppose, by most of the other towns that he has warred against. It is to be hoped that the Egbas will not become too boastful of their victory, and be led into excesses.

"I remain, &c., H. T."

"P. S. I can form no estimate of the number of prisoners, or of the Dahoman army. I asked a captive how many retired with the King, when they fell themselves defeated, to be out of danger. He said two hundred. I asked again, how many were there in the army. He said that even as it was impossible for me to count the people of Abbeokuta, so was it for him to count their army. The Dahoman captives are desperate; there are three several instances of their rising against their captors, and slaying them in their own houses; one when he was in the act of giving his captive food.

"The people treat their prisoners kindly, but I fear all these will be killed, unless we can prevent it by any means. I was with Sagbua this morning, and the subject was discussed. I protested against it. A meeting was proposed, and I told him that they ought not to have a meeting without calling me to it. The prisoners are, however, private property, and this may hinder their being killed. I feel assured that the Egbas would exchange a captive for an Egba slave now in the Dahoman country."

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

THE following letter from Captain Foote, of the United States Navy, is valuable not only as presenting the conclusions of an intelligent mind, after ample opportunities of observation, but as the honest utterance of a convert. We are informed that Captain Foote went to Africa with opinions quite unfavorable to Liberia, and his testimony is all the more valuable, because manifestly not interested.

U. S. BRIG PERRY,

Monrovia Roads, Liberia, Dec. 18, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: In this letter I propose giving an account of the political, religious, and social condition of Liberia. Its natural history and geology, its agricultural character and general resources are not yet sufficiently developed, or at least I am not sufficiently familiar with them to express an opinion.

Liberia has an extent of three hundred miles of sea-coast, with a prospect of soon extending it to Sierra Leone, an additional distance of two hundred miles, and an average of fifty miles in the interior, with a population at this moment of one hundred and fifty thousand souls. When we consider that the colony has been established but a quarter of a century, and that the number of emigrants from the United States has not exceeded seven thousand, we see that the annexation spirit has been rife to a degree beyond that prevailing among the *Anglo-Saxon* race in the United States, impelling *them* towards the fulfilment of *their manifest destiny.*

In 1847, Liberia declared its independence, and has been acknowledged by Great Britain, France, and Belgium. The Government is modeled upon that of the United States. No white person is eligible to any office; in fact, cannot become a citizen of the Republic.

You are familiar with the history of Colonization, and the causes leading Liberia to become an independent nation. So far as Colonization has been regarded in reference to abolishing slavery in our country, I leave it still an open question. My object in this letter is to show that Christendom must look mainly to Liberia for the suppression of the slave-trade and the evangelization of Africa. I shall attempt to establish these positions by the testimony of those who have derived their knowledge and views from a residence in the country, or from personal intercourse with the people.

Sir Charles Hotham, commanding Her Majesty's naval forces on the coast of Africa, in speaking of Liberia, says: "So long as they observe their present system of government, both humanity and civilization are deeply interested in their progress. It is only through their means we can hope to improve the African race."

A letter dated London, May, 1849, is so pertinent to this subject, that I will transcribe it entire. "In my last, I told you that the Rev. Mr. Miller was to be examined by a Committee of the House of Lords on Liberia. That examination came off on Monday, the 30th ultimo; and the result, I hope, will be of the most important consequences to the welfare and good reputation of this most interesting young Republic. Mr. Miller went before the committee perfectly well prepared. He wrote out a series of questions, the answers to which he was fully prepared for. He handed in the questions to the Bishop of Oxford, the chairman of the committee, and the result is the most complete and interesting body of evidence respecting this Republic that could be collected. Mr. P. Vaughan, Rev. Mr. Hanson, and others, assembled at Mr. Miller's on Wednesday evening last, and examined the whole document, which amounts to ninety-two pages of a large manuscript book, (taken down by a stenographer,) say twenty inches long by eight broad. This testimony is what Mr. Miller gave orally, and from documents which he furnished, and is independent of a large quantity of matter, which he is privileged to furnish for the appendix.

The testimony relates to the origin and cause of settlement on the coast of Africa, the persons composing it, how it has been supported, its influence on the slave-trade, its present condition, and future prospects.

Why does Liberia exercise such a wonderful influence in suppressing the slave-trade in its neighborhood, whilst the British, French, Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish colonies exercise none whatever? Because Liberia is inhabited by a class of intelligent, christianized American negroes, who have a mortal hatred of the accursed slave-traffic, whilst the colony of Sierra Leone is inhabited by recaptured Africans, who are little removed from the state of barbarism and savageness in which they were found when taken out of the slavers by the British cruisers.

Why does Liberia present the most successful example of a black settlement prosperous beyond measure, and likely to become a great empire, on which, during its existence of twenty-five years, only 250,000 have been expended, whilst the colony of Sierra Leone, on which millions of pounds have been lavished for more than fifty years, shows no signs of improvement, and little prospect of future prosperity? The reason is, that, in the first, the blacks govern themselves, and are consequently stimulated to every kind of improvement, whilst in the latter the whites are the rulers, between whom and the colored people there is no sympathy or cordiality of feeling: the whites sicken and die, and those that live are glad to get back to England as soon as possible.

The above will give you some idea of the kind of testimony elicited by Mr. Miller's examination, the publication of which, by the House of Lords, will spread before the British public information calculated to do the Republic a vast deal of good. This committee of the House of Lords is intended to inquire into the best method of suppressing the slave-trade; and Mr. Miller's evidence goes to show that Liberia, and similar establishments, is the most effectual plan for doing it. The committee of the House of Commons is for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the slave-trade. Mr. Miller has not been examined by this committee, and I fear will not be. I assure you I was delighted with the full and satisfactory manner in which Mr. Miller gave his testimony to the Lords' committee. Mr. Miller wishes to get up a society here, for the purpose of furthering the interests of Liberia. To promote this society, it is a matter of immense consequence that President Roberts should send from Liberia as good a man as himself, if such can be found in the Republic, which I doubt, to represent the Liberian commerce, government, and all its interests; indeed, to be the minister of the Republic of Liberia, near the Court of St. James. If the President send here a good Liberian, and Mr. Hanson go to Liberia as British consul—of which appointment he tells me he thinks there is every prospect—then the interests will be well attended to, as far as regards this country, and most important results may be expected for the good of Liberia. If President Roberts had stopped here two or three months longer, and represented more generally the state of things in Liberia, he would have effected much good; because, wherever he went he gained golden opinions by the display he made of good sense, sound judgment, discretion, and most pleasing and quiet manner."

President Roberts, in his appeal to the Government and people of the United States, after acknowledging the timely assistance rendered by the English and French Governments, in aiding the Liberian forces to extirpate the slave-factories, says: "If this Republic should be enabled to add Gallinas to its territory, the line of coast from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas would be under its jurisdiction; and with one or two small vessels and boats, this line of coast could easily be kept free from the withering influence of the slave-trade."

The Liberia Herald says: "It is now universally admitted that settlements such as Liberia present the most effectual barrier to the slave-trade; that, so far as their influence extends, the trade is wholly destroyed. In proportion, therefore, as the Republic of Liberia increases in strength and influence; in proportion as it extends its territory, and acquires strength to protect and suppress illicit traffic, in the same proportion will slavery be suppressed, and the necessity of keeping cruisers in the vicinity of the settlements be decreased."

Such is Liberia now: what was Liberia twenty-five years ago? The population and country were divided into petty tribes and districts, making continual war on each other, for the purpose of catching slaves, while the individuals of each tribe were at the mercy of the barbarous despot at its head. I trust that enough has been said to establish the fact in all candid minds, that Christendom must look mainly to Liberia for the suppression of the slave-trade, and must sustain her accordingly.

I have alluded to the destruction of slave-stations by the Liberians, assisted by the English and French cruisers. Our own men-of-war were at hand, and most gladly would have participated in such service, but our Government does not feel authorized to permit her cruisers to act against any but her own citizens when engaged in this traffic. For, while Congress has declared the slave-trade to be piracy, it is in the sense of a municipal law, and not that of the law of nations. We, therefore, are not only prevented from breaking up slave stations, but cannot capture a vessel, even *with slaves on board*, unless she be *bona fide* American, of which there are very few, as they are sold really or nominally, and run up Portuguese, Spanish, or Brazilian colors, before taking their slaves on board; while the English, in treaty with other powers, capture not only those bearing their own flag, but those bearing the flags of other nations—that of the United States and France excepted. This, with more than quadruple the number of English cruisers to our own, and many of which are steamers, will satisfactorily account for the disparity of captured slaves by the American and English men-of-war on the coast. It is no reason, however, why our force should not be maintained on the coast, as its moral effect is most happy in sustaining Liberia; protecting our commerce, and suppressing the slave-trade—at least the participation of American citizens in it.

Still this vessel, the "Perry," has within seven months captured two slavers, which is a full proportion of captures made by the British squadron with their steamers and sailing-vessels. These captures, however, were made on the southern coast of Africa, which is beyond the limits of our regular cruising-ground, but where it is believed that the protection of our legal commerce, as well as the abuse of the American flag in the slave-trade, alike call for the constant presence of two or three American cruisers.

I will now take up the second proposition. The prospective evangelization of Africa through the instrumentality of Liberia. The climate of Africa renders it, humanly speaking, impossible for white missionaries to sustain the institutions of the Christian religion: a country whose deadly fevers have prevented its exploration by whites, will effectually bar Christianity from its centre, unless introduced by colored people, whom Providence has adapted to the climate. In this view of the case, if Liberia fails, it involves, for generations to come, the extinction of hope for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. How, then, can the Christian escape from rendering Liberia all assistance in his power towards accomplishing the great mission which Providence no doubt has destined her?

In pursuance of the plan of introducing the testimony of persons who are or have been in Africa, I commence with making extracts from letters of the Rev. J. Payne, Protestant Episcopal Missionary at Cape Palmas. "During the twelve years of this mission's existence, *twenty* white laborers, male and female, have been connected with it. Of these, there remain in the field, at the present moment, myself, the only clergyman, with my wife, and Dr. Perkins, making *three in all!* Some have died, and others have withdrawn on account of ill health, or different reasons. But, as the causes are likely to be permanent, it is proper to judge of the future by the past, which fully sustains the opinion just expressed, that the wants of the mission are not to be supplied from the Church at home.

"There appears to me to be quite as little prospect of an *immediate* supply of suitable *native* agents. There remains but one other source to which we can look for suitable instruments to sustain the mission. And this, in the providence of God, is immediately at hand. It is the American colony, within whose bounds our operations are confined. To some it may appear unaccountable that the same advantage should not raise, to a like standard, the heathen and the Christian child. But not so to those who have carefully observed the gradual steps by which barbarous nations advance to Christian civilization. The process resembles that by which infancy attains to the maturity of manhood. It has its childhood and its youth, with all attending imperfections; and it is only *men* who are qualified to be guides and instructors; so it is found that heathen nations, even after they have been converted, must pass through their childhood and youth, before they furnish characters of sufficient maturity to be intrusted with their spiritual care. Now, the American African colonists, having been long living under the influence of Christian civilization, have passed through the stages of childhood and youth. They are struggling rapidly into manhood. With all the disadvantages to which their social condition subjected them in the United States, they are, to say the least, a century in advance of their heathen neighbors. Moreover, by constitution they are adapted to the climate, and, what is of still greater consequence, here is their and their children's *home.* The latter will grow up here, and, by constant intercourse with the natives, become perfectly familiar with their languages and customs. Now, it is from amongst these children that I would have the Church train up her teachers and ministers for Africa. Colonists already fill every civil office in Liberia, the higher ones, most nobly; why should they not also in time fill all in the Church?"

It is becoming the policy of foreign missions to educate native children, with the view of supplying their own country with a gospel ministry, as a foreign supply can never be sustained to occupy the present stations, when there shall be a call for the extension of Christian ordinances to the same extent as in Christendom. This will not only hold good in Africa, but, as has been seen by the letter of the Rev. Mr. Payne, even the planting of missionary stations in the interior can never, as in other countries, be effected by the whites, in consequence of the deleterious effect of the climate. To Liberia, then, the Church must look for the performance of this great work. To the Christian, then, who is bound, in obedience to his Saviour's injunction, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," if not in person, through his prayers and possessions, sustaining through his prayers and possessions, sustaining others in this work, Liberia comes with the double claim—to sustain her in carrying the gospel into Africa, and in destroying the slave-trade.

What is the religious character of the Liberian is a question naturally arising in connection with the points under consideration. I ascertained from the President, that a greater proportion of the people were members of the Church than are found in any section of our country. I attended church myself, and heard sound, practi-

courses from two colored preachers, which, as intellectual efforts, and for soundness of doctrine, would have done no discredit to the churches in our country. It is true that some of the lower forms of a high spiritual conception of things characterize the people, but far preferable is this to the tendency of the age in attempting to bring within the scope of human reason the higher mysteries of faith.

We often hear exaggerated accounts, on the one hand, of the prosperity and happiness of the emigrants; and on the other, they are represented as sunk into abject poverty—fast relapsing into a state of barbarism. I went to Monrovia, determined to see and examine for myself; free from all prejudices against Colonization, and equally free from all prejudgment in its favor.

Iron ore exists in large masses, associated with the igneous rock of which Cape Mesurado is composed. The President informed me that, twenty miles in the interior, ore is found which can be beaten out into malleable iron without the process of smelting. The soil is extremely fertile, adapted to the culture of almost every tropical production: such as sugar-cane, coffee, cassada, which yields tapioca, ginger, ground-nuts, pepper, arrow-root, and in the interior, rice, which are or may be articles of export. The fruits I have seen are oranges, bananas, limes, pine-apples, citrons, sour-sop, paw-paws, mangoes, plantains, guavas. In addition to these, may be produced the garden vegetables of a tropical climate. With half the labor required in the United States, one can live here far better; but where the spontaneous productions of the soil are so varied and abundant, and the climate so enervating as here, the tendency is to slothfulness of mind and body. As oxen, horses, mules, or ploughs have not yet been introduced to any considerable extent in agricultural operations, you may imagine it is no easy task to clear fifty acres of land, and prepare it for cultivation. Horses will not live on the seaboard, though they do well in the interior; but I have no doubt that their places might be well supplied by the elephant, if the people had energy enough to catch and train him. Now we must, in justice to the Liberians, remember that all new settlements have their difficulties—want of saw and flour-mills, and a host of things which we deem indispensable. Besides, many of these people are ignorant, being dependent on the will and direction of others before coming to Liberia, and hence are rendered incapable of that self-reliance which secures early success in an enterprise of this kind. But while many of the colonists are poor in body, mind, and estate, compared with white people in the United States, on the other hand are to be seen many intelligent, enterprising persons, far superior in character and intellect to those whose lot is cast among whites. The colonists generally prefer their present position to that which they held in the United States. There are exceptions, however, as might have been expected, for there always will be associations clinging around one's home, that will, in a distant land, cause a yearning towards the scenes of childhood.

The climate has been regarded as an objection to Liberia. It would be valid against the whites making a lodgment here, but it is the great safeguard of the colored man against the encroachment of the white. The statistics show that the number of deaths are three per cent. less than in Baltimore, and less than in New-York and Philadelphia, notwithstanding all, on their arrival, have to go through the process of acclimation; which, of late years, has become so mild as scarcely to excite any apprehension.

I have not yet visited Cape Palma, Bassa Cove, and other places which the colonists have settled, but have reason to believe that Monrovia is a fair type of these places.

Is it for the interest of colored people to emigrate from the United States? To all who are able and disposed to work, who can maintain themselves and families in the United States, I say, unhesitatingly, yes, go to Liberia. The reason is obvious; you can never rise to that position among whites that God and nature intended every man should occupy among his fellows; for, supposing even that the wishes of philanthropists toward the slave and the free colored man to be obtained; suppose his destitution of political rights were removed, and he unfettered in body and intellect, and cultivated in taste; yet, while free, he is still a bondsman; he is still held in social inferiority; for if freedom is alike the prerogative of the white and black, the white must be left free to choose his most intimate social relations, and he never will unite himself with a caste marked by such a broad distinction as in the two races. Such is the condition in which the colored man is placed in the United States.

The effect of this pressure upon the colored man has led us to regard him as far inferior to the white in his physical and mental condition. Now, without stopping to discuss the correctness of this impression, I would say to the colored man, go to Liberia, where every avenue to distinction is open, where you will find a degree of intelligence and character far beyond that among your brethren in the United States or elsewhere, and where, if you are gifted with mind and intelligence, you may rise to posts of distinction and wealth. Or, if you have a still nobler ambition of employing the talent given you of God in the ministry of Christ, you may exercise that liberty in all its fulness. In short, you may there become not only a freeman in name, but a freeman in deed and in truth.

I am, sir, respectfully,
And very truly, yours,
ANDREW H. FOOTE.

"THE LITTLE LEAVEN."—The *Puritan Recorder* gives the appended illustration of the power of truth in extending its influence from small beginnings. It is from a notice of the London Tract Society:

"I was, present at one of its auxiliaries the other day, when one of the officials stated the following facts: A neighbor left a tract in the house of Richard Baxter, which was made useful to his conversion. He wrote the Saints' Rest, which was blessed to the conversion of Philip Doddridge. Dr. Doddridge wrote the Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, which was made instrumental to the conversion of William Wilberforce. Mr. Wilberforce wrote his Practical View, which was sanctified to the saving of Leigh Richmond's soul. Leigh Richmond wrote The Dairyman's Daughter; and the Tract Society has in its books 1539 instances of conversion to God through the instrumentality of that single tract! What an encouragement to tract distribution! What an illustration of the excellency of power to save is in God!"

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1851.

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THE COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CANNOT the friends of Colonization throughout this State and in New-England aid to extend the circulation of the Journal? The terms proposed are exceedingly liberal, especially to clubs, or churches, or societies ordering from *four* to *eighty copies*.

At the price for eighty copies, the paper will, after paying postage, cost less than twenty cents a year to each subscriber within *one thousand miles*. Nothing is now necessary to secure for this cause universal confidence and favor, but the diffusion of information. We believe the same amount of information has never been offered on so favorable terms.

TO THE READER.

Our paper for this month is almost entirely devoted to correspondents and Liberian news. No abstract argument, however able, is so influential as the experience and opinions of those who have tried emigration.

The brighter day for Africa is surely near at hand. Her sons, exiled for a time, are beckoned to return, that her millions may be raised to the platform of civil and religious freedom.

We have necessarily crowded out many interesting items and some valuable communications, for want of room. Some of them will keep well until our next number, when we intend to make room for them.

The monthly report of church collections is a gratifying sign of the times. In no previous year have collections of equal magnitude been made; and our thanks are due and gratefully accorded to the pastors who have so ably aided us.

Why should not every church of every name allow a collection to aid in paying our great debt to Africa, by rearing up and extending a Christian Republic on her shores?

In less than two months we hope a considerable emigration will sail from this city, and assure our friends that their donations can be well applied.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

The Liberia Packet, which arrived only on the 1st instant, has already reloaded, and expects to sail by the 15th or 18th instant from Baltimore, with about *one hundred and fifty* emigrants. These are chiefly from Maryland, and their movement is, we believe, but a precursor of thousands who will follow them.

The next vessel to sail with emigrants will be from New-York.

The Board of Managers have appointed a Committee to make all needful arrangements to send out *all properly qualified* persons who may apply for a passage from New-York, early in *September*.

All colored persons who intend to go by that opportunity are requested to make immediate application.

The size of the vessel and the kind of preparations needful to be made, will depend upon the number of applicants. No time should be lost. We invite our friends throughout the State who know any proper emigrants that think of going this season, to apprize them immediately to inform us, and get ready to be here by the 1st day of September.

BUCHANAN.

We perceive by a communication in the *Liberia Herald*, dated Grand Bassa, April, 1851, that on the 15th of March, President Roberts, in the schooner Lark, proceeded from Monrovia to Bassa, to plant the proposed new settlement at the extreme south-eastern point of Bassa Cove.

The name proposed for this settlement is *Buchanan*, after the heroic Governor of that name, whose remains rest by, are yet without a tombstone.

President Roberts was compelled to show some military force, and took with him some volunteer settlers to keep possession. This was rendered necessary by the turbulent conduct of Grando, a head man of the Fishtown, which has long existed there.

This Grindo shielded from merited punishment the murderers of Governor Finley, in 1837; and, when threatened for his conduct, attacked the new settlement at Bassa Cove, and burnt down the Presbyterian church and many private dwellings.

On the arrival of the British steamship Centaur, Grando appealed to her commander for protection against President Roberts, but was informed that England had no dominion within the limits of Liberia.

Disappointed in this hope, and conscious of his crimes, and having failed to excite the country people for his protection, he refused to trust himself in so close vicinity to the new settlement, and fled. President Roberts sent him word that he had no intention to disurb the Fishmen; that they might remain and procure employment; and that, if Grando would come and see him, he might depart in peace; that he should neither be injured nor retained in camp; but his heart fainted, and he refused to come.

Now that this settlement is made, presenting as it does one of the finest commercial points along the whole coast of Liberia—one of our correspondents styles it "the New-York of Liberia"—no time should be lost in strengthening it by additional settlers.

On this subject President Roberts writes, under date of May 15th, as follows: "I really hope the emigrants by your September vessel will be sent to Bassa Cove. A settlement has been formed there, in pursuance of the wish of the Society, and it is important that it be strengthened as soon as possible. And the people of Grand Bassa county look to the New-York and Pennsylvania Societies to supply them with emigrants."

This very point has in former years been the resort of slave-traders; and now that it is occupied, we trust care will be taken to keep it in all future time.

Are there not ten families of intelligent colored men who can be persuaded to volunteer from the State of New-York, to embark from this city in September, and build up the new commercial city of "*Buchanan*?" Of the advantages of the place, the intelligent gentleman who conducts the *Herald* remarks:

A permanent settlement at that place will add greatly to the commercial interests of that county. We hesitate not to say, that in a year's time from the planting of a settlement at that place, the county will have increased in interest at least one hundred per cent. We heartily wish a speedy attention may be given to this business.

ANNUAL REPORT OF REV. P. C. OAKLEY.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1851..

Rev. and Dear Sir:—Immediately after my appointment as agent for the New-York State Colonization Society, I entered upon my work by visiting and addressing the Troy Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which held its session at Saratoga Springs.

My ministerial brethren received me kindly, and passed resolutions favorable to the Society and encouraging to the Agent. I afterwards presented the claims of the Society to some thirty-five Methodist Episcopal Churches within the bounds of the Conference.

The brethren received me cordially and gave me an attentive hearing. Subsequently I attended the sessions of the Black River and the East Genesee Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the former of which was held at Rome, and the latter at Bath. Each of those bodies of Christian ministers gave me kind reception and passed resolutions favorable to the Colonization cause.

During the summer, I presented the claims of the American Colonization Society to twenty-one churches in Western New-York. The remainder of my labors have been in some thirty-five churches, situated chiefly in the villages on the banks of the Hudson, and in the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg.

During the year, I have preached on the subject of my agency about one hundred sermons; visited nearly as many places; conversed in private, on the enterprise, with more than a thousand individuals, and have taken up fifty-eight public collections. Still, my chief dependence for pecuniary aid, especially in the cities, has been upon private applications.

On the whole, though the pecuniary results of my efforts have been small, I trust much good has been done for the cause. Important information has been spread before thousands; many have received their first ideas and impressions of Colonization by this means; many who had become wholly indifferent to this mode of doing good to the colored race have been awakened and converted to the cause; many have had their prejudices removed; and it is to be hoped that their feelings of hostility will be changed to those that are friendly to this great and good enterprise.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

BEXLEY, Liberia, February 27th, 1851.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY.

Dear Sir:—I was exceedingly gratified to learn from Mr. Edward Blyden, who is staying at my house, that you were well, and still engaged in the Colonization enterprise. I came out here about sixteen years ago, from the State of Virginia, in the "good ship Ninus," the first expedition that sailed for Liberia under the auspices of the "Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania." The Ninus left Norfolk on the 24th of October, 1834. I arrived at Bassa Cove. While at Monrovia, I took an excursion up the river to Millsburg. It was there that I first saw you. I subsequently saw you at Bassa Cove, after my return there. Mr. Erskine was with you at that time. I made a gun-rod for you then. You may recollect an old settler. *I have at present a small farm*, on which I raise ginger, arrow-root, pepper, coffee, cassadas, potatoes, plantains, bananas, &c. With the exception of the diseases incident to old age, I am very comfortable.

Yours very respectfully,
CHARLES GRAY.

P. S. If it is convenient to you, sir, will you please to send me a few numbers of the Colonization Journal, and also other newspapers? as it is ever delightful to be to hear of the progress of Colonization. Yours, C. G.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

Dear Sir:—This is to inform you of my safe arrival in Liberia, after a passage of thirty-five days from Baltimore. We left Baltimore on Saturday, December 21, 1850. We did not, however, get without the Capes of the Chesapeake Bay until Tuesday evening, the 24th, on account of head winds. But no sooner were we out, than we met very fair wind, which took us on our course at the rate of twelve miles an hour, which continued for several days. On Sunday, the 29th, we encountered a severe storm, in 37° 7′ N. lat., 39° 38′ W. lon. Towards evening, the storm increased fearfully, insomuch that we renounced all hopes of seeing daylight. But, through the merciful interposition of Divine Providence, the storm abated towards morning, and once more we gazed upon the beautiful sun. On New-Year's day, we had another severe storm, which lasted all day; this also passed away, through the mercy of God. On January 15, we made St. Antonio, one of the Cape Verde Islands, which the Captain supposed to be thirty miles long, and its elevation from the sea, in some parts, 7,000 feet. Next day, 16th, we saw Brava, another of the islands. On the 17th, 18th and 19th, we had very calm weather. On the 20th, a little breeze sprung up, which lasted until the 22d, when another calm ensued. On the 23d, we had rain and head winds in the morning. About two o'clock, in the morning of the 25th, Cape Mount was visible. About 8 o'clock, we saw Cape Mesurado, on which stands the town of Monrovia. No sooner was it in sight, than we saw the natives coming off in their canoes to meet the ship. In a few minutes, the deck was thronged by natives—large, robust, intelligent-looking men, with no other clothing but a rag tied around their waist. Many of them had a tolerable smattering of the English language. About twelve o'clock, we were riding safely at anchor opposite the "beautiful bluff" that screens the town of Monrovia. You can easily imagine the delight with which I gazed upon the land of Cyprian and Tertullian, ancient fathers in the Christian Church; of Hannical and Henry Diax, renowned generals, yes, and the land of *my* forefathers. On the top of the elevation that intercepted the town from our view, was seen, "waving gloriously," the "lone star." In the harbor lay the Liberian Government schooner "Lark," also, two merchant vessels, a Liberian and an English. In a few days, the port of Monrovia presented quite an interesting sight. At one time, while we were there, six merchant vessels were seen lying at anchor, accompanied by two of Her Britannic Majesty's brigs "Ranger" and "Cygnet." On the 26th, which was Sunday, I landed on African shore. It was now my privilege to gaze upon a delightful country—nay, to *tread* upon the land of my forefathers. Every thing appeared with a delightful verdure. As I proceeded up the "heights of Monrovia," every thing I saw inspired admiration. When we are on the other side of the Atlantic, we cannot conceive of African scenery, without associating with our ideas a plentiful supply of burning sand, with here and there a "fiery serpent." But how pleasingly disappointed are we, when for the first time we witness the reality! The dryness and aridity which we conceived, are exchanged for an ever-verdant scenery—"all nature charming the beholder with her ever-varying, yet ever-beautiful and living riches." The land here actually teems with every thing necessary for the subsistence of man. "Here," said a young man to me, "a man cannot starve. I have been here," said he, "about three years, and if I could get nothing to eat but palm oil and cassada, I would not return to America." I have myself witnessed the fertility of the place, and can safely say that I did not hear of the half. As to snakes, &c., the fact is, that they are not so common here as in some parts of the United States, on account of a species of ant, called drivers, that prevail here. These insects travel in large troops, destroying every species of reptiles with which they come in contact. I am told that they are even troublesome to the famous boa constrictor. When this huge snake has taken and eaten a prey of any considerable bulk, he is unable to remove from the spot. On such occasions they are often attacked by the drivers, to escape from which they assume all postures, and so fatigue themselves as to render their death inevitable. Were it otherwise—were it not for these drivers, I believe it would be dangerous to live here. There is one remarkable fact, Mr. Pinney, to which I would call your attention, and that is, that I seldom see any child here with a low, narrow forehead; almost every one has a large and high brow, probably indicative of the strength of mind that is to characterize the rising generation. While at Monrovia, I visited Judge Benedict's farm; he has, I believe, near seven thousand coffee trees; most of them are bearing, and his men were planting more. He said, he drank coffee of his own raising, and was in hopes soon to have enough for exportation. I know that "truth is stranger than fiction," therefore I advise all those colored persons in the United States who do not credit my assertion in reference to the fertility of this country, to come and see for themselves.

I remain, Sir, very respectfully, yours,
EDWARD BLYDEN.

Bexley, Liberia, February, 1851.

BEXLEY, March 21, 1851.

Dear Sir:—It is with great pleasure that I see our people from the North emigrating for Liberia, for it is such that we want in the Republic, with a few exceptions. Yet, if every man of them can be inspired with a spirit of nationality, they will at once depart from a land of darkness to them, as to the prospects of such enjoyments, as every reasonable man will admit the colored man in the United States is a citizen as much as a white man here, and he will even stand the same in political relations with a people of the American model; therefore I would have them feel as I now do about our prosperity as a people; for I am persuaded that there was never in the world, since time commenced its revolutions, a nation whose situation excited such general sympathy as the African, and likely none for whom so much has been done; and yet they, with all the advantages of a delightful country, will not enjoy the blessings of men; their prejudices will not allow them to investigate the merits of the Colonization scheme in general, but now and then one. I had my prejudices also, and wished to and did regard the Colonization plan as a compromise with slavery; but I am convinced to the contrary, for it is in accordance with emancipation principles; for the Republic of Liberia, a monument of the ex, pediency of Colonization, affords protection to some 100,000 helpless natives, who, under other circumstances, would be, in part or whole, a prey for the slave-dealer. Wherefore, it will appear that Colonization has struck at the root of the tree, by which the whole must finally decay at the fountain head, and all the streams will eventually dry up; so that, whatsoever may be said of this noble Society, it is the best in the known world for the colored man; for it appears to coincide with prophecy to carry out the designs of Providence in the return of the exiled sons and daughters of Africa; and it is an absurd idea to remain in the United States for the benefit of two or three millions of persons, who, from these very circumstances, will be obliged to flee from the house of bondage, while at the same time there are ninety to 100,000,000 of heathen to be instructed and taught the rudiments of the Christian religion, to be redeemed and saved; and yet, such is the prejudice of my more enlightened brethren in America, that they will look with a pitiless eye upon the many millions in Africa, while at the same time they affect to have a sympathy for the 3,000,000 in America, who are in tolerable circumstances, their bonds excepted. There their views are circumscribed, but here a boundless field opens to their fancy; there their prospects are gloomy, but here bright and charming; not as the merchant in a distant country, who is glad of the general prosperity, as he will sooner effect his purpose and return to his native land, but as a part and parcel, yes, members of a republican government, destined to assert his rights among the nations of the world. If they should but return home to Africa, they would be enabled to help the Black African Lion to throw off his chains, and rise and shake his mane, and roar that all the nations might hear and give audience, and be disposed to help redress his grievances. But, alas! my people have no national spirit, no desire to be great, no wish to collect the fading laurels of their forefathers, which have for ages been intermingled with the rubbish of time; no desire to have a city or town; yea, no wish to rise above the common of the land of oppression; while, at the same time, here they can have an opportunity of helping man a city and build a railroad, subdue the forest, tame the elephant, conquer the buffalo, and drive back the ravenous beast, and introduce the domestic of all kinds for their comfort, and have deer-parks for their pleasure. This, sir, I say, is possible; and some inducement must be held out to invite them to return. But you know none other can be than has been, and I am compelled with you to admit the fact, while at the same time I am willing to say and do all that I can for the purpose of encouraging my brother in all parts of the United States to return to his father-

land, and I hope the time is not far distant when a general return will be witnessed by every bystander who wishes the good of Africa.

You will please pardon me for my blunders and boldness, and believe me your humble and obedient servant,

GEO. L. SEYMOUR.

To Rev. J. B. PINNEY,
Agent of New-York Colonization Society.

THE two following letters from H. W. Foster and Susan Ann Johnson, two intelligent emigrants from Hartford, Connecticut, who were aided by the New-York State Colonization Society, were addressed to their personal friends (colored persons) in Hartford, and have by them been kindly furnished for insertion in the Journal. Surely, testimony such as is furnished by this number of our paper, from sources so impartial and intelligent, will work conviction in the minds of honest inquirers.—*Editor Journal.*

BEXLEY, April 18, 1851.

Dear Sir:—In accordance with the promise I made you to write, I would simply say that you must not expect much, as I have not been as yet able to observe much. The passage occupied thirty-five days, and was part of the time very tempestuous. I was a little sea-sick, but, upon the whole, I very much enjoyed myself. Upon my arrival at Monrovia, I delivered the letters, and was very favorably received by Dr. H. Roberts. He inquired very particularly about yourself, and also Mrs. Washington. He showed me every attention, and the impression he has left upon my mind of himself, is that of an old friend; and you would be, I think, as much surprised as myself at the kindness and hospitality shown by the people of this country to the stranger when he lands upon their shores. The impression I have received of Monrovia is not very favorable; it seems as if it had got so far and wished to go no farther. There is a great want of energy among the inhabitants; you hear none of the sounds usual in a New-England village of fifteen hundred denizens, but it is as quiet as the site of ancient Troy. I also met with Mr. Hanson, who invited me to dine at the house where he boarded. During my stay in Monrovia, he paid an official visit on board one of H. B. M. brigs of war, and was received with the usual salute and honors paid to a Consul-General. The President receives all visitors, and he has a quiet, easy way of doing so, that completely removes any feeling of diffidence that some feel when visiting the great. I have seen him here, in Bexley, and was still better pleased with the man. Bassa Cove is a small place, and there is Edina across the river, both of which are prosperous settlements; and since I have been here, they have commenced a settlement some six miles farther down the coast, which is to become the New-York of Africa. Bexley is some seven miles up the St. John's River, and is a fine, healthy place. The people are all farmers, and are men who have had to start with nothing and work their way upwards, and most nobly have some of them done so; and farming here is different from what it is in the United States. Every thing here has to be done by man; no animal labor to assist; though now there is a better prospect, as Seymour has broken a pair of oxen, and there will soon be more. The people here want about twenty barrels of Yankeeism stirred into them, and they might beat the world, with as good soil and the finest facilities for raising all kinds of live stock, all that you have in the States, and some others. Nearly all the vegetables that grow there will here, and what won't, we have some others that are better. What more can men ask for? As for health, I see as healthy as I did in the United States; and, above all, they are free; can say, who shall rule them? No law can be passed to exclude their children from a high school, and on the Sabbath they have not to pass stately temples reared to the Most High, and feel the truth pierce to the soul, that, though brethren, they cannot enter into full fellowship. All these, Heaven's best blessings, do we enjoy; and now we say, come and swell the throng who are bringing about Africa's redemption from the night of darkness that has so long o'erspread her. With reference to the Colonization Society, I think that there is too much promised by them, or else their agents are not honest. The provision is altogether inadequate, and not of the best kind either; however, we must count (as St. Paul, I believe, says; I have forgotten the quotation; never mind) these things as nothing in comparison to what we may derive. I did not think I should be able to write to you this time; but the Packet not coming as soon as I thought, and having some leisure moments, I thought I would keep my word. The next time I will try and do better. You must excuse the writing, as my hand shakes badly, the result of the fever, not being entirely well. Excuse the want of an envelope, as I have none, and can get none short of Bassa. I must now close. Write to me, and give my respects to Mrs. W. I hope you are well. I have said in my letter to mother, what an emigrant requires to come to this country.

Yours, H. W. FOSTER.

EDINA, April 29th, 1851.

DEAR MADAM:—I am happy to write in order to tell you something of this country. It is beautiful. Some of the products are as follows:—Rice, cassada, yams, potatoes, sugar-cane, arrow-root, cocoa-nut, chocolate-nut, coffee, palm oil, camwood, and ivory. Dr. Moore has ten thousand coffee trees on his farm. Here we live in the peaceable enjoyment of perfect freedom. I have had several dishes of oysters. Dr. Moore's boys will go out to-morrow to catch more; the oyster-bank is near his farm. We have various kinds of fish; such as mullets, black perch, white perch, &c., &c. I have had several dishes myself. The thirty emigrants who came out with me are all doing well, as it respects the "fever." Some of them have their farms planted. We have such animals as chickens, pigs, cows, goats, &c. I find that all Dr. Moore has told you is true. I am not deceived in any thing, save the "fever." We have all had a better time than we expected. The "African Fever" is no more than any other fever.

Give my love to Mrs. Foster. Tell her Henry, her son, is here, living with Mr. Seymour. Give my love to Catharine Parker and her husband, and to Matilda Leisson, and all inquiring friends, and particularly Mrs. Carter.

I had one attack of the African Fever. I do not expect any more, as I am thoroughly out of danger. I like my new home very much. I am with Dr. Moore's family, at Edina, Grand Bassa county. I am perfectly well satisfied with my home. We had a long passage of sixty-six days. Hoping this may find you and yours well, I remain,

Yours, very truly,

SUSAN ANN JOHNSON.

To Mrs. ROBERT BROWN.

BEXLEY, April 27th, 1851.

MR. PINNEY:—* * * I made last year one hundred dollars' worth of arrow root, and sold the same. I now make my own sugar and coffee, and have sold some sugar. I am happy in Liberia. And now I will tell you who I am. I was manumitted by Joseph H. Wilson, of Kentucky, in A.D. 1844, from Shelby county.

I remain yours in Christ,

ISAAC JACKSON.

MONROVIA, Liberia, May 17, 1851.

REV. J. B. PINNEY—* * Our little Republic is decidedly advancing. Our people are improving in all the different branches of industry to which they have attended, and they are entering new and wider fields of labor. To sum up the whole in a few words, our course is onward. Give us two or three industrious, intelligent immigrations; let them have a little money—for you know, however combustible the fuel, a little heat is necessary to create combustion, or raise to incandescence—let them have a little heap of money, and we will soon astonish you. I now close, by soliciting an interest in your prayers.

Yours, in affliction, H. TEAGE.

WE insert two letters addressed to Rev. Robert S. Finley, relative to the proposed New-Jersey colony, up the St. John's River. The exploring party has not yet gone as far as is intended, and by next autumn we may hope for a full report from them. Meantime it will gratify our readers to learn that there is every encouragement to try the experiment. To our friends in New-York, the fact stated by Dr. James Moore, relative to the health of the emigrants per barque Edgar, is very gratifying.

Of the thirty-two, after a residence of six months, he writes: "All the people who came with me are well. None have died. I have seven emigrants under my charge; all are doing well; they are in Edina. Those who came out with me were from Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia."

Dear Bro. Pinney:—Enclosed you have copies of the letters of Dr. Moore and S. A. Benson, in reference to the interior settlement. You perceive they are all that could be desired.

According to these letters, the formation of an interior is an easy matter.

You can make what use of these letters you see proper.

Your Brother in Christ Jesus,

ROBERT S. FINLEY.

EDINA, Grand Bassa county, April 29th, 1851.

REV. ROBERT FINLEY.

VERY DEAR SIR:—We have not been able to make the excursion required in order to the establishment of the settlement in the interior, on account of the moving of the expedition to settle Port Cresson; and at this time Mr. Benson is at Trade Town making efforts to settle some difficulties between some native tribes; therefore, we shall not be in time for the Packet, but I will endeavor to come over in the vessel that goes to America previous to June; should an opportunity not offer in time, I shall be in next summer. You may order any captain to take me over, if convenient. Give me the means, and you shall see me again in America; for my life shall be devoted to the furtherance of your cause, both here and in America, for it is a praiseworthy and glorious undertaking; it was begun by your father, and let us do all that we can while we are alive to continue it.

You need not entertain the least doubts relative to the practicability of forming a settlement near the mountains, for I assure you the natives are quite favorable to it.

All the people who came out with me are well; none have died. Only one by the Packet has died—an old woman about eighty years of age. I have seven emigrants under my charge; all are doing well; they are in Edina. The others, at Bexley, are under the care of Dr. Smith. Those who came out with me were from Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia. Remember me to Mr. Reid and his son. I find that the people from the North thrive well here. Hoping this may find you well, I remain

Yours truly,

JAMES MOORE.

To Rev. Robert Finley.

BASSA COVE, May 7, 1851.

Very Dear Sir:—Perhaps my letter to you, per Edgar, has long since come to hand. In it I informed you that so soon as the new settlement at Fishtown was formed, and matters there measurably subsided, (which I thought would be in a few weeks,) I would proceed immediately for the interior, to carry out the request of your Society with reference to the selection of and negotiation for a suitable site for the formation of an interior settlement at or near the healthy mountain region. Though the Legislature passed an act early in January, making provision for the settlement of the Cove (Fishtown) by volunteers, granting such a town and farm lot and appropriating two thousand dollars for contingencies; yet all action was unavoidably delayed until the 22d of March, when the volunteers proceeded down and commenced garrisoning themselves.

I was necessarily required to be with them most of the first month; and having now finished a survey of a part of the new towns and assigned the men their lots, am ready and expect to proceed on your mission, in a week from this.

Anticipating the impossibility of my leaving for the interior as soon as I intended, I procured the efficient services of two of our most most tasiduous and respectable citizens, to precede me as early as February, whose business was to ascend and explore the St. John's River, to stop and hold an interview with chiefs inhabiting the nearest mountain region, to inform them of the design to form a settlement there with their consent, and to ascertain if they were favorable to the enterprise, and if they would sell a sufficient tract of land for that purpose. They reached the Sugar-loaf Mountain, the country so far as their short time would allow; ascended the mountains, from which they had a view of the sea, distant about twenty or twenty-five miles; found the land most excellent, the crops in advance of those nearer the sea-board; the natives are very friendly and anxious for the formation of a settlement out there, and are only awaiting with a degree of impatience our arrival to select and negotiate for a proper site. Fortunately, there are many natives living in that region, who have been trained in the families of colonists, have acquired pretty good ideas of civilized habits. They speak the English language as plainly as the natives nearer sea-board; in fact, you come across one now and then who can read the Bible. These better informed ones exert a good influence over their brethren, in the promotion of our cause, by explaining to them the advantages of living contiguous to a civilized community; so that if there be any opposition at all, it will arise from a few persons connected with the tribes nearer the beach, who may suppose that a settlement beyond them will prevent their future speculation on the more interior people, upon which they have mostly depended hitherto for a livelihood. However, these oppositions will amount to nothing.

In view of the location, as well as the very friendly and teachable disposition of the natives near the mountain region, I think it at present the most inviting field for missionary enterprise now occupied in Liberia. A sufficient number of old settlers (enterprising men) are ready to go out at the proper time on conditions suggested in your letter.

Dr. Moore will not take passage in Liberia Packet. He will, of course, accompany me to the mountain region, so that he may be able to relate facts within his own observation and knowledge. But, as I am informed that an expedition for Bassa Cove may be soon expected, his design is to take passage in that vessel on her return. I will do my best to get him off, and assist him pecuniarily. The Doctor will write you by this packet, perhaps to more purpose than I can, for want of time. When he goes to the United States, I trust to be able to send full reports, which, with the Doctor's own statements, will serve to assist you in your future action in the premises.

I am, very dear sir,

Your most obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

The desirableness of an interior settlement is thus referred to by the Editor of the Liberia Herald:

We hope the day is near at hand, when a settlement will be made in the interior of our sea-board. It is well understood that the settler would realise many advantages in the upper regions that those on the sea-board cannot possibly enjoy. No country presents a more beautiful and rich prospect than ours, and a small portion of enterprise will make it one of the most desirable countries "in all creation." Six hours' travelling from Millsburg will bring you to a region of country well watered and timbered, and in every other respect beautiful to behold.

It is conceded by all that the upper regions are far more healthy and salubrious than the sea-coast, and that the newly-arrived emigrant would not experience half the disadvantages he would if he remained on the sea-coast. The formation of settlements in the interior should now claim the immediate attention of Government. Very little has been done to bring the people acquainted with the tribes of the interior; and the longer we remain in ignorance of the true condition of the upper regions, so long will the Government and people be deprived of the rich benefits a free and unrestrained intercourse would give.

We will refer to this subject again, and in the meanwhile we hope others will give some attention to it.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, AND LEGISLATURE OF LIBERIA.

THE people of Liberia have again, for the third time, exercised the right of electing their public officers. No previous election was canvassed with so much spirit. President Roberts is again re-elected to his high trust, though his opponent, Judge Benedict, obtained a large vote.

Returns from all the counties, except Sinoe, enable us to compile the following list of officers now elected:

President.

J. J. ROBERTS.

Vice-President.

ANTHONY D. WILLIAMS.

Senators.

JAMES B. MCGILL, Mesurado county.
JOHN HANSON, Grand Bassa county.
EDWARD MORRIS, Sinou county.

House of Representatives.

BEVERLY R. WILSON,
JOHN H. PAXTON,
MORRIL H. SMITH,
DESSERLINE T. HARRIS, } Mesurado county.

S. S. HERRING,
J. H. CHESSEMAN,
D. A. MADISON, } Bassa county.

W. H. MONGO, Sinou county.

LIBERIA HERALD.

By the Liberia Packet, which arrived at Baltimore on the first of July, we are in receipt of several numbers of the *Liberia Herald*, from February 19th to May 7th.

The *Herald* has passed into new hands; is a little enlarged, much to the advantage of its appearance; and the price reduced to *one dollar per annum*. We will with pleasure act as agent for it, if any of our readers desire to become subscribers. We avail ourselves of its contents to a considerable extent, that our friends may judge of its value.

NEW EDITOR'S ADDRESS.

The readers of the *Herald* will, we feel sure, pardon the paucity of editorial in our present number, when we tell them we are a novice at the business. We have agreed to superintend the issuing of three numbers; after which, we suppose arrangements will be made with others more competent to take the responsibility. While we superintend, it is but justice that our readers know that we make no pretensions whatever; our course lies straight before us; we dabble not with what is above our narrow comprehension; and therefore nothing may be expected in the columns of the Herald, while under our supervision, that the veriest dunce in a school-room may not understand. If we speak of the rapid and substantial improvements going on in Monrovia, the fine and valuable farms on the banks of the noble St. Paul's, and the stately brick buildings which assist greatly in giving an interest to that noble and beautiful stream, we proclaim what every one comprehends. It will be the same when we speak of the rapidity with which our commerce increases. We now close our introduction to our indulgent readers, by assuring them that Liberia never was in a more prosperous condition; and, as a people, they have continued reason to adore the kind Giver of all their blessings for His continued mercies to them.

TREATIES WITH NATIVES.

President Roberts, on Saturday, the 8th inst., sailed in the Government schooner Lark, for the windward. It is his intension to proceed as far as the She-Bar. He will visit Little Cape Mount, to meet the Chiefs of the Vey and Golah countries in convention, for the purpose of settling the difficulties which have so long kept these countries in a state of warfare. It is also his intention to visit all the other intermediate points, for the purpose of arranging all such difficulties. The Galenas will be his main point of attraction; besides attempting an arrangement for terminating the troublesome wars which have been ravishing that remarkable country for the last thirty years, he will, if possible, conclude a purchase of it. Our readers will remember that the Chiefs last year made a treaty with us, in which they gave to this Government political jurisdiction over their country.

LIBERIA FARMERS.

It is with pleasure we write it—that there can be found in Liberia persons *completely* independent in their circumstances. One has only to visit the flourishing farms of Messrs. Harris, Jamison, and Blackledge, to agree fully with us in opinion. Their farms yield them all that are required for their food, raiment, and the luxuries of life. Beautiful fields of sugar-cane and coffee arrest the attention of the traveller as he plods his quiet way on the upper banks of the St. Paul's. Their yards are well filled with stock of every description; their barns are stored with rice, and the out-houses contain scores of barrels of sugar and syrup. This is really an encouraging prospect. Every man in Liberia, if he will devote half of his time to active labor, may reach the same state of independence. We earnestly advise the vagrants and houseless politicians of Monrovia to cease their prattling, go up the river and make farms; they will then be doing themselves and their country some service.

BRITISH TRADERS.

At last there is something in appearance like respect to our laws, by the few British traders who have hitherto made it their boast that laws regulating commerce and revenue, on the "Liberian coast," could not in the least affect them. For more than two years, these unprincipled men have been secretly attempting to undermine the authority of the Government, by instigating the natives to throw off their allegiance to the Government, and to violate treaties which they have solemnly made with the Liberian authorities. In the mean time they have violated the laws of the Republic by carrying on a clandestine commerce with the natives, and instigating them to insubordination. The authorities have not been blind to the many aggressions of these men, though they have restrained from arresting and bringing them to punishment. The forbearance of this Government is to be attributed to an earnest desire to avoid giving the least appearance of an unfriendly disposition towards the subjects of Great Britain. From that Government the people of Liberia are under many obligations, and it is hoped that a question will never arise, between the two Governments, of an unpleasant character.

LIBERIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

THE Liberia Mission Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Monrovia, 30th January, and was in very pleasant session for a week. Thirteen members present. Rev. F. Burns presided. Six committees were formed; on Finance, Education, Temperance, Mission Property, &c. &c.

Six new members were added to the conference, in full connection.

There had been contributed toward support of the gospel—chiefly in work and materials to repair churches—$2,271 66.

The Conference passed a resolution, recommending that the new academy at Monrovia be named "*Bastian Academy.*" They also authorized the use of the mission printing-press, &c., by Messrs. Wilson & Harris, for a paper.

We extract the following questions and answers as especially valuable.

	No.	L. Pvs. bonds.
Q. What numbers are in society?		
A. Robertsville and Heddington,	52	3
Millsburg and White Plains,	95	3
Upper Caldwell Circuit,	66	1
Lower Caldwell,	136	2
Monrovia,	229	4
Grand Cape Mount,	none.	0
Grand Bassa Circuit,	162	5
Marshall,	41	1
Mt. Emory, Cape Palmas,	213	2
Sinoe,	191	0

Q. What has been contributed towards the support of Missions this year?

A. Two thousand two hundred and seventy-one dollars and sixty-six cents, principally in labor and materials to repair churches, &c; and one hundred dollars towards the support and education of Charles Pitman.

Q. Where shall our next Conference be held?

A. Millsburg, January 9, 1852.

Q. Where are the preachers stationed?

A. Monrovia District, John W. Roberts, P. E. Millsburg and White Plains, John W. Roberts, P. C.

Robertsville and Headington, James Byrd.

Upper Caldwell Circuit, B. R. Wilson.

Upper Caldwell and New-Georgia, D. Ware and W. H. Tylar.

Monrovia, A. F. Russell and A. D. Williams.

Mission to Natives in and about Monrovia, H. B Mathews.

Grand Cape Mount Mission, W. H. Payne.

Bassa District, J. S. Payne, P. E.

Basca Circuit, J. S. Payne, P. C.; S. J. Mathews and James Moore, assistants.

Marshall, G. Simpson.

Lancsburg, J. L. Morris.

New Cess Mission, J. W. Harland.

Cape Palmas District, Francis Burns, P. E.

Cape Palmas Circuit, F. Burns, P. C.; and J. G. Thomson, assistant.

Barraba, one to be supplied.

Gallibo, one to be supplied.

Resolutions, expressive of the thanks of the Conference to the President and Secretary, for the faithful discharge of their duties, were adopted. The Conference then closed its session.

A MARYLAND SLAVE FREED.—It is stated that the colored Rev. Dr. Pennington, now a preacher in New-York city, but lately the slave of Mr. Tilgham, of Maryland, when he went by the name of Jem Pembroke, has been lately purchased by Mr. Hooker, of Hartford, Ct. Mr. Hooker, soon after receiving the bill of sale, executed a deed of manumission.—*Georgia Messenger.*

"LET NOT THE RICH MAN GLORY IN HIS RICHES."—The host of the St. Charles Hotel was conducting his brother over that immense establishment, the annual rent of which was $35,000 in the furniture and stores were worth some $60,000 or $80,000. "Never," said he, "since we have been here, has every thing been in such perfect order. Here are the extensive purchases which you recently made at the North. All is ready for the coming of Jenny Lind." While he was yet speaking, the destroying element was consuming the building. They were called off from the survey by the cry of fire, and in a few hours all was burnt to the ground.—*American Messenger.*

Report

OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1851.

Donations received in the Office ($144.)

Friends in this county, 100; J. M., Utica, 1; Chas. Davis, Bleecker street, 5; John Hicks, 1; Rev. James M. Woodward and lady, Fishkill, 2; A Friend, 50; C. H. A., 1; N. C. Everet, 1; James C. Baldwin, 1; John F. Rose, 1.

Collections in Churches ($1,200 35.)

Fifth street Reformed Dutch church, Rev. F. F. Cornell, pastor, 10; Reformed Dutch church, Schoharie River, Rev. J. L. Reed, 1 00; Presbyterian church, Utica, Rev. Dr. Potts, 20; Scotch Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Mellvaine, 1; Reformed Dutch church, Rochester, Rev. Dr. Brownson, 19 52; Rutgers street Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Krebs, 30 38; Second Baptist church, Rev. Mr. Cone, 5; Rev. Dr. Fisher, 57 34; St. George's Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. Tyng, 620; Fifteenth street Presbyterian church, Rev. James H. McDonald, 25 50.

Payments for Colonization Journal ($9 75.)

Four copies, Rev. Mr. Davenport, Pa., 1; four copies, South Amboy, for two years, 2; S. Perkins, St Clair, 1; Auburn, 30 cts.; Mrs. Nancy Parham, 50 cts.; Rev. Daniel Hascall, Bergen, 50 cts.; James Stokes, 1.

Reports of Agents ($36.)

Plattsburgh, R. Ketchum, 5; Robert Hunt, Long Reynton, each 1; Wm. C. Bull, 1; Wm. Hunt, Jr., Hempstead, 1; Thomas Harvey, 1; Rev. Mr. Hall, 1; Rev. Mr. Mellvaine, 1; Rev. Daniel Hascall, Bergen, 1; total, 17. Rensselaer, Rev. Mr. Beckwith, 2; V. A. Van Gaasbeek, 1; Rev. Mr. Cornell, 1; C. D. Hascall, 1; Rev. Mr. Hascall, Bergen, 1; Rev. Mr. Mellvaine, 1; Rev. Mr. Brownson, Wm. T. Armistead, each 1; total, 8. Port Jervis, C. E. Watson, C. E. Watson, each 1; total, 10.

RECAPITULATION.

Donations received in the Office	$144 00
Collections in Churches	1,200 35
Payments for Colonization Journal	9 75
Reports of Agents	36 00
Total	$1,390 10

J. A. GRAY, PRINTER, 79 FULTON, COR. GOLD ST.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

BY A MAN OF COLOR.

As the infant Republic of Liberia is now attracting the attention of the enlightened nations, and the press of both England and America, I may hope that a communication in regard to that country, and the Afric-Americans in this, may not be deemed a subject intrusive nor foreign to the public interest. And I am encouraged by the just and liberal course you have taken in favor of the proposed line of steamers to the Western Coast of Africa, and also the boldness with which you have lately urged the propriety and interest of some of the colored people emigrating from our crowded cities to less populous parts of this country, as the great West, or to Africa, or any other place where they may secure an equality of rights and liberty, with a mind unfettered and space to rise. Besides, as your paper is generally read by the progressive and more liberal portion of white Americans and some of the most intelligent of the colored, I may also hope to be confirmed in my present sentiments and measures, or driven to new and better convictions. I do not wish to be thought extravagant, when I affirm what I believe to be true, that I have seen no act in your public career as an editor, statesman and philanthropist, more noble and praiseworthy than that of turning your pen and influence to African colonization and civilization, after finding that you could not secure for the black man in America those inalienable rights to which he, with other oppressed nations, is entitled, and for which you have heretofore labored. Though the colored people may not appreciate your kind efforts, and those of many other good and true men who pursue your course, we trust you will not on account of present opposition be weary in well-doing. Though dark the day, and fearful as is the tide oppression is rolling over us, we are certain that it is but the presage of a more glorious morrow. We do not despair. We thank God that, notwithstanding all the powerful combinations to crush us to the earth, as long as the Bible with its religion endures, there will ever be a large number of the American people whose prayers, sympathies and influence will defend us here, and assist and encourage our brethren who have sought, or may in future seek liberty on a foreign shore. If these no other reward awaits, the time is not distant when they shall receive at least the thanks and benedictions of a grateful people, "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the genius of universal emancipation." Ever since the annexation of Texas and the success and triumph of American arms on the plains of Mexico, I have been looking in vain for some home for Afric-Americans more congenial for their feelings and prejudice than Liberia. The Canadas, the West Indies, Mexico, British Guiana, and other parts of South America have all been brought under review. And yet I have been unable to get rid of a conviction long since entertained and often expressed, that if the colored people of this country ever find a home on earth for the development of their manhood and intellect, it will first be in Liberia or some other parts of Africa. A continent larger than North America is lying waste for want of the hand of science and industry. A land whose bowels are filled with mineral and agricultural wealth, and on whose bosom reposes in exuberance and wild extravagance all the fruits and productions of a tropical clime. The providence of God will not permit a land so rich in all the elements of wealth and greatness to remain much longer without civilized inhabitants. Every one who has traced the history of missions in Africa, and watched the progress of that little Republic of Afric-Americans on the western coast, must be convinced that the colored men are more peculiarly adapted, and must eventually be the means of civilizing, redeeming and saving that continent, if ever it is done at all. Encouraged and supported by American benevolence and philanthropy, I know no people better suited to this great work—none whose duty more it is. Our servile and degraded condition in this country, the history of the past, and the light that is pouring in upon me from every source, fully convinces me that this is our true, our highest and happiest destiny, and the sooner we commence this glorious work, the sooner will "light spring up in darkness, and the wilderness and the solitary place be glad, and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose."

I am aware that nothing except the Fugitive Slave Law can be more startling to the free colored citizens of the Northern States, than the fact that any man among them whom they have regarded as intelligent and sound in faith should declare his convictions and influence in favor of African Colonization. But the novelty of the thing does not prove it false, nor that he who dare reject a bad education and break loose from long-established prejudices may not have the most conclusive reasons for such a course.

I am aware, too, of the solemn responsibility of my present position. It must result in some good or great evil. I maintain that, clinging to long-cherished prejudices and fostering hopes that can never be realized, the leaders of the colored people in this country have failed to discharge a great and important duty to their race. Seeing this, though a mere private business man, with a trembling pen I come forward alone, joining with friend and foe in moving the wheel of a great enterprise, which, though unpopular with those it designs to benefit, must result eventually in the redemption and enfranchisement of the African race.

With the conviction of a purpose so noble, and an end so beneficent, I cannot notice the misrepresentations, slander and anathemas, which I must for a while endure, even from those whose approbation and good will I would gladly retain. It was no difficult task to foresee, that unless they could force emancipation, and then the perfect social and political equality of the races, human nature, human pride and passions would not allow the Americans to acknowledge the equality and inalienable rights of those who had been their slaves. One or the other must be dominant. For this reason, seven years ago, while a student, I advocated the plan of a separate state for colored Americans—not as a choice, but as a necessity, believing it would be better for our manhood and intellect to be freemen by ourselves than political slaves with our oppressors. I enlisted at once the aid of a few colored young men, of superior talent and ability; and we were earnestly taking measures to negotiate for a tract of land in Mexico, when the war and its consequences blasted our hopes, and drove us from our purpose. About five years ago I told my excellent friend, Geo. L. Seymour, of Liberia, (who, after a residence of some years there, had returned to this city to take out his family,) that I knew only one way to develop the faculties of our people in this country, and that by their entire separation from oppression and its influences; and that if I was compelled to abandon my plan of a separate State in America, I would devote my voice, my pen, my heart and soul to the cause of Liberia. I have since written to him that he has my heart in Africa now, and in two or three years, if we live, I will shake hands with him on the banks of the St. John.

Ever since a lad of fifteen, it has been my constant study to learn how I might best contribute to elevate the social and political position of the oppressed and unfortunate people with whom I am identified; and while I have endeavored, in my humble way, to plead the cause of three millions of my enslaved countrymen, I have, at the same time, thought it no inconsistency to plead also for the hundred and fifty millions of the native sons of Africa. But every word uttered in her behalf subjects us to the imputation of being a Colonizationist, and covers us with the odium our people attach to such a name; as if something unjust and wicked was naturally associated with the term, when in fact that odium, if such I may call it for the sake of argument, can exist only with those who have forgotten the history of Plymouth Rock and Jamestown, or who are determined not to know the truth, in spite of facts and the evidence of the most enlightened reason.

What is Colonization? For the benefit of those who treat it with contempt, and think that no good can come out of it, I may merely remark that the thirteen original States, previous to the Declaration of Independence, were called the Colonies of Great Britain, the inhabitants colonists. The companies and individuals in England that assisted in planting these Colonies were called Colonizationists. These colonists came from the land of their birth, and forsook their homes, their firesides, their former altars and the graves of their fathers, to seek civil and religious liberty among the wild beasts and Indians on a foreign, bleak and desolate shore. Oppressed at home, they emigrated to Holland, and after remaining there twelve years, returned to England, and found not the hope of rest until they came to America. That very persecution and oppression of the mother country planted in America the purest civil and religious institutions the world had ever seen. And now this powerful Republic, by her oppression and injustice to one class of this people, will plant in Africa a religion and morality more pure, and liberty more universal, than it has yet been the lot of any people to enjoy. I never have been of that class who repudiate every thing American. While I shall never make any compromise with slavery, nor feel indifferent to its blighting, withering effects on the human intellect and human happiness, I cannot be so blind as not to see and believe that, in spite of all its corrupting influences on national character, there is yet piety, virtue, philanthropy and disinterested benevolence among the American people; and when, by the progress of free thought and the full development of her free institutions, our country shall have removed from her national escutcheon that plague-spot of the nation, she will do more than all others in sending the light of liberty and everlasting love into every portion of the habitable globe. In our enthusiasm and devotion to any great benevolent cause, we are generally unwilling to make the best use of men as we find them, until we have wasted our energies in accomplishing nothing, or a calmer reflection convinces us of our error. It is well for those to whom this reflection comes not too late. We have been an unfortunate people. For 250 years the avarice, fraud and oppression of Europeans and their descendants have been preying upon the children of Africa and her descendants in America. Says my eloquent correspondent, in writing upon this subject: "I know this was the soil on which I was born; but I have nothing to glorify this as my country. I have no pride of ancestry to point back to. Our forefathers did not come here, as did the Pilgrim fathers, in search of a place where they could enjoy civil and religious liberty. No; they were cowardly enough to allow themselves to be brought manacled and fettered as slaves, rather than die on their native shores resisting their oppressors." In the language of Dr. Todd: "If the marks of humanity are not blotted out from this race of miserable men, it is not because oppression has not been sufficiently legalized, and avarice been allowed to pursue its victims till the grave became a sweet asylum."

During the past thirty years, two influential and respectable associations have arisen in our behalf, each claiming to be the most benevolent, and each seemingly opposed to the intentions and purposes of the other.

The American Colonization Society, on the one hand, proposed to benefit us by the indirect means of planting a colony on the western coast of Africa, as an asylum for the free colored people and manumitted slaves of the United States; and by this means also to send the blessings of civilization and religion to the benighted sons of that continent. The principal obstacle in the way of their success has been that the free colored people, as a body, everywhere, have denounced the whole scheme as wicked and mischievous, and resolved not to leave this country; while those who have gone to that colony, from a state of slavery, as the condition of freedom, have been least able to contribute to the knowledge and greatness of a new country, and impart civilization and the arts and sciences to its heathen inhabitants. This Society was one of the few that are popular in their very beginning. But that which made it most popular with the American public furnished the cause of the opposition of the colored people. They erected a platform so broad, that the worst enemies of the race could stand upon it with the same grace, and undistinguished from the honest and true philanthropist. It could at the same time appeal for support to the piety and benevolence of the North, and to the prejudices and sordid interest of the South. I state this simply as a fact, not for the purpose of finding fault. It is always easier to show one plan faulty than to produce a better one.

Notwithstanding the different and adverse motives that have prompted the friends of Colonization, they certainly have labored perseveringly and unitedly for the accomplishment of one great purpose. And, in spite of all our former distrust, we must give them the credit at least of producing as yet the only great practical scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the free colored man and the manumitted slave. They did not profess nor promise to do more. Instead of engaging in clamorous agitations about principles and measures, they turned what men and means they had to the best purpose, and engaged industriously in founding and nurturing a colony for the free colored people, where they have an opportunity of demonstrating their equality with the white race, by seizing upon, combining and developing all the elements of national greatness by which they are surrounded. Thus far the end is good: we need not stop now to scan their motives.

The Abolitionists, on the other hand, proposed by moral means the immediate emancipation of the slave, and the elevation of the free colored people in the land of their birth. And this they did at a time which tried men's souls. Theirs was a platform on which none dare stand who were not willing to endure scorn, reproach, disgrace, lynch law, and even death for the sake of oppressed Americans. At first, interest, reputation, office nor profit, but the reverse, were the reward of an Abolitionist. Now that Anti-Slavery has become popular with many of the American people, it assumes another name, and is converted into political capital. Even Free-Soilism was not so much designed to make room for our liberties, as to preserve unimpaired the liberties of the whites. The Abolitionists have not yet accomplished any thing which we can see to be so definite and practical. Yet they have divested themselves of personal prejudices, aroused the nation to a sense of its injustice and wrongs toward the colored people, encouraged them in improving and obtaining education here, broken down many arbitrary and proscriptive usages in their treatment, and convinced this nation and England that they are a people capable of moral, social, and political elevation, and entitled to equal rights with any other community. Both of these benevolent societies might perhaps have accomplished more good, if they had wasted less ammunition in firing at each other. While one has formally declared a moral and intellectual inferiority of our race, with an incapacity ever to enjoy the rights and prerogatives of freemen in the land of our birth, the other has declared that hatred to the race and the love of slavery were the only motives that prompted the Colonizationists to action. In taking a liberal and more comprehensive view of the whole matter, we believe that whatever may have been the faults, inconsistencies and seeming opposition of either, both have been instrumental in doing much good in their own way; and under the guidance of an all-wise Providence, the labors, devotion and sacrifices of both will work together for good, and tend toward a grander and more sublime result than either association at present contemplates.

For our own part, under the existing state of things, we cannot see why any hostility should exist between those who are true Abolitionists and that class of Colonizationists who are such from just and benevolent motives. Nor can we see a reason why a man of pure and enlarged philanthropy may not be in favor of both, unless his devotion to one should cause him to neglect the other. Extremes in any case are always wrong. It is rare to find that all the members of any association, untrammelled by interest, act solely from high moral principle and disinterested benevolence. The history of the world, civil, sacred and profane, shows that some men have, in all ages, espoused popular and benevolent causes, more or less influenced by prejudice or selfishness. Human nature, with its imperfections, remains the same.

Ever since the adoption of the Constitution, the government and people of this country, as a body, have pursued but one policy toward our race. In every contest between the great political parties we have been the losers. But this result it is reasonable to expect in a Republic whose Constitution guarantees protection alike to our peculiar and our free institutions—thus securing the rights and liberties of one class at the expense of the liberties of another. Besides this, Texas and all the States that have since come into the Union, have surrounded us with political embarrassments. Every State that has lately revised or altered her Constitution, has been more liberal in extending rights to the white and less so to the colored man. In view of these facts, I assume as a fixed principle that it is impossible for us to develope our moral and intellectual capacities as a distinct people, under our present social and political disabilities; and, judging by the past and present state of things, there is no reason to hope that we can do it in this country in future.

Let us look a moment at some of the consequences of this social and political distinction on the entire mass. They are shut out from all the offices of profit and honor, and from the most honorable and lucrative pursuits of industry, and confined as a class to the most menial and servile positions in society. And, what is worse than all, they are so educated from infancy, and become so accustomed to this degraded condition, that many of them seem to love it.

They are excluded in most of the States from all participation in the government; taxed without their consent, and compelled to submit to unrighteous laws, strong as the nation that enacts them, and cruel as the grave.

They are also excluded from every branch of mechanical industry; the workshop, the factory, the counting-room, and every avenue to wealth and respectability, is closed against them.

Colleges and academies slowly open their doors to them, when they possess no means to avail themselves of their advantages, and when their social condition has so degraded and demoralized them as to destroy all motive or desire to do so.

They are by necessity constant consumers, while they produce comparatively nothing, nor derive profit from the production of others. Shut out from all these advantages, and trained to fill the lowest condition in society, their teachers and ministers as a class educate them only for the situation to which the American people have assigned them. And hence too many of them aspire no higher than the gratification of their passions and appetites, and cling with deadly tenacity to a country that hates them and offers them nothing but chains, degradation and slavery.

Since things are so, it is impossible for them while in this country to prove to the world the moral and intellectual equality of the Africans and their descendants. Before such an experiment can be fairly tested, our colored youth from childhood must be admitted to a full participation in all the privileges of our schools, academies and colleges, and in all the immunities and rights of citizenship, free from every distinction on account of color, and the degrading influences that ignorance, prejudice and slavery have heretofore thrown around them.

The same inducements as to white Americans should engage them in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, the mechanic arts, and all the pursuits of civilized and enlightened communities. Every man of common intelligence knows this has not been done; knows, too, it cannot be done, for the first time, in the United States. In the face of these facts, we are compelled to admit that the Afric-Americans, in their present state, cannot compete with the superior energy and cultivated intellect of long-civilised and Christian Saxons.

And, hence, we are driven to the conclusion that the friendly and mutual separation of the two races is not only necessary to the peace, happiness and prosperity of both, but indispensable to the preservation of the one and the glory of the other. While we would thus promote the interests of two great continents, and build up another powerful Republic, as an asylum for the oppressed, we would, at the same time, gratify national prejudices. We should be the last to admit that the colored man here, by nature and birth, is inferior in intellect, but by education and circumstances he may be. We could name many moral and intelligent colored young men in New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston, whose talents and genius far excel our own, and those of a majority of the hundreds of Saxon students with whom we have at different times been associated; men who, if liberally educated, would operate like leaven on our whole people, waken responses in the unexplored regions of Africa, and pour new light on the republic of letters; but who, for the wants of means and an unchained intellect, will probably live and die "unknown, unhonored and unsung."

> "Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
> The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear:
> Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
> And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

This may appear ridiculous to those who know the colored man only as a domestic slave in the South or a political cypher in the North. But the generations living sixty years hence will regard him in a very different light. Before that time shall have arrived, American Christians, as an expiation for the past, have a great duty to discharge to a prostrate nation, pleading in silent agony to God,

> "With tears more eloquent than learned tongue
> Or lyre of purest note."

We too have a great work to perform. To the Anglo and Afric-American is committed the redemption and salvation of a numerous people, for ages sunk in the lowest depth of superstition and barbarism. Who but educated and pious colored men are to lead on the van of the "sacramental host of God's elect" to conquer by love, and bring Africa, with her trackless regions, under the dominion of our Saviour; to baptize her sons at the font of science and religion, and teach them to chant the praises of liberty and God, until

> "One song employs all nations; and all cry,
> 'Worthy the Lamb, for he was slain for us!'
> The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks
> Shout to each other, and the mountain tops
> From distant mountains catch the flying joy,
> Till, nation after nation taught the strain,
> Earth rolls the rapturous hosanna round."

Whatever may have been the objections to Colonization in former times, I call upon colored people of this country to investigate the subject now under its present auspices. When I consider the kind of treatment they have received from their professed friends in America, I do not blame them in the past for exclaiming, "God deliver us from our friends, and we will take care of our enemies." I can never forget the round of applause that rang through an audience when a talented colored man of New-York, in an earnest harangue against Colonization, said: "Mr. President, the Colonizationists want us to go to Liberia if we will; if we won't go there, we may go to hell." It seemed to indicate that they felt there was too much truth in the remark. Their principal objection has been, that the men who professed the greatest love for them in Africa, did the most to exclude them here from the means of education, improvement, and every respectable pursuit of industry. And their personal treatment was such as colored men only are made to feel, but none can describe. When the temperance men treated the inebriate as an outcast—a wretch debased and lost—they accomplished nothing, but repelled him from their kind influences; now, when they recognize him as a man and a brother, their efforts are crowned with great success. In keeping with other reforms, I think that Colonizationists have become more liberal and kind than formerly. Whether this be true or not, if I can dispose of a single objection, I shall be confident that Afric-Americans are to be benefited more by the cause they advocate and sustain, than by any other practical scheme philanthropy has yet devised. I should have been glad if this Society, consistent with its leading purpose, had done something for the improvement and education of colored youth. And this would have been a great auxiliary to their main object. They have thought that, if they encouraged their education here, they would not go to Africa. This is a mistake! If they would aid and encourage them in obtaining their education as white men receive, they could not keep them in this country. They would entirely unfit them for the debased position they must here occupy. Give me but educated intellect to operate upon, and I can send Liberia more useful men in three months, than I can in five years' labor with society as I find it. I speak only from my own experience, when I say that, during a life of constant struggle and effort, I never have received any sympathy or encouragement in obtaining an education, nor in aspirations to usefulness, from any of the advocates of Colonization, except my noble friend, J. C. Potts, Esq., of Trenton, N. J. Yet from some little acquaintance with many others, I believe they are good and true friends, ready to do any thing for colored Americans that they would for white men in similar circumstances. I have never doubted the good motives and true benevolence of such gentlemen as Benjamin Coates, Theodore Frelinghuysen, A. G. Phelps, J. G. Pinney, John McDonough, and a host of others, whose sentiments and efforts in our behalf I know only by reading. But slavery and its consequent degradation, together with our social position, have kept us farther apart than if separated by the waters of the Atlantic. However good the men and worthy their cause, it cannot flourish without the co-operation of Afric-Americans here. Our brethren across the Atlantic have been struggling thirty years, and in tears and joy have laid the foundations of a free Republic with civil and religious institutions. They now call on us to assist in sustaining them and participate in their blessings; to aid them to civilize its inhabitants and extend the rising glory of the Lone Star of Africa. We should examine their cause, and if it is just, we should no longer withhold our aid; and especially when, in bestowing them, we must benefit ourselves. If, by my feeble efforts, I shall ever be able to do any thing that shall tell in future blessings on that injured country, it will be very much owing to the sympathy and encouragement received, in the course of my education, from S. H. Cox, D.D., of 1843; and Lewis Tappan, Esq., that unchanging and unflinching advocate of the slave.

But we have never been pledged to any men or set of measures. We must mark out an independent course, and become the architects of our fortunes, when neither Colonizationists nor Abolitionists have the power or the will to administer any honorable or profitable means of subsistence in this country. I only regret that I come to the aid of Africa at a time when I possess less ability to speak or write in her behalf than I did five years since. Strange as it may appear, whatever may be a colored man's natural capacity and literary attainments, I believe that, as soon as he leaves the academic halls to mingle in the only society he can find in the United States, unless he be a minister or lecturer, he must and will retrograde. And for the same reason, just in proportion as he increases in knowledge, will he become the more miserable.

> "If ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

He who would not rather live anywhere on earth in freedom than in this country in social and political degradation, has not attained half the dignity of his manhood. I hope our Government will justly recognize the independence of Liberia, establish that line of steamers, and thus give Africa a reinforcement of ten thousand men per annum instead of four hundred.

Pardon my prolixity. The subject and the occasion have compelled me to write more than I expected to. In attempting to be just to three classes, I expect I please none. While the press and our whole country is vexed and agitated on subjects pertaining to us, if I can do nothing more than provoke an inquiry among Afric-Americans, I shall have the satisfaction of hoping, at least, that I have contributed something to the interest and happiness of the citizens of the United States and the people of Africa.

AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON.

Hartford, July 3, 1851.

FROM LIBERIA.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Governor Roberts, of Liberia Anson G. Phelps, Esq., of this city:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *Monrovia* May 15, 185

I am pleased to find that our cause continues to find favor in the United States. With respect, however, to the acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia, at any very early period, by your Government, I confess, sir, at present I have but very little hope. Still I do hope that the United States may be induced to extend to us, in some way, some little assistance.

I observe by a newspaper paragraph, that a deputation from the Board of Directors—you doubtless, were of the number—waited on President Fillmore and Secretary Webster, and received from those gentlemen assurances of kind feeling in every way consistent with their duties and obligations to their own Government. I am also pleased to notice that Judge Bryan's proposition for a line of steam-vessels between the United States and Liberia is extensively advocated by the American press, and favored by many of the State Legislatures. I trust it may go into operation.

I am happy to inform you that the blessings of Heaven continue to rest upon our efforts on this side the water. Our commercial and agricultural prospects are decidedly encouraging. The people are giving more and more attention to agriculture, and are becoming in consequence more and more independent. No year has produced more extensive improvements in the Republic than the present, and the Government has been exceedingly fortunate in settling the wars and disputes among the neighboring tribes, and the result is that our commerce has very much increased, and is daily increasing.

With reference to general news, I must refer you, sir, to the "Liberian Herald." I will notice that, a week or two ago, a slaver was captured off the bar by Her Majesty's "Penguin." The slaver had been knocking about there for some time, endeavoring to induce the chiefs to supply him a cargo, delivered on board of the vessel. But it could not be effected; the fact is, it is impossible for them to revive the trade on this part of the coast, without erecting slave-barracoons on shore; and as we have the political jurisdiction of nearly the whole coast to the bar, this will not be allowed; therefore they have good reason to believe that attempts will be made on this part of the coast to supply the market.

EMANCIPATED SLAVES.—Mr. Corry, a man who has recently been a resident of Lee county, Missouri, where he has been a slaveholder, was in our town last week, for the purpose of giving security for the good behavior of a family of negroes, who have been emancipated by him, and are about to be settled in Cedar township, in our county, about four miles south of Salem, consisting of a man and his wife and eight children, varying at the round sum of eight thousand dollars. Mr. C. is a native of Georgia, and has lived near half his life in slave States, and, consequently, it cannot be from any prejudices of early education that he has been induced to liberate his slaves, but from motives of the purest philanthropy. Mr. C. intends purchasing land in Cedar township.—*Jefferson Madison (Iowa) Statesman, 31st June.*

JOHN A. GRAY, Printer, 79 Fulton street, corner of

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

For the New-York Colonization Journal.

THE LAND OF HAM:

OR

AFRICA: HER CURSE AND HER CURE.

THE sacred bard of Israel often calls Africa the land of Ham; and it seems very generally conceded, that this general division of the earth was given by Noah to his second son. Yet the posterity of Ham seem not to have confined themselves to Africa. Late researches make it quite probable that Ham shared at least with his brother Shem the southern portions of Asia, extending through India and Siam, as far as Japan. The monumental history of Egypt and of India exhibit some remarkable resemblances. We trace the footsteps of the *same face* in the primitive works of Egypt, in the pyramids and temples of Ethiopia, and in the excavated temples of Elephanta, Ellora, and Konarah in Hindostan. Strangely, indeed, has the ill-fated race of Ham, for centuries, disappeared from among the nations, and almost ceased to act any part on the great theatre of human affairs. And as strangely are they beginning to reappear. The black races are beginning to loom again above the horizon, below which they have been so long sunk, and may soon play a no insignificant part among the nations of the earth. Already have African races shared largely in the philanthropic feelings of man, and they seem destined soon to engross a much larger share of these feelings.

We shall, therefore, make AFRICA, HER CURSE AND HER CURE, the subject of a brief series of articles. Our design is to present the claims of that mysterious and long-suffering continent to the prayers, the sympathies, and benefactions of all whom it may concern. And deeply indeed does it concern the philanthropist and the Christian of every name and nation. For a great wrong has been committed; the wrong-doers shall come up in remembrance before the righteous Arbiter of nations; He will take part with the oppressed. A great continent is to be reclaimed; an injured race, who have sat in darkness and the shadow of death, are about to see a great light. The Lord seems about to visit them in his mercy, and to reward them double for all their afflictions.

Before speaking of the *cure* which mysterious Heaven has been pleased to inflict on that truly mysterious continent, or of the remedy which Providence seems to be designating as the cure of her protracted woes, we shall say a few things concerning Africa herself.

I. AFRICA is very much of a *terra incognita*—a land of mystery and romance—quite an enigma in the world's history. From century to century she has remained the same mysterious and unknown land. With a few illustrious exceptions, the mere chronicler of historical events finds on this singular continent little to admire or to register among the annals of the nations; while the Christian and the philosophic historian find more to lament over, more to interest, and more to perplex, than in any other portion of the globe. Though she has for ages lain in sight of the most civilized and refined nations of the earth, yet she has, for the most part, remained uncivilized and unknown. Up to the present day, we know little of Africa beyond her outlines; and even these outlines were not known till the fifteenth century. It is true that Pharaoh Necho had sailed round Africa more than six centuries before Christ; and ages earlier its eastern coast, and perhaps its western, had been navigated by the ships of the wise king of Israel; yet it remained a land of darkness, and its people covered with gross darkness. From generation to generation it has lain a *blank* on the map of nations. More was known of Africa two thousand years ago than at the present time. It was one of the earliest inhabited portions of the globe. There the scientific and industrial arts first flourished; there man, after the deluge, first attained to a high state of civilization; and thence radiated, both eastward and westward, the light of civilization and learning. But [illegible] the least known and the least civilized of [illegible] the world has been advancing, Africa has been stationary or retrograding. While the resources of other portions of the world have been developing, and their powers augmenting, Africa has been dwindling into nothingness. So limited are her commercial relations, and so little does she contribute to the improvement, happiness, or productive industry of the world, that, if her circumjacent waters were to close over her, and her name were blotted out from the catalogue of nations, and all that pertains to her were sunk in the deep, she would scarcely be missed. Faint and few would be the tones of lament: Truth, science, commerce, the arts, would in no appreciable degree be impoverished. Nor would religion and philosophy scarcely feel the loss. Ignorance and barbarism reign almost without interruption, from one end of that vast continent to the other; and, with just exceptions enough to keep the world apprised of the capabilities of the land, and of the sons of Ham, ignorance and barbarism always have reigned. These exceptions have abundantly shown, we believe, the capabilities of the Africans, and of their soil, to reach the first rank among the civilized, the learned and the religious, and the designs of Providence yet to elevate this unfortunate race, and to realize their capabilities.

It is our design, in these articles, after having said more of Africa herself, to present slavery and the slave-trade as the withering curse, which has so long kept Africa in her present degraded condition; and colonization as the remedy which shall, more effectually and permanently than any other, bring relief to Africa, and blessings to her sons. The present system of colonization from this country will be brought forward, not so much as a remedy of slavery, as of the slave-trade—not so much the individual benefit of the colonists, as the general benefit of the whole continent. Yet we believe that the bearings of colonization on American slavery are by no means insignificant, and that the benefit to the colonist is immense.

H. R.

AFRICA.

WHAT a wonderful continent is this rounded, smooth-shored Africa, known from the earliest dawn of time, yet so unknown; the granary of nations, yet sterile and fruitless as the sea; swarming with life, yet dazzling the eyes with its vast tract of glittering sand! North America, first seen but the other day, has been probed from end to end; its gallant and restive Philips, Tecumsehs, and Montezumas, have been bridled and broken by the white man; but Africa has seen no Cortez, or even a De Soto or La Salle "wring favor from fate." Some solitary Mungo Park, or faithful Lander, or persevering Burckhardt, alone has tried to read the secret of the mother of civilization, the gray-haired Africa.

If we seek a land of romance and mystery, what quarter of the globe compares with that which holds the pyramids; the giant Theban temples, under one roof of which clusters a modern village; the solemn-hewn mountain-cliff of a Sphinx; the ruins of Carthage; the Nile, with its hidden sources; the Niger, with its unknown outlet; the heaven-bearing Atlas; the dimly-seen mountains of the moon!

There, reader, the slave rose romantically to be the ruler of millions; there Moses, floating in his cradle, is saved by a king's daughter, and, like the hero of some earlier character, breaks the bonds of his people, and founds a new and mighty nation. There was the home of Dido, of Hannibal, the scene of Scipio's triumphs and Jugurtha's crimes; there lived Tertullian, Athanasius, and Augustine; the romance of the Moors dwelt there; the last breath of Louis of France was drawn there.

Africa is the home of the leviathan, the behemoth, the unicorn, the giraffe, the slight antelope, the earth-shaking elephant, the unconquerable lion, the all-conquering buffalo. It is the home, too, of the mysterious negro races, yet lying dormant in the germ, destined perhaps to rule this earth when our proud Anglo-Saxon blood is as corrupt as that of the descendants of Homer and Pericles.

The past, present, and future of Africa are alike wrapped in mystery. Who can tell us of the childhood of dark-browed Egypt, square-shouldered and energetic? Carthage, the England of the old world's rulers, has not even a romancing Livy, still less an unwearied Niebuhr, to explain her rise and untangle the mysteries of her constitution. Of all the vast interior, what do we know more than the Punic merchants, who, like us, dealt there, taking slaves, ivory, and gold?

And what can we hope to see hereafter in those immense, unknown lands? God has enabled the European to drive the North American, step by step, toward extinction, and has given a great continent the full development and trial of whatever permanent power the Caucasian race possesses. But Africa He has preserved—for what? For future contest? For an imported foreign civilization to be entered through Liberia and Cape Colonies? France and Britain are watching each other now along those burning sands, as they once watched by the icy rocks of Canada and Acadia: is it to end in the same subjection of the aboriginal owners to one or both of these? Or does the dark race, in all its varieties, possess a capacity for understanding and living out the deep meaning of the world's ruler, Christianity, as the offspring of the followers of Odin never did, and never can, understand and act it?

If the old Egyptian Sesostris had paused to contemplate the illiterate wanderers of Greece, to whom Cadmus was just striving to make known the letters of Phœnicia, would not Plato and Aristotle have seemed as impossible to him as the existence in Africa of a higher Christianity than has yet been seen, seems to us? Would not the present position of the Teutonic race have appeared equally incredible to the Parthenon, the loungers in the gardens of the Academy?—*Foreign Review.*

THE following essay upon the value of Colonization is from the unpractised pen of a young emigrant, Edward Blyden, who came from St. Thomas to the United States, to secure an education for the ministry, but, finding obstacles in his way, has gone to Liberia, where he hopes to obtain his object. We insert it without any correction, poetry and all, that our readers may the better realize that it is the unaided product of a young colored man seeking self-elevation:—

For the New-York Colonization Journal.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION.

I BELIEVE that, whatever opposition the Colonization cause may meet with from those who look upon it as the "twin-sister of slavery," it will prosper, for,

I. *It is humane.* II. *It is Christian.*

I. It is humane. It has in view the amelioration of the social and political condition of the colored people of the United States, which, according to the nature of things, cannot be much better than it is, so long as they remain there. Let us suppose a case. If two races were existing together, and the one, as a general thing, had knowledge, wealth, and influence; the other, on the contrary, were ignorant, poor, and degraded; it were the prerogative of the one to rule, the (duty) alternative of the other to be in subjection; which of the two would likely be the servant of the other? The latter. Whose energies and intellectual powers would likely be enervated? Whose aspirations would likely rise no higher than the "hewing of wood and drawing of water?" Certainly the latter's. But, to reverse the picture, take away the latter, and place them in a more favorable situation. Place them where they might enjoy all the privileges and rights of men; the right to govern as well as to obey. Open equally to all the way to knowledge and honor. Would they not as a race improve? Would not their dormant energies be stimulated? Would they not have motive for industry and enterprise? Certainly they would.

The reader will find the above supposition *practically illustrated*, if he will look at the state of the colored people as it is in the United States, and their state as it is *here* in Liberia. But suppose the colored man in the United States were allowed political privileges. Suppose he were allowed a voice in the Senate and in Congress. My impression is, that he never could attain to the presidency; for I believe that the white man would always be his rival, and the majority of white people who would vote for their own color would invariably be so overwhelming as to render his attaining the presidential chair impracticable. This would be a source of continual dissatisfaction to him, and would, in the course of time, tend to destroy all his efforts and "noble desires." The fact is, that the Union would be thereby endangered, and would probably produce a scene or be a source of continual revolution. Hence, the propriety of the colored man's emigrating to Liberia. *Here* he has no rival of a different color, and cannot, if unsuccessful in political or any other pursuit, attribute it to any prejudice existing against his *color*. Let the intelligent colored man, then, in the United States, cease to exhaust his talents, life, and strength, it overcoming an insurmountable difficulty, or, to speak more familiarly, in "kicking against the pricks." Let him, if he is truly desirous of enjoying real liberty, of elevating his brethren, of benefiting his race, come on here, where he can be more useful in his "day and generation," and where his worth will be felt and appreciated.

> Liberia, happy land! to thee
> The oppressed colored man may flee;
> Thy pleasant, thy delightful shore
> To him true freedom will restore!
> Ye colored men who freedom want,
> Why stay in other lands and pant,
> When in Liberia's pleasant land
> You may as men, as freemen stand?
> You who for genuine freedom crave,
> Who will not be the white man's slave,
> Come to Liberia's pleasant land;
> Here is the freedom you demand.
> Why be reduced to poverty
> For want of genuine liberty,
> When on Liberia's pleasant ground
> Alone your liberty may be found!

In the second place, the Colonization cause is *humane*, for it tends to suppress the slave-trade, that cruel and detestable traffic in the human species, that worst of crimes, which for centuries has ravaged Africa and debased her sons. This base imposition on the uncultured race of Africa has engrossed the attention of the good and humane in every enlightened nation. Their sympathies have been extended to those deluded sufferers. They have adopted means for the suppression of the cruel traffic. But none have embarked in it with success so encouraging as the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. How did they act? asks one. Why, they were a company of Christian men, among whom were many willing to toil, suffer, and die for the colored man, for the benefit of Africa. They established, under the most unpropitious circumstances, Christian colonies along the coast. Many of them, who, had they remained at home, might have enjoyed all the happiness resulting from domestic relations and religious immunities, embarked in the enterprise, with no other prospect but sickness and death; among whom were the self-denying and inflexible Ashmun, the persevering and indefatigable Carlay, the devoted Mills, the zealous and faithful Cox, the intelligent and studious Buchanan, and many others, all of whom enlisted and died in the service of Africa. Nor did they toil and suffer in vain; for the colonies which they endeavored to establish are now permanent, and form an independent Republic, governed by intelligent colored men; the territories of which, superseding several notorious slave-marts, and consequently destroying to considerable extent the *slave-trade*, and bringing the poor ignorant natives under civilized influence. Now, what has Colonization done? But this is not all the good that it *has done* or *will do*. But if it *were* all; if the only good arising from Colonization were the suppression of the hateful traffic; if it only delivered the coast from the ravages of the cruel slaver; this should be a sufficient inducement for the colored man to come out here. But this is not all. The Colonization cause is,

II. Christian. Another motive which, I believe, should induce the intelligent colored man to come to Liberia, is—and is to the Christian the most important of all—it is that Liberia is destined, in all probability, to introduce Christianity and civilization into this benighted continent. The prophetic promise that "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God," is about fulfilling; the light of the gospel is being disseminated in Africa. Ministers of Christ are here, and churches have been erected where many, who once "sat in darkness and in the region of the shadow of death," are stretching out their hands unto God. They meet at the same throne of grace, and receive, with Christians of all nations, the blessings of the "common salvation." Truly the prophetic promise, the forerunner of a glorious day, is dawning upon Africa. If we look to the south, we find Hottentots, Caffres, Namaquas, Corranos, Griquas, Boschuanas, some of all these tribes already in the fold, hearing and loving the voice of the Great Shepherd. If we turn our eyes to the west, we behold a Christian Republic rising, destined to exert a noble influence in the work of Africa's evangelization. On Sunday, Feb. 9th, I witnessed the baptism of one of the aborigines by Rev. Mr. Cheesaman. He had given satisfactory evidence of his having experienced a change of heart. Here was a son of Africa's impenetrable forest, sitting at the feet of Jesus, and "in his right mind." "From beyond the rivers of Ethiopia, my suppliants, even the daughter of my dispersed, shall bring my offering." Zeph. iii. 10. Lord, accelerate the work!

Will not every Christian man in the United States be ready to encourage the intelligent and Christian colored man to come to Africa? Will he not be ready to say to him, Go

> And tell the panting sable chief
> On Ethiopia's scorching sand,
> You come—with a refreshing stream;
> To cheer and bless his thirsty land.
> Tell all the scattered heathen tribes
> Which lie in darkness and the grave,
> You come—a glorious light to bring,
> You come—their souls to seek and save.
>
> *Alexander's Collection.*

I think that motive for the intelligent colored man in the United States to emigrate to Liberia is not wanting. "But we may not wonder," says one, "at the infatuation of anti-colonizationists, for every great and good enterprise has met and will meet with opposition." Some colored men look upon Colonizationists as their "worst and most deadly enemies." Why? Because they point out to them a duty, and are willing to assist them in performing it? That it is the duty of every enlightened colored man to labor for the redemption of Africa, admits of no doubt. Is it possible, then, that there is any Christian colored man who knows of the depth of ignorance and superstition in which his brethren in Africa are sunken; of the tyrannical and debasing influence of the "Man of Sin" over their minds; of the millions who "perish for lack of knowledge;" of, the millions who are *now* hastening to eternal death; is there, I ask, any *Christian colored man* who, considering all this, would hesitate to come to Africa (especially when he lives in a land where his sphere of usefulness is limited) because Colonizationists urge him to come? Will he refuse to exert an influence in behalf of Africa, because Colonizationists wish to assist him? I believe that there is no *Christian* man who would despise the good work of any whom he deems his enemy. There may probably be some Colonizationists who are such from sinister motives; but that is no reason why every one should be looked upon as seeking the injury of the colored man, but a gain. As yet we have not seen wherein the operations of American Colonization is in behalf of the colored man have been injurious to him. On the contrary, we find them resulting in innumerable benefits to him. They have taken the colored man, and done what? "Expatriated him," says one. Oh, no; they have taken and given him a home. Where? In his own country, the land of his forefathers, where he is now "rejoicing, sitting under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to molest or make him afraid." The world beholds the good that Colonizationists have done. Let Abolitionists produce the results of *their* labors!

> Light of the world, arise! arise!
> On Africa thy glory shed!
> Fetter'd in darkness deep she lies,
> With drooping eye and drooping head.

EDWARD BLYDEN.

Liberia, April, 1851.

THE COAST OF AFRICA.

WE extract from the private letter of an intelligent officer the following interesting remarks on the coast of Africa service. It is dated April 1, 1851:—

I think for the present the slave-trade is suppressed, but a number of slaves are assembled at Lagos, Agway, and Whydah; and as the boating season is over here, and thick weather coming on, no doubt but they will again commence. Some of the slave merchants would gladly give up the trade, but they are so circumstanced with the King of Dahomey, that it is impossible; for instance, his Highness sends an order to a merchant for 100 pipes of rum, 1000 muskets, powder, &c.; in lieu of paying in money or produce, he marches down a string of slaves, which the merchant must receive in payment, or take nothing. With the King of Dahomey at present rests the principal part, if not the whole, of the slave-trade carried on from Cape St. Paul to Porto Novo. Lagos is an independent kingdom. The lawful king is at present in Fernando Po, without a sixpence, his throne being usurped by his nephew, who is a great scoundrel. The ex-King promises to abolish slavery for ever in his dominions, and permit the British to build a fort at Lagos, if they will restore him to his kingdom. A singular fact has just occurred under my own eyes, which shows the temper of the present King of Lagos, who is doubtless ruled by the slave merchants. A vessel arrived in the roads, from Bahia, with a great number of liberated slaves on board, but they are not permitted to land at that place; they will, in all probability, be compelled to come up to Badagry. If we can get the King of Dahomey to give up slaving, (which I scarce think possible under present circumstances, as I foretold to you the failure of Mr. Forbes's mission,) and erect a fort at Lagos, we shall suppose the slave traffic entirely in the whole of the Bights of Benin. The fort at Lagos could be held the same as Whydah; and nothing could be easier taken than the present town, and the ex-King restored. Palm oil is very plentiful this year along the coast; the price is about 1s. 8d. per gallon. Ivory is plentiful in some places, but the price keeps up. Few Sardinian vessels come here now, as there is no trade for them. Their flag has been a good cloak for the slave-trade for many years, as they keep their national flag flying until the slaves are actually on board, so that they are never taken empty; when full, their colors are thrown overboard, or a Brazilian substituted.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE LOST TRAVELLER.

AMONG the numerous victims, distinguished travellers, whose lives have been sacrificed to the perils of African discovery, the world has almost forgotten that of the unfortunate Jacques Compagnon, who, under the auspices of the Duke of Choiseul, left Senegal in 1758 to explore the country to the north and east of Senegambia, penetrating as far as the wooded desert of Simboni, where he was heard from in 1760, and then disappeared, never, it was supposed, to be heard from again. After ninety years of mystery and oblivion, however, the veil has been removed, and the secret of his fate has been disclosed by M. de Gayss, a Hungarian explorer in Africa, from whom a letter has been received by the Imperial Society of Vienna, disclosing the discoveries which seem to place the fact beyond question, besides giving it a very interesting aspect. M. de Gayss writes from the country of the Kommenis, a semi-civilized tribe, who have some religious notions, possessing a certain analogy with the Christian traditions, a regular language, an alphabet, and a mode of writing, all or most of which they appear, from their own account, to have derived from a stranger, a European, who died among them in 1775, and whose memory was revered as that of a sage or good genius. That this stranger was Jacques Compagnon was proved by a number of circumstances, not the least conclusive of which was several personal relics, regarded by the people as sacred, one being a quadrant, with his name engraved upon it in full. It would seem, from such accounts and traditions as M. de Gayss was able to gather, that Compagnon was detained by the Kommenis, and being reconciled at last to his captivity, devoted himself to instructing them in the useful arts. His tomb, consisting of "a little stone monument of a conical form, covered with an inscription in hieroglyphical characters," was pointed out to the Hungarian visitor in one of their principal villages.—*Gaz. Journal.*

A SUM IN THE RULE OF THREE.—If voluntary emigration, as a principal cause, has in ten years reduced the population of Ireland from 8,175,124

to 6,515,794, (a decrease of 1,659,330,) how long would it take the Government of the United States and of the Individual States, aided by private benefactions, to remove 3,000,000 slaves to the land of their fathers; or so many of them as are willing to go?

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST, 1851.

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OUR NEXT EXPEDITION.

THE New-York State Colonization Society has decided to send a vessel to Liberia early in September.

About *forty* persons still adhere to their resolution to emigrate at that time. We invite others to avail themselves of the opportunity, by making early application. The *Sea Mew* is daily expected from Africa, and no time will be lost, on her arrival, in fitting out the proposed expedition.

Donations of *farming utensils*, seeds, clothing, stationery, books, &c. &c., are invited to be left at the Colonization Office, Brick Church Chapel, New-York.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

For years past, the prejudice of the free people of color against the very name of Colonization, closed their eyes and ears against all light on the subject. An era of greater liberality of thought has arrived, and notwithstanding an uncompromising hostility from many, and those very influential, there has arisen a class of intelligent and independent thinkers among them, who begin fearlessly to examine the subject, and express their views. We attribute this change to several causes. Time has thus far confirmed the promises and hopes of those who founded Liberia. The independent and prosperous condition of the Republic is disarming all objections, and a generation of hope deferred has unsettled the confidence once felt, that social equality would soon be attained here. In our last number we gave place to a sensible and sober article from the pen of Augustus Washington, of Hartford, Conn., which indicates a full examination and appreciation of the question.

In our present number we give an article from a young man, Edward Blyden, who emigrated to Liberia in 1850, and whose opinions have the superadded weight of observation and experience. These articles are intrinsically valuable as indicative of talent, and even more so as signs of a new era. We perceive evidence that a period of discussion among the free people of color has arrived. They are peculiarly concerned, and, no doubt, will sift the matter thoroughly. We hail it as a hopeful sign and precursor of extended emigration at no distant day.

"AFRICA: ITS CURSE AND CURE."

THIS article, from one who has given the subject much thought, is the first of what we doubt not will prove an interesting series on the subject. We thank the writer for it, and shall gladly, as far as our limited space permits, give insertion to the thoughts of our friends from all quarters of the country.

The Providence that alike notices the sparrow's fall and rise and fall of empire, has not in vain united the destiny and peace of this great nation with the welfare of Africa. Duty and safety, religion and commerce, humanity and self-interest, alike combine to force upon our thoughts the question of their future condition. In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom.

NEWBURG.

OUR readers will perceive, by the acknowledgments of this month, that the citizens of Newburg enter heartily into the Colonization cause. Never, in the prosecution of an agency for near fifteen years, has it been our privilege to meet a more cordial friendship, or an equal liberality. Nor does this subscription tell one half the story. While $1500 were given for the general objects of the Society, to aid in planting new communities in Liberia, the liberal hearts there are meditating even larger gifts, to endow the professorships and scholarships needful to train up an educated class of men in Africa, fitted to lead the people in religion and civilization.

May God abundantly reward this generosity, and awaken in the hearts of others equally able an equal sympathy and liberality.

REV. J. MORRIS PEASE.

THIS effective and zealous agent of the Colonization cause has been making a very successful effort in Boston, and now starts on a brief tour to some of the prominent places in the interior of this State. His efforts will be chiefly confined to the Methodist churches, of which denomination he is a minister in regular standing.

We cordially commend him to the sympathy and co-operation of all who approve our operations. If the pastors will but open the door, we can assure them, beforehand, of an untiring attention of the audience.

OPINION OF A BRITISH MISSIONARY.

THE Presbyterian Missionary Society of Scotland, some ten years ago, established a new mission at Old Calabar, taking their missionary force principally from the West Indies, and from the colored men of those islands. Their labors in tropical Africa had been interrupted for nearly fifty years, owing to the disasters connected with their first attempts at and north of Sierra Leone.

The new mission has been sustained, and much blessed. By its influence mainly a convention of the chiefs and headmen of that region met in 1850, and after full consideration, made a law suppressing the custom of human sacrifices at their funerals.

In 1849 Mr. Waddell, a missionary on his way to join this mission, had an opportunity of passing some days in Liberia. His impressions will be found in the subjoined article. We have italicized his description of Monrovia, because it has been published extensively by the missionary and religious press as an extract, separated from its context, and misunderstood to the injury of Liberia.

The town of Monrovia, laid out for the chief sea-port of a future empire, may be said to be "a *scattered* and *irregular* town," just in the same sense as Washington city, the capital of the United States, and in no other. The town is laid out on the same plan as Philadelphia, one of the most *regular* cities in the world. That the *houses* are *scattered* arises from the limited present population, and from the policy long pursued by the Government, of reserving several lots on each block for future settlers and public purposes.

As to the streets being "*almost* in a state of nature," we reply, that in a tropical climate grass grows very fast, and a small community in a large place, and where, owing to the habits of the native laborers, very few animals and vehicles are used, may well be saved from reproach on that account, especially when the visitor goes from the barren heaths of wintry Scotland to the overwhelming luxuriance of tropical Liberia in the middle of the rainy season; a period when the entire labor of the community might be exhausted in attempts to keep down the wild indigo and senna, and the fast-propagating guava tree.

Still we imagine that if Mr. Waddell had stood on the summit of Monrovia, with Ashmun and his heroic companions, when they cleared the thick tangled forest, his opinion would be much modified, and he would scarcely think the streets were in a state of nature.

Mr. Waddell's remarks were, however, very natural, and written in the kindest spirit; and, if properly understood, in every way gratifying to the friends of colonization.

MONROVIA.

We have all been ashore to-day, and enjoyed the walk exceedingly. We paid our respects to the President, Mr. Roberts, and to the Chief Justice, Mr. Benedict, who were affable and cordial. Mr. Wilson, the Methodist pastor, welcomed us to his house—a very good and well-furnished house—and then conveyed us round the town. A scattered, irregular town it is, on the side and top of a hill, where the houses are widely separated, surrounded with trees or gardens, and fenced with rough wooden paling; and the streets are all grass walks, and almost in a state of nature. He introduced me to General Lewis, who had pitch pine planks to sell, and to Colonel McGill, who had white pine boards, and who was hewing and dressing a mast for his cutter on the way-side where we met him.

EXTENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

The officials, civil, military, or ecclesiastical, are colored men, chiefly blacks. Liberia is an infant or miniature republic, modelled after its great original of the West, and therefore all its officers of all ranks, with all their titles, must be obtained from the materials on the spot,—its own free, honest, hard-working settlers. For my part, I shall never object to their color or their trades, if they have abilities for their situations, and discharge their trust faithfully. As some one has truly said—

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

At the same time, I would like infant republics, and all ether infant things, to maintain the simplicity and unaffectedness of childhood, and not ape the man before the stature and strength of manhood be acquired. I have not yet got much precise information on the most material points, but what I have learned is satisfactory. The slave-trade is suppressed effectually all along the coast, the President assured me with the utmost confidence. I could say much, theoretically, in favor of Liberia, and could wish the whole coast colonized in a similar way.

IMPORTANCE OF SUCH COLONIES.

I am persuaded, that no means can so effectually stop the slave-trade as colonizing the coast by free, industrious, orderly, religious people, acquainted with the arts and habits of civilized life and regular government, and who will feel themselves responsible to the enlightened nations of the world, and to the Church of God. Such a people spread along the coast would cut off the communication, between the slave-traders of the continent and those of the sea, and form the most natural and powerful coast-guard against all piracy, besides gradually extending their beneficial influence among the tribes of the interior. Britain cannot accomplish this work, not having people to spare from her West India islands. America could spare a million.

MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.

There is a Presbyterian and a Baptist church here, besides the Methodist, whose pastors I have also met. White missionaries from America are among the native island, and I regret that we cannot remain so long as to admit of my visiting them. They have a monthly paper called the "African Luminary," a few copies of which I shall procure, and send you. The information it contains is not very great, but even slight and occasional notices from different parts of the colony help one to some clear idea of what is going on—its state and progress.

TRADE AND SUPPLIES.

When we left Liverpool, our little vessel was so full, and our decks so crowded, that we could not bring out the boards needful for erecting the additional bed-rooms to our house at Creek Town. Here, however, I have bought a thousand feet of such building material, having succeeded in making room on deck for them. I find also that the people here make bricks and split shingles for house-roofing, and grow rice abundantly; so that we can get supplies of such things, as well as of house-timber, whenever we require them. The bricks we will need for laying the ground-floor of our dwelling-house.

KINDNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

To-day it rained so much, that we could not profit by the invitation we had received from the President to bring the ladies ashore, and spend the day with his family. In the evening it cleared up a little, and I went with our captain and Mr. Thompson to make some calls, and do some business, in order that we may get away to-morrow. However, the President was so kind as to renew his invitation for to-morrow, if the day should prove fine, and we could wait a day longer; and so kind also as to remit the port charges on our vessel without our soliciting it, which would have been fifteen dolars. I had taken with me a dozen of the prize cmys on the Sabbath, which our beloved friend Mr. Henderson furnished me with for distribution, and I presented copies to several of the principal people, and ministers and teachers. Mr. Roberts is a calm, mild, polite, well-informed man, of fair color. Mr. Benedict, the Chief Justice, is also a very agreeable, sensible, dark colored man, rather advanced in life.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH.

I am just now going ashore to draw a small bill to pay for the boards we have got, the fresh beef, &c. But the weather is still coarse, and offers no inducement to the ladies to venture into the boat. There is a considerable sea running in, and the surf on the bar and on the beach is heavy, which deters them, as our schooner is anchored rather far out, and the harbor is not well sheltered. This is somewhat disappointing as we had arranged to visit the schools kept by Mr. Ellis and Mr. James, the Presbyterian pastor and teacher; and as there seems no sufficient reason for our waiting longer just now, as soon as we return from the shore we will weigh anchor and prosecute our voyage, having completed the two days we purposed spending here.

HOME COLONIZATION.

SUE PRAIRIE, Dane Co., Wis.,
July 17th, 1851.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

THROUGH the politeness of a friend, I have been permitted to peruse the New-York Colonization Journal. With the sentiment and spirit of the editorials I have been gratified, which makes the further perusal of its columns desirable. Very little is said or done on the subject of colonization in Wisconsin, and for one I have long been convinced that the white and colored races will not long dwell together in harmony, which shows the necessity of seeking some avenue for the colonization of our colored population. The African coast is a desirable field for such an enterprise. Still to me it is evident that the whole object can never be obtained through that channel. Sympathy for our colored brethren, and a regard for our country's welfare, has led me to inquire, Cannot more be done to promote the desired object? Our public domain has been suggested to my mind as opening a sufficient field. Could not some territory of sufficient limits be selected expressly for the object of colonizing the free colored people, and sufficient encouragement be given, and assistance rendered, to induce them willingly and gladly to emigrate where the white man has not cultivated the soil, and where the colored man may look for a home, and own the soil, and cultivate his field, and establish his school, and worship his God in peace?

Should this suggestion be deemed of sufficient importance to open the columns of the Journal, to present the subject to the public in a conciliatory spirit, I would be pleased to receive the Journal, and use my effort in procuring other subscribers in my vicinity.

Yours in the Gospel,
MOSES ROWLEY,
Pastor Baptist Church.

We insert this letter, that the idea of the respected writer may be fully given to the public. This idea was early entertained by the Legislature of Virginia, in their celebrated resolutions of 1800, and also by the noble missionary, Samuel J. Mills, in 1812, and was one of the points discussed by the little band of pious men, who, for six months preceding the formation of the American Colonization Society, met to pray for guidance as to the wisest method to be devised for the good of the free people of color. It was especially the favorite theory of President Jackson, and has often been proposed and abandoned.

We can see but little more hope for the colored people, if so located, than we see for the red man of the West. *They perish.* Still the three real difficulties are, *first*, an insuperable opposition in the Southern States; *second*, the equally insuperable pertinacity of the *free colored* people to remain among the whites; *third*, it ignores the whole grand idea of the conversion and civilization of Africa, and the suppression of the slave-trade. This latter reason is now the life of the cause, and the principal motive for all that is accomplished. As a remedy for our political evils, the colonization of the colored population in the West Indies or Mexico would be just as effective, and somewhat cheaper than in Africa or Nebraska; but the Colonization Society concerns itself for Africa and the African race principally, and for our own country but secondarily.

From the New-York Observer.

THE INDIANS AND THE NEGROES.

I CONFESS, with the history of the Indian tribes within our borders fresh in memory, I cannot indulge the faintest hope that a permanent home for our colored brethren who are now free, or who may hereafter be emancipated, can be found anywhere in our great country, between the Atlantic and the Pacific. How has it fared with that noble race, that once owned every foot of the soil, and whose reservations had been secured to them by a hundred treaties? Where are they now? Driven from one reservation after another, most of those warlike tribes have already melted away; and as to the rest, where are they, and what are their prospects? It is true, a territory has been assigned to the Cherokees, Choctaws, and the remnants of some other tribes, beyond the great rivers of the West; but who believes they will remain undisturbed for half a century? Already they are more than half surrounded by rapacious white men, who will want their lands, and in one way or another will get them. The Indians of that territory cannot stand before rum and threats of the bayonet; they will be compelled again to take up their line of march towards the setting sun, never to find a resting-place till they sink beneath the waves of the Pacific! What hope is there, then, for the colored race, from another continent, that if ever so much land should be given them, and guaranteed to their posterity by ever so many national pledges, they could place any reliance upon the guarantee?

The practicability of finding a home for them, to which they might emigrate, where they might build up a free State by themselves, and remain unmolested, either east or west of the Rocky Mountains, engaged the anxious attention of our most eminent statesmen and philanthropists for many years, in the early part of the century. Mr. Jefferson, who was then President of the United States, and Mr. Monroe, Governor of Virginia, had a lengthy correspondence on the subject.

Subsequently, at the session of Congress in 1828, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, brought the following resolution into the House of Representatives, which was sustained:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be required to ascertain the probable expense of extinguishing the Indian title to a portion of the country lying west of the Rocky Mountains that may be suitable for colonizing the free people of color, the best routes across the mountains, and the probable expense of a road and military post necessary to a safe communication with such colony."

A similar resolution of inquiry had been submitted to the Senate a few days before, by Rufus King, of New-York, and the subject was again mooted in Mr. Clay's land bill, which passed the House in the winter of 1832. All the statesmen, I believe, who took the lead in those philanthropic inquiries, became satisfied that African colonization within our own territories could hold out no promise of future elevation to the race; and I am not aware that the subject has been seriously agitated by any legislative body since. Indeed, whatever may be the wishes of some, I doubt whether one person in a hundred, who has looked at the difficulties on all sides, now believes that our free colored brethren can be colonized anywhere within our bounds, so as to grow and build up a nation by themselves, or to take rank with the other States of the Union. It is a forlorn hope.

Where shall they be advised to go, then? To the British possessions in Canada? There is certainly room enough in Canada, and it has already, I suppose, received some thousands of fugitive slaves, besides a great many colored emigrants from the free States; and I am not sure but that, just now, the English Government would, in the plenitude of their philanthropy, give them half a dozen degrees of latitude somewhere between the lakes and Barrin's Bay. But it is not the climate for these children of the torrid zone. Their physical constitutions must be changed, before they can face the storms that come down from the arctic circle. Those northern winters are too shaggy and icebound for their endurance. And if the great bear that wheels around the pole were as gentle as he is savage, it is by no means certain that a large colony of black men would be allowed to cross the lakes and settle down quietly in Canada. Already there are no mistakable symptoms of growing dissatisfaction among the white population in the vicinity of their settlements. The Home Government may encourage and protect them for a good while to come; but should negro emigration from the States set strongly in that direction, it would not be strange if in less than ten years petitions from Upper Canada should be poured into Parliament, for liberty to shut the door by stringent enactments. It is one thing to receive some scores of fugitive slaves by the "underground railroad," and quite another to invite free negroes by hundreds and thousands to cross the border, or to allow them to come. Besides, in less than half a century (probably very much less) the British provinces will either be annexed to the United States of America, or severed from the crown and organized into an independent federal republic. And in either case, what better chance would a colony, a nation of black men (for their nationality ought to be acknowledged and secured somewhere)—what better chance of remaining undisturbed north of our great inland seas, than south of them? The miserable Laplanders may never be molested in their burrows among the icebergs, but else, the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon races of white men will spread themselves over all North America, and leave no room for the children of Ham to darken the soil.

Where then shall they go? There are more than enough of them in the United States of America to constitute a nation larger than we were at the Revolution. Where shall the free blacks, and the slaves as fast as they are liberated, be advised and assisted to go, and help found new republics after the model of our own? Despairing of finding a home for them anywhere within our own territories, Mr. Jefferson and some other of our revolutionary fathers turned their thoughts to St. Domingo, but were soon convinced that they would have no hope of bettering their condition by emigrating to that or any other West India island, even if the doors should be thrown open ever so wide; and the prospects from that quarter are now much more forbidding than they were then.

The question again returns, and it becomes more emphatic every time we repeat it: Where shall the free blacks, whose condition is so depressed and hopeless in all the free as well as the slave States, go to find a permanent home suited to their color, and offering them all the advantages of social and political elevation—of national growth and prosperity? Nobody, I take it, would think of sending them to South America. There are *three millions* too many of their enslaved brethren there already. They cannot live and multiply, and enjoy equal rights and privileges amongst us. They cannot be colonized for their own advantage anywhere on this side of the great ocean. Is there an asylum for them beyond? Is there "a good land and a large," where they will be welcomed back with open arms, as the children of fathers once stolen away, and brought to this country and sold into bondage—where they will be as free as we are, and where they are wanted to till the ground, to engage in trade and commerce, to fill the professions, to assist in making and administering the laws, and in every way to help build up free and confederated States, to bless themselves and their posterity? I shall show in my next that there is just such an asylum, just such a permanent rest for them and their children, on the western coast of Africa.

JUSTICE AT THE SOUTH.—In the discussions in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law, it has been generally taken for granted by the Abolitionists that an impartial decision could not be obtained in the Southern courts in the case of a person held as a slave suing for freedom. The following is only one of many similar cases, which prove the contrary:

Clarissa, a negro woman, was taken by her master, some years since, to Pennsylvania, and detained there seven months. She was taken back to Kentucky by her master on his return. Some time ago she brought suit for her freedom. The case was tried at Frankfort a few days since by Judge McHenry. The Judge held that the taking the slave into the State of Pennsylvania, where slavery did not exist, made the slave free, and Clarissa was at liberty.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The extracts made from the speeches of this talented colored man have some of them been so shocking as to justify the severest reprehension. We therefore with the more pleasure give place to the following article from his paper, not only as paying a deserved compliment to a devoted missionary, but as indicating in the writer a more hopeful mood of mind.

We esteem it one of the chief errors and misfortunes of the excitement about slavery, headed and directed for a long time by Mr. Garrison, that it was limited in its scope. The mind, in order to an equable condition, needs to comprehend the wide world in its vision, and by a perception of the universality of evil, to diffuse its sympathies. Africa presents on a much larger scale, and with twenty-fold numbers, all the wrongs of slavery, superadded to the horrors of heathen cruel rites and barbarism. The heart of true humanity and Christian charity will feel for the victims of cannibalism, slavery, and superstition in Africa, as truly as if the sufferer were in America.—Ed. Col. Jour.

From the North Star.

THE AFRICAN MISSIONARY.

We confess ourselves to be especially and deeply interested in the present condition, prospects, and final destiny of Africa, and we hail, with immeasurable gratification, any facts which throw light upon the subject of the sable millions of that heathen-cursed and anarchy-distracted country.

That "Ethiopia shall yet stretch out her hands unto God," is a hope which we most fondly cherish, and passing events serve to render that hope more firm and immovable. For ages the soil of that ill-fated country has been drenched with the blood of her people slain in war—war instigated by the cupidity of Brazilian and American slave-traders, with a view to multiply victims for the rice swamps, the cotton fields, the gold mines and sugar plantations of Christian countries.

All along the western coast may be seen the ravages of this frightful trade, presenting themselves as mighty barriers against the introduction of Christianity and civilization.

How long shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of their end? are the anxious inquiries of all who truly love the human race. We were induced, on Sunday afternoon last, to hear a missionary discourse from Mr. G. Thompson, who has recently returned from Africa.

The fact that he had suffered years of imprisonment in Missouri, for practically carrying out the apostolic injunction to "remember those in bonds as being bound with them," did not a little predispose us in his favor. We were prepared to find him the man which his discourse proved him to be—a disinterested, self-sacrificing, unpretending, devoted follower of Him who came to preach the gospel "to the poor," and "deliverance to the captive."

We heard him for about an hour, and were deeply impressed *with the desirableness of holding up his hands in the great work he has undertaken.** He removed many erroneous impressions which we, in common with others, have received respecting Africa, its products, its people, and its government. The climate is less oppressive, the land more fertile and more mountainous, and the people more robust, manly and noble, than we had pictured to ourselves.

In the course of his address, Mr. Thompson exhibited numerous specimens of the mechanical skill of the African people, some of them evincing high mechanical genius and excellent taste. The leather ornamental work especially indicated considerable ingenuity, not merely in the art of tanning, but in manufacturing the material. We were particularly pleased with the African's axe, since it called forth the testimony of Mr. Thompson in proof of the existence of a quality in the negro race, which their enemies here are ever eager to deny—that is, perseverance.

This was the best thing about the axe; for it was a pitiable apology for the implement we call by that name in this country. Yet he said the African would hew away for weeks on large trees, four and five feet in thickness, until he brought them to the ground. Weaving seems to be tolerably well understood, too, among those rude Africans. The robe of a chief was exhibited, which did credit to the manufacturer.

But we were more interested in his descriptions of the moral and intellectual characteristics of the people, for out of these spring the good or evil of every nation. Here we found Mr. Thompson well satisfied. He regarded them, after two years' sojourn among them, as wonderfully susceptible of civilization and Christianity. There is a longing desire there for gospel light. The people hear the truth and gladly embrace it readily. Missionaries are everywhere needed, and everywhere sought after. The interior of the country especially is loud in its calls for missionary help. The people are more intelligent, more moral, less savage and debased than those on the coast.

Mr. Thompson is in full sympathy with the people among whom he labored, and is thus amply qualified to do them good. We bid him God speed in his noble and self-sacrificing mission.

* Is it not equally desirable to hold up the hands of the forty colored missionaries in the Republic of Liberia, whose efforts are as sincere, and quite as effective?—Ed. Col. Jour.

A Movement among the Colored Population of Indiana.—Our Indiana exchanges state that the colored population of that State intend holding a convention at Indianapolis on the first day of August, in reference to their emigration to Liberia. Colonization is a subject which deeply concerns that class of people in this country. They would do well to inform themselves fully on the subject. Then they can be at no loss to understand what will be for their welfare.

FANATICAL OPPOSITION.

We put on record the following precious piece of malice and persecution emanating from a conference of colored ministers in this city, with the simple expression, that men who contend so loudly for *liberty* ought better to understand and practise it. In principle this resolution covers the whole ground of tyranny, by attempting to terrorize free discussion and free opinion.

Resolutions adopted by the New-York Conference of the A. M. E. Church at its last Session.

Whereas, The Colonization Society is arraying and urging its hateful plans and schemes before the public, and claiming its support, endeavoring thereby to destroy the fixedness of our People in their native country; And whereas, our religious and moral institutions must be disbanded in the event of its success;

Be it therefore *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the New-York Annual Conference that the highest object of the Colonization Society in this country is to remove a large, increasing and improving free population, that they may hold our brethren the more quietly and securely in bondage.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the ministers of all denominations to exert their influence against this most unrighteous, nefarious and cruel project.

Resolved, That this Conference recommend to its members, to suspect the motives and spurn the advice of any and every man, be he clergyman or layman, colored or white, who shall attempt to unsettle or disturb the institutions that exist among us, or who may be found attacking the permanency of our people in this our native land.

Resolved, That should any preacher in this District, having charge of a circuit or station, be proved guilty of knowingly suffering, allowing or permitting any Colonization preacher or lecturer to officiate in any place under his control, he be suspended from all official standing for the term of one year.

The foregoing Preamble and Resolutions were received and adopted unanimously.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The following manly independence promises better things than we have witnessed hitherto among the free people of color in this city and the North.

We have reason to know, that in spite of proscription and denunciation, not a few are now seriously pondering the question of duty, and have little doubt that the number will augment continually.

For the Journal of Commerce.

Sir:—In your report of the proceedings of a meeting that was called for last Monday evening, you have given Jones credit for saying what Mr. Putnam said, and Mr. Sayles for what I, Jones, said. Now I desire distinctly to place myself in proper position, wishing all parties to shoulder their own luggage. I am decidedly in favor of African colonization, without mincing the matter; not because I believe the projectors are saints, but because I believe it is the only practical scheme on foot; not because I believe we have no right here, for I believe the earth is the common property of mankind; not because I think there is nowhere else we could comfortably live, (and the present generation much better,) but it is because I believe it is a duty. The line of duty is alike to all mankind; and we have no right to shrink from ours. Africa must be civilized, and it is our duty to do it. Africa must be respected, and it is our duty to make her so. The lion and the lamb must lie down together, and we must make their bed. All mankind must be free, and we must strike at the cause of slavery: remove the cause, and the wound will heal itself. It is madness to perish two hundred native free born per annum, for the sake of running off from their claimants one hundred per year. The wear and tear of mind is killing us off by inches, while we are struggling for a chimera,—a something that no set of men will ever possess, by begging. But, sir, Africa is destined to be the mistress of the world, and we are to make the beginning; and let posterity finish the job.

These being my calm views, I shall labor to that end, let opposition come from what source it may. My grandfather struggled for six years in South Carolina, during the Revolution, and it was a desperate stake. Their party won, but his son and son's sons have been cheated; so I must look elsewhere for the prize. I can't subscribe to the divine right of kings to rule, or any other particular set. Slavery is slavery, clothe it as you will. Man's the master of the animal kingdom, and I want my share of the responsibility. Charity compels me to believe all men honest in their opinions, without reference to antagonism,—and believing a diversity of opinions is natural and necessary, I have no disposition to find fault with others, while I desire a free exercise of my own.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Elias G. Jones, Hair Dresser,
No. 314 Greenwich street.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The barque Liberia Packet, Capt. Geo. L. Howe, sailed on Saturday from her wharf at Fell's Point, with fifty-six emigrants on board, bound for Monrovia, Liberia. The number of her emigrants was expected to have been much larger, but various causes combined to prevent the Society from obtaining the number anticipated. A large concourse of colored persons assembled on the wharf to see the departure of the barque, and to bid farewell to those who were going out in her. Of the whole number of emigrants, forty-two are from Baltimore, and go out as a company formed by the Rev. Mr. Moore, a colored minister who has resided in the southern section of the city. The remaining emigrants are from Worcester county, Md., North Carolina, Portsmouth, Va., and Lynchburg, Va.

The Rev. Thomas Fuller and the Rev. Benjamin Fuller, of Dorchester county, Md., also go out for the purpose of examining into the condition and resources of the country, with the view of reporting thereon to a large number of colored persons in that county who purpose emigrating to Liberia. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, whites of Maine, also go out as cabin passengers. The barque takes but little freight this voyage, the room having been reserved for the accommodation of the emigrants.

The emigrants are of all ages and both sexes, and presented, as they appeared on board the barque, an appearance of respectability and intelligence which augured well for their influence in promoting the welfare of the infant republic in which they have sought their homes, and where they can enjoy those privileges and immunities which will ever be denied them here. They went off in high spirits, and well assured of the propriety of the course they had taken.—*Baltimore American.*

A WORD ON THE OTHER SIDE.

The following extract from a communication in a late number of the Ashville (N. C.) *Messenger*, in Clingman's district, shows that there are men even as far South as that, who not only think in advance of the community where they live, but dare to speak what they think:—

It is strange that the intelligence of the country cannot see the true cause of what is affecting the institution of slavery; that it is not the general laws of the country, the infraction of the federal Constitution, nor the Abolitionists of the North, but that it is the result of progress and the spirit of the age. Slavery must exist, or not exist, in this country; and that must depend upon the moral influence in regard to it, rather than any law that governs it, and the interest which it may be in the progress of time to the slaveholder. Slavery is a right that belongs exclusively to the States, and it may exist with some of the slaveholding States with profit, for a century after it becomes unprofitable to others. For instance, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, cannot retain slavery at this moment with the same profit as Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, with their productive soil and valuable staples; and in any event, the slaveholding States must soon enact prohibitory laws against the transportation and migration of slaves out of one State into another, for sale; consequently the slaves of each State will be confined to their own territory.

This state of things the establishment of a Southern Confederacy would not avoid, nor would the old and worn-out slave States be benefited by the change; and they may rest assured that the sympathy of the fertile States of the South-west would never be so great as to take upon them the burden of the slave population of those sister States of the new government, because it had become unprofitable and valueless: hence the importance that slavery should exist, and belong exclusively to the rights of the States.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

SIERRA LEONE.

STEAMER ROBERT PEEL—ST. VINCENT—SIERRA LEONE.

Mr. Editor:—We ran along in beautiful weather, such as, they tell me, is usual in the tropics, till 12 M., on the 3d of April, when Sierra Leone hove in sight. Most of our party had complained for three days with the heat, but I had experienced no inconvenience till this day. But to-day it was almost too much to bear. "Sierra Leone" is an English colony, about twenty-five miles in extent on the coast, and less than that back. As we approach it, we begin to discover high graceful mountains in the distance, and as we draw toward them, till we get near enough to separate them, they have the appearance of mountains piled upon mountains. Though this is the dry season, yet every part of these mountains are covered with verdure; no part of them are parched or dried up.

The town* is situated on high ground, and looks very handsome as we run into the harbor. About four miles out, we are met by a pilot boat, and a good-looking, well-dressed black steps aboard and takes command, and in a few minutes we are riding at anchor amidst ships and barques of various nations. There are also four other English steamers, two war and two passenger, of the Oriental Company's line. I also see the stars and stripes floating at the mast-head of three barques. It was now three o'clock, and as it was too warm to go ashore, we amused ourselves with trafficking with the natives, who had already surrounded us with their boats filled with fruits, eggs, chickens, &c. These were all very welcome to us, for I assure you we needed them.

We had as fellow passenger from Plymouth, a resident of this place, a half-breed from Dominica, and his wife. He had been living here for three years, is one of the principal merchants, and a magistrate too. He had been absent nine months, having been to England, thence to Dominica, married his wife, returned to England, and was just returning home. We were told here that he not only got him a wife, but he also received with her £10,000. He is a very gentlemanly man, as we have reason to testify. He advised us to go ashore at about five, as the breeze begins to come off the mountains at about this time, and it begins to be comfortable moving about. He also pointed out his *bachelor* house to us, and invited us to come directly there. So, at the appointed time we set out. When we arrived at our friend's, we found him all ready for us; a most bountiful lunch in the shape of cold meats, the most magnificent collection of fruits I ever saw, wines of all kinds, and as hearty a welcome all round as I ever expect to be greeted with, awaited us.

In a moment we were at it hard, for our host told us he should hurry us, as he wished to take us around a little while it was light and cool. We were waited upon by blacks, mostly naked, having in their hands a palm-leaf fan, and on their arms a napkin white as snow. The lunch we hurried off, drank the health and happiness of our friend, and were invited to walk. Judge our surprise, on stepping out of doors, to see six Ethiopians, black as night, standing each beside a beautiful little pony—five of them all saddled and bridled ready to be mounted, and one harnessed to a pretty little English carriage. So a tall, long-legged Major and I stepped into the carriage, and the rest mounted, and with our friend as guide, and three runners to be useful, we set off.

And now I wish I could describe the beauties of the scene. It was toward evening, and the various stragglers were returning home—the women, straight as a plummet, most of them with a basket of fruit or yams upon their heads, and the men, who were far less in number than the women, with some agricultural implements, coarse and rude, or driving cattle or goats. We rode along out of the village through gardens, mostly owned by Englishmen, hedged in by rows of fruit trees. Soon we were out upon the race course; then turning off one side, we struck at once into the mountain passes, or rather recesses, and the valleys. I have never seen mountains or hills equal these for beauty, magnificence or grace. They are so fertile, and covered with flowers so grand and lofty, that they are magnificent. Indeed, they are so lively and full of motion, as the gentle evening breezes pass over the thickets of trees and foliage, that they seem to bow to you as you pass them, in very good grace. Imagine a spot, shut out from the rude gaze or approach of all the world, where all is harmony and peace—cooling rivulets tumbling from mountain heights and sparkling at your feet, while fruits that would melt upon your tongue, and cool arbors invite you to repose.

Natives pile at your feet the banana, the grape, the pine, the orange, the date, the damson, the pawpaw, the mango, the fig, &c., and mix the cool water of the cocoa with some kind of wines or spirits into the most delightful beverage, and press you to taste its liquid delights. Wild flowers wave all around you in perfection of glory, and the air is sweet with the perfume of orange groves, and cassia, and verbena, and the never-fading rose, while the whole forest is musical with the songs of birds and sweet sounds. The stars are beginning to shine through the leaves, so bright they are like diamonds, (they are far brighter in tropical and southern latitudes than in northern,) and the gentle buzz of busy tongues in the distant village is borne along upon the evening current.

We lingered long and gazed in silent admiration, when all at once we were startled by the chanting, at some distance, of a wild, native song. It seemed our three natives had been joined by a fourth, and unknown to us, (though I presume it was by design,) they had strolled away, and were giving us a specimen of their music; and a very sweet specimen it was, at the distance it was from us: our friend remarked, however, that it sounded much better at a distance than near by.

We lingered till he gave the signal for starting, when we mounted and galloped away at a rapid rate some six or eight miles in a roundabout direction, and arrived at our starting point at ten. Here we found two or three more gentlemen had joined our party, and we were soon seated at the table for coffee, at which our hostess presided, and were waited upon and fanned by the same native servants as before.

We breakfasted with our friend the next morning, and at three o'clock in the afternoon hoisted anchor and proceeded on our course. On the whole, *I never saw such a beautiful place, viewed in its natural aspects, as this same Sierra Leone.* Still it is very unhealthy, and dreadfully hot. *There are not more than one hundred and fifty English people living there besides the garrison, and this is changed every six months.* Since leaving we have had pleasant weather. On my arrival at Cape Town you may hear from me again.

Yours, H.

* Free Town, the capital.

The extract above is from some American who left England in March last for the Cape of Good Hope.

His description brings up vividly the scenes which were visited by us ten years since, in company with three noble spirits, who long since fell martyrs to the work of African redemption.

The number of Europeans is surprisingly small, and the frequency of change in the garrison marvellous.

To this beautiful country the free people of color are averse to emigrate, though seemingly especially reserved for them.

Had this letter-writer passed an hour in one of the numerous missionary schools, he would have heard far prettier music, not from four voices, but from four hundred native youths, educating for future usefulness to Africa.—Ed. Col. Jour.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

The Evening Post says:—

"Wm. Wells Brown, formerly a slave in the United States, addresses a very sensible letter to the London Times on the condition of the fugitive slaves in England. He says, very many of those who have been compelled to fly into Canada from persecutions, resulting from the late fugitive law, are without employment. He estimates the number of fugitives at thirty thousand; and as these people, he says, are mostly without education, and have but little knowledge of the mechanical branches, they find many difficulties in the way of getting employment, and thereby earning for themselves an honest living.

"Many of these people have, within the last six or eight months, gone to England to seek employment, and encounter the same difficulties there as in Canada, and consequently soon become a burden to the benevolent, or inmates of the 'Unions.' He therefore recommends that provision be made for sending such of them as are willing to go to the West Indies, to labor in those islands where slavery has been abolished, and where a deficiency of labor is now experienced."

In reference to the proposition to send them to the West Indies, one of the editors of the Post, having himself personal knowledge of the capabilities of the islands, remarks:—

"Wages, in all the British West Indies, are now at the starving point, and it would be madness for colored folks to go there in quest of labor. If, however, they have, or can procure a little capital, say from one to five hundred dollars, which they can afford to invest in the soil, then we should unhesitatingly advise them to seek a home in one of those islands, where the best of land can be bought at from five to ten dollars an acre, where five acres will support a small family comfortably, and where the highest social and political privileges are within the reach of all who merit them."

That there are many fugitive slaves in Canada is well known, but the assertion that there are fifteen thousand of this class of colored persons is preposterous. We have not the census of Western Canada before us, but we are persuaded that the entire resident colored population of the whole province does not exceed fifteen thousand. The greater portion of these are between Kingston and Windsor, chiefly in Toronto, Hamilton, London, and on their settlements near the Thames. Some of them require aid, but a large majority appear to earn their own support. Indeed, in passing over many hundred miles, we can recollect meeting with only one who asked charity. We have seen them on their farms, in their stores, in their work-shops, and as servants, and they generally wore the appearance of contentment.

Mr. Brown, in his letter to the London Times, says: "Many of these people have, within the last six or eight months, gone to England to seek employment." Surely we should have been apprised of this by the English journals, had such been the fact. It is a mystery to us that so many could have reached that country without means. They could not go out as seamen, not being acquainted with navigation; and if it be true that many fugitive slaves have reached that island, surely, after what we have so often heard of the philanthropy manifested by the English people in behalf of the colored race, they would not be suffered to remain in want.

As it is shown, by the last extract from the Post, that there is little chance for them in the West Indies, we will mention a suggestion made some days ago by a highly respectable gentleman of Toronto. Conversing on the subject of the escape of the slaves from the Southern States, he remarked:—"They are coming to us very fast, and by and by will give us trouble. After giving the matter much thought, I have come to the conclusion, that our Government had better send them to the new Republic in Africa, or if they prefer, let them be sent to Sierra Leone; they will then be with their own people."

Maryland Colonization Journal.—This interesting monthly for July is, as usual, full of important information. We esteem of especial value its statistical account of the colony at Cape Palmas. Not having room to insert it in detail and fully, we make the following summary:—

Gallons of oil, purchased for public store in 1850,	16,677
Arrivals at Cape Palmas in 1850,	43
Different vessels,	28
Marriages,	8
Births,	18
Deaths,	23

Causes of Death.—General debility and old age, 1; peritonitis, 1; inflammation of brain, 3; pleurisy, 1; pulmonary consumption, 1; typhoid fever, 5; hydro thorax, 1; gastritis, 2; marasmus, 2; not stated, 2 (infants).

Ages.—Infants, 3; ten to twenty years, 2; twenty to thirty, 3; thirty to forty, 2; forty to fifty, 6; sixty to seventy, 1; eighty to ninety, 1; not stated, 4; under ten, 3; over ten, 15.

We sincerely wish statistics of this kind were more abundantly furnished from the Republic of Liberia, and hope the authorities or the editors of the *Herald* and *Luminary* will see that they are forthcoming.

Cured of Error.—The Morning Star says an intelligent man of Boston, Mass., who had repudiated the doctrine of human depravity, and held that no man delighted to do wrong, but was pressed to it by influence and temptations, avows himself completely cured, by a recent trip to California. He says that the recklessness, cruelty, inhuman avarice that delights in the misery of others that money may be wrenched from the victim, or that drags a dying man into the streets to avoid the expense of burial, which he met with on his route, convinced him that there was some mighty wrong in man's nature, or he would never sink so low in the blackness of crime as that. He saw many men who were apparently respectable, honorable, manly at home, who were dead to every appeal of justice, mercy or manliness in the "far-off land," and were ready for any deed of darkness which could feed their avarice or base desires.

Report

OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1851.

Donations received in the Office, ($1,639 11.)	
Bradford, Ct.—A friend,	$50 00
Binghamton, N. Y.—Rev. Peter Lockwood,	10 00
West Durham—R. P. Bascom,	1 00
Fort Plain—Rev. C. G. McLean,	5 00
"*City*," *Dutchess county*—Rev. G. T. Todd,	5 00
Towanda, Pa.—Rev. J. Foster,	2 00
Lebanon, Ct.—Mrs. Mary Huntingdon, per Rev. A. Burtis, to constitute Miss Mary Mason Peabody, of Buffalo, a Life Member of the Am. Col. Soc.,	30 00
Prattsburg, N. Y.—Mrs. Emily Pratt,	15 00
Cannonsburg, Pa.—Mrs. Chickering,	2 00
City of New-York—A friend of the colored race,	10 00
Newburg, N. Y.—Per Cor. Sec., John Beveridge,	1,000 00
John W. Wells, a Friend, each $100; a Friend, $100; Cash, $50; Cash, $10; John Forsyth, R. A. Forsyth, Thomas Buffern, Jas. S. Brown, C. Smith, John Chambers, each $10; Rev. H. Connelly, a Friend, do., Jas. W. Miller, Wm. R. Mailer, A. & R. Sterling, H. Wyckoff, each $5; Cash, do., each $5; Cash, do., do., do., each $4; A. Belknap, T. F. Fish, Chas. Johnston, A. Caldwell, B. Tyler, G. Cornwall, each $2; H. Walsh, Cash, do., do., do., do., do., do., do., Miss Smyth, L. D. Lockwood, Mr. Jessup, Cash, each $1, Cash, do., 50 cts. each; Collection in M. E. Ch., $14,	496 00
Collections in Churches, ($618 03.)	
New-York City—Franklin street Ref. Dutch Ch., Rev. J. B. Hardenbergh, pastor, $51 26; Twenty-first street Ref. Dutch Ch., Rev. A. R. Van Nest, pastor, $40; Lafayette Place Ref. Dutch Ch., Rev. Dr. De Witt, pastor, $125 44; Ninth street Ref. Dutch Ch., $70; North Ref. Dutch Ch., M. H. Demarest, treasurer, $36 98; Market street Ref. Dutch Ch., Rev. Isaac Ferris, pastor, $75 21,	428 89
Coeymans—Ref. Dutch Ch., Rev. Philip Peltz, pastor,	6 00
Poughkeepsie—Second R. D. Ch., Rev. Charles Whitehead, pastor,	16 40
Tarrytown—M. E. Ch., Rev. Dr. Sanford, pastor,	9 40
White Lake—Associate Ref. Ch., Rev. P. C. Roberts, pastor,	19 55
Jamaica L. I.—O. S. Pres. Ch., Rev. P. D. Oakey, pastor,	31 45
Brooklyn, L. I.—R. D. Ch., Rev. M. W. Dwight, pastor,	29 88
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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

LIBERIA.

It is with no ordinary pleasure that we transfer the following excellent article from Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, No. 96, June, 1851.

We have seldom seen so much just and fair appreciation of the Colonization Society and Liberia in the periodicals of our own country, and were scarce prepared to expect it from a journal published in Great Britain, where, with zealous care, the Society and its offspring have been held up to opprobrium for many years. The foot-note, we think, gives the accusation of Lieutenant Forbes more importance than it deserves, by even admitting that it has raised a cloud, while it quietly sets the affair in its true light, and suggests the correct explanation of the facts.—Ed. Col. Journal.

The new Republic of Liberia is one of the notable features of our singularly progressive age. It is one of the things which the people of the eighteenth could have least expected to be produced by the nineteenth century. Yet it is probable enough that many not unintelligent persons in England never even heard of its name.

Liberia is a free negro Christian State, enjoying republic institutions, on the coast of Africa. Situated between the fourth and eighth degrees of north latitude, it occupies about 500 miles of what is called the Guinea coast—a country wonderfully rich in natural productions, but heretofore blighted by the accursed slave-trade. The proper citizens of Liberia are said to be little over 7,000; but they have a quarter of a million of the native population under their protection. They are distributed through a chain of well-built towns, surrounded by well-cultivated fields; they have ports and shipping, custom-houses, a president, and a national flag. Churches and schools every where give pleasing token of civilization. The people in general seem to be animated by a good spirit. On the whole, Liberia is a thriving settlement, and its destiny appears to be one of no mean character.

The efforts to put down the African slave-trade by a blockade have, it is well known, been signally unsuccessful. Britain's share in it costs about three quarters of a million per annum; and the money is spent not merely in vain, but to the increase of the inhumanities meant to be extinguished. Under the powerful temptations held out by the sugar-trade of Brazil, more slaves are now exported from Africa than ever—the only effect of the blockade being to cause the trade to be conducted under much more cruel circumstances than formerly. While this costly and mischievous mockery has been going on, a humble and almost unnoticed association of emancipated negroes from the United States has been doing *real work*, by quietly planting itself along the African coast, and causing, wherever it set its foot, the slave-trade to disappear. Strange to say, it has done this, not as a primary object, but as one only secondary and incidental to a process of colonization, the prompting causes of which were of a different, and, as some might think, partly inconsistent nature.

The situation of the free negroes of the United States is well known to be an unpleasant one. They have neither the political nor social privileges of other citizens; and though matters were put formally to rights in this respect, it is to all appearance hopeless that the colored should ever be admitted to a true fellowship with the white people. In these circumstances the man of African blood is like a small tree under the shade of a great one. His whole nature is dwarfed; his best aspirations are checked. The results are not over-comfortable for the white man either. Some American citizens, seeing and deploring these evils, were induced, about five-and-thirty years ago, to form themselves into a society, which should promote the return of emancipated negroes to their own quarter of the globe, where it was thought they might be able, to some extent, to introduce the intelligence, religion, and usages of civilized communities among their benighted brethren, and form the most effective of battalions for the repression of the slave-trade, their constitutions being able to endure climatic influences, under which the whites are sure to sink. The result has been this Republic of Liberia. The whole movement has, we believe, from first to last been regarded with jealousy, if not hostility, by the Abolition party, who saw in it only the dislike of white for black, and shut their eyes to the religious and philanthropic objects, which were in reality alone capable of being promoted to any considerable extent; for of course a serious diminution of the colored population of America by such means is not be expected. We do not profess to know how far this was a reasonable feeling on the part of the worthy men who are standing up for negro rights in America; but assuredly, whatever were the motives of the Colonization Society, the consequences of their acts are such as to give them no small ground for triumph. For any thing that we can see, their settling of Liberia has been the most unexceptionably good movement against slavery that has ever taken place. Perhaps it has not been the worse, but rather the better, for that infusion of the wisdom of this world, which has discommended it so much to the Abolitionists.

It occurs to us that the Colonization Society needs no other defense for its policy than to point to the spirit which has all along animated the black people who emigrated to Africa. One sentiment, that it was worth while to encounter all the possible hardships and dangers on a foreign strand for the sake of *perfect freedom*, appears in the whole conduct of these men. They appear to have been generally persons of decided piety, and the missionary spirit is conspicuous at every stage of their proceeding. Not less important as a testimony to the same effect has been the energetic contention which the colonists have kept up against the slave-dealing propensities of the native princes. These men felt from the first that the Liberians were enemies to that traffic which gave them their most valued luxuries, and here lay the greatest difficulty which the settlers had to encounter. Their early history is a series of martyrdoms visited upon them by the slave-trade.

The first party of colonists landed in 1819 at Sherbro, and almost immediately were afflicted to a grievous extent by the diseases incident to the climate. Several white gentlemen, who acted as leaders, sunk in succession under the effects of fever. It was not till the spring of 1822, and after undergoing an immense amount of hardship, that the colonists obtained their first certain footing at Cape Mesurado, where they forthwith planted a village and fort. Almost immediately after having sold them the land, the barbarian King Peter resolved to extirpate them, being afraid of their interferences with his slave-dealing arrangements. Behold, then, thirty-five liberated negroes from Pennsylvania and Maryland perched on an African promontory, with their wives and children about them, and obliged to defend their position against a whole horde of savages! Sickness added to the terrors of their situation, yet they never felt in the least disheartened. They had fortunately an excellent commander-in Mr. Jehudi Ashmun; and two blacks of extraordinary intelligence, Lott Cary and Elijah Johnson, were of their number. To quote a small work of recent date:* "Mr. Ashmun, after taking a turn around the works, and reviewing his little force in the evening, thus addressed them with all the solemnity and impressiveness which their circumstances were calculated to inspire: 'War, is now inevitable,' he said; 'the safety of our property, our settlement, our families, our lives, depends under God upon your courage and firmness. Let every post and every individual be able to confide in the firm support of every other. Let every man act as if the whole defense depended upon his own single arm. May no coward disgrace our ranks! The cause is God's and our country's, and we may rely upon the blessing of Almighty God to succeed in our efforts. We are weak; He is strong. Trust in Him.' A stern silence pervaded the little band; the men were marched to their posts, where they lay on their arms, with matches lighted, during the long watches of that anxious night. It wore away, and no enemy appeared.

"The next morning Mr. Ashmun aroused himself from a languor of sickness to make a more thorough inspection of the fortifications. It was with deep anxiety as well as regret that he perceived the western quarter of the settlement could be easily approached by a narrow pathway, where was only a nine-pounder, and no stockade to defend it from assault. The eastern quarter was also exposed, but the station was well guarded, and a steep ledge of rocks made the approach both difficult and dangerous. From bed Mr. Ashmun issued his orders with thoughtful vigilance. He commanded all the houses in the outskirts to be abandoned, and every family to sleep in the centre of the village. Guards of four men were posted one hundred yards in advance of each station during the night, and no man was to leave his post *until sunrise*. Another night passed, and another day arose on the anxious few. It was the Sabbath. A few hours' sleep were hastily snatched by the weary men, while earnest prayers went up from many a brave heart to the God of all mercy for his protecting providence. Divine service was holden at noon, and Lott Cary addressed his little church under the most affecting circumstances. Perhaps it was their last Sabbath on earth; death in its most cruel form was hovering around them; and other Sabbath's sun might witness their little colony given over to butchery and plunder, and every vestige of industry and Christianity for ever blotted out.

"At this moment one of the scouts came running in, with the news that the hostile army were crossing the Mesurado River, only a few miles above the settlement. By evening the whole body had encamped to the west, little less than half a mile distant. Silently and sternly did each man march to his post, and you could read on every face, 'Give me victory, or give me death.' Another night went by, and no war-yell broke the stillness of the forest. The day dawns. The western guard, owing to misapprehension, or inadvertence, or neglect of duty, left their posts at daydawning instead of sun-rising, as the order ran, and consequently before the fresh guards were in readiness to take their places. At this unguarded moment the savages, who had stolen with silent step to the very verge of the clearing, and were watching with fiendish anxiety every movement of the little band, were now stirring for action. An immense body suddenly issued from the forest, fired, and then rushed forward with horrid yells upon the post. Taken by surprise, several of the men were killed, while the rest, driven from their cannon without time to discharge it, fell back in haste and confusion. It is a fearful moment! If the savages press on, there is no time to rally, and all is lost! Instead of following up their advantages they pause, and surround some houses in that direction, to plunder and destroy. Several women and children, who, in spite of orders to leave, remained in their houses, are now shrieking in the hands of a savage foe. Mr. Ashmun rushed to the scene of action, and assisted by the determined boldness of Lott Cary, rallied the broken forces of the settlers. Two cannons were instantly brought into action, doubleshotted with ball and grape. They did a rapid and fearful execution. The enemy began to recoil. Fear seized their ranks. The settlers, seeing their advantage, pushed forward, and regained the lost post. Directing their cannon to rake the whole enemy's line, every shot took effect; while Elijah Johnson, at the head of a few musketeers, pressed around the enemy's flank, and increased their consternation. A savage yell echoed through the forest, filling every soul with horror. As it died away, the horde fell back, and rapidly disappeared among the gloomy wilds. In thirty minutes the day is won! God be praised! At nine o'clock orders were issued to contract the lines, leaving out a fourth part of the houses, and surrounding the rest by a musket-proof stockade. As there was no safety until it was completed, the work was urged on with the utmost rapidity; for no one could tell when or where another attack might be made, and it was not until the next day that an hour could be spared for the burial of the dead."

Such were the terrible struggles through which Liberia had to pass in order to obtain a footing in Africa. On the 2d of December the colonists experienced another and severer attack, which, however, they repelled after an hour and a half of hard fighting. The anniversary of this conflict is to this day the great holiday of Liberia, as the 4th of July is with the people of the United States. The troubles of the infant State were not yet ended; but from this time they gradually abated. Fresh colonists poured in; additional lands were bought; the native tribes were in time won over, to see that industry and Christianity were things favorable to the happiness of mankind. In 1827 the early difficulties were past and nearly forgotten, and from that time there has been an almost unfaltering course of prosperity. It should be mentioned, that associated with Liberia was an agency of the United States government, similar to the British establishment at Sierra Leone—namely, for the reception of blacks rescued by blockading vessels from the slavers. Such redeemed captives formed no small accession of strength to the colony.

"In 1839, when the various settlements were consolidated under one government, Monrovia and Bassa Cove were two neat towns, with churches, schools and libraries; there were other seven smaller towns. The people were in general well-behaved, temperance principles having great sway over them. They appreciated the freedom they enjoyed, and no inclination was felt to return to the United States. They owned five hundred thousand acres of rich land, where the finest vegetables and the most delicious fruit could be cultivated to any extent. There were four printing-presses and two newspapers. The colonists had after this period a war with a powerful chief called Gotamba—all on account of the slave-trade, the suppression of which was the object of their unceasing efforts. At length they succeeded in utterly overthrowing the power of this savage monarch, who was thenceforth an outcast in the region once ruled by the terror of his name. The feeling, we are told, began extensively to prevail, that in Liberia, and in Liberia alone, were the people secure from the liability of being seized and sold into slavery. "The like cannot be more touchingly expressed than in the reply of a poor fellow, from the river Congo, on being asked if he did not wish to return to his own country: 'No, no,' said he; 'if I go back to my country, they make me slave. I am here free; no one dare trouble me. I got my wife—my lands—my children learn book—all free—I am here a *white man*—me no go back.'"

In 1847 Liberia announced itself to the world as a free and independent republic, in which character it has been recognized by the governments of America, Britain, France, and others—a just reward for the unspeakable amount of service it has rendered to humanity in its efforts for the suppression of the slave-trade. Its President, Joseph Roberts, originally a Virginian slave, visited England in the ensuing year, and received many marks of respect from the worthy of the human species. Since then we have continued to hear good accounts of the country. The people are said to be turning their attention more to cultivation than formerly—there being some ground of hope that Liberia may yet be called upon to take a prominent part in supplying sugar, coffee, and cotton to the civilized nations which so largely demand them. Viewing it as the *point of the wedge* by which a Christian civilization, if ever, is to be introduced into Central Africa, we accord it our sincerest good wishes, and most earnestly trust that its career of prosperity will meet with no further interruption.*

* A small, but we trust a transient cloud has lately passed over the fair fame of Liberia, in consequence of an assertion by Commander Forbes, in his work, "Dahomey and Dahomans," that the traffic in slaves was practised by Liberian citizens. He has since repeated the assertion, saying: "That the citizens of Liberia are guilty of buying and holding slaves, I had ocular demonstration; and I know personally two Liberian citizens, . . . as sojourners at Cape Mount, who owned several slaves, 'in the general use of the term,' but not in its legal sense as regards the treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade, as these slaves were what are termed domestic slaves or 'Panyns, and not intended for foreign slavery." We can imagine the citizens of Liberia taking natives into their employment or care, under bonds similar to those which appertain to apprentices in our own country, and this may be a very good arrangement for all parties—possibly as unexceptionable one in the case. There may also be such a thing as a Liberian citizen clandestinely breaking the law against slavery, which is laid forth as an article of the constitution; but, in the main, we believe there are British subjects breaking the same against homicide and theft among ourselves. Till more exact information reaches us, we shall continue to trust that such can be more in the extent of the guilt implied by Commander Forbes.

* African Redeemed; or the Means of her Relief Illustrated by the Growth and Progress of Liberia. London: Nisbet. 1851. 12mo, pp. 206.

LETTERS FROM EMIGRANTS.

From Abraham Blacklidge.

Caldwell, May 18th, 1851.

Sir:—By the Packet I concluded to write, and give you some information of my prospects of sugar-making.

I have already made five thousand seven hundred pounds; and of that quantity, I have sold four thousand pounds. My prospects this year will be of making ten thousand pounds of sugar, and between eight and nine hundred gallons of syrup. Thus you perceive that I have not been living an entirely idle life. I hope you and family are well; mine are in tolerable health.

Yours, &c.,
A. Blacklidge.

Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel.

From Rev. B. J. Drayton.

Olive Branch, Cape Palmas, West Africa, Feb. 12th, 1851.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—In the midst of my much business as a missionary, I have concluded to spend a few late hours to-night, to drop you, through this medium, a few friendly but imperfect lines; with the hope, that they may find yourself and family in the enjoyment of health.

I am thankful to my heavenly Parent for the inestimable blessing of casting my lot in a pleasant place, and that I can now say, my "heritage" is a good one. As far as I have been permitted to go, and to experience the result of Providence, I have but to say, with me all things are well. When I look back to my native home—the quiet and peaceful fireside—the pomp and splendor, the gayety and refined manners of the Charlestonians, I do not covet them; nor is there a lodestone so strong as to attract a particle of Liberia's precious steel from me. The year 1845 shall always be memorable to me as long as I live; for it ushered on my vision, almost in the twinkling of an eye, a world of wonders. When the noble and gallant ship Roanoke stood direct for Montserado's green and shady heights, and when I was told that there stood my home, the emotion has ever been inexpressible. No tongue can express my numerous thoughts, and no painter could pencil the pleasant features of my mind. The gospel was to be preached—laws were to be made—the land was to be cultivated, and many other things; but none impressed me with so much weight as the former, which is now the sphere of my movements in this delightful and salubrious clime. It is the only guarantee which we have (if it is preached in its purity, and lived up to sincerely) against the annihilation of this noble structure of freedom on this coast. I have always enjoyed the best of feeling in all the affairs of the country. Having the great and invaluable privilege of praising God under our vine and fig tree, (or palm tree if you please,) is to me the highest honor I crave. God is exalted in the founding of these colonies by his own arrangement. No one who has watched the march of colonization from 1820 to the grand termination of 1847, will for a moment cavil at its *divine* origin. It had pleasant and prosperous gales at first. Then followed its storms and mighty battles—in the fiery furnace, but not scorched; in the lion's den, but not devoured. All these were refining processes, to enable it to meet its present position among the nations of the earth. Yes, to-day Liberia stands "self-poised" on this benighted shore, as a morning star, a token of Africa's entire glory; with despised and persecuted colonization as her basis, our holy religion as a strong golden band around her, and God, its only author, as a wall of fire. Spires are lifting up their tall heads in every direction, and the praises of God are pouring forth like a cool and refreshing stream. Many have drank and are healed, and are enjoying the rights of citizenship. Colonization, we owe it to thee! What will its opponents say now?

Cape Palmas is where I reside. It is noted for its pleasant situation and the productiveness of its soil. It is also remarkable for its hilly face—very often the eye falls on fertile hills and pleasant and shady valleys. Trade in both rice and palm oil is good.

The government is uniform and decided in its administration. J. B. Russwurm, Esq., its excellent, able and conscientious Governor, is calm and decided in his authority; he cares for the welfare of the people, and is worthy of all the praise he has won for the dignified and well-matured manner by which he has conducted the affairs of the government.

We are thinking about annexing to the Republic of Liberia. We judge that it will prove beneficial to us in many ways. I am in favor of it, and shall not feel fully satisfied until it is done. It will in the first place bind our common interests together; secondly, it will keep down a growing and ignorant prejudice, which will find a place here if these colonies are kept asunder much longer. In colonizing our people here, with little or no education in the mind upon national principles, due care should be observed to have them to move under one and the same common *law*; then, common interest will be instilled among all and in all alike.

I hope, in conclusion, that you will continue to urge the colored people of the "Palmetto State" to come here to *Liberia*. I can recommend the country. Come; he that will sow, shall reap; and he that will try to live, shall live. The Lord hath said it.

Yours, &c.,
B. J. Drayton.

Rev. W. McLain, Washington.

From Samuel Bulmer Harris.

Bexley, Liberia, April 5th, 1851.

Dear Sir:—I take my pen in hand to write to you, to say something about Liberia. I want to inform you that none of my family is dead, but all is living. I came to Liberia, with my wife and five children, in the first trip that the Liberia Packet made. We left Baltimore on the 3d of December, 1846, in company with other emigrants. Through the mercy of God, I have no right to complain of this country. It is a fine country to those who wish to have liberty, and enjoy the benefits of freemen. If a man is industrious, he can live here as well as he can in the States; but if he is lazy, he cannot live nowhere in peace. When I came to Liberia, I came here to be a man amongst men. I have drawn my land, and built a house twenty by sixteen feet, and cleared eight acres of land. I have it in arrow-root, ginger, coffee, rice, potatoes and cassada, and am doing well. Mrs. Harris raises chickens and ducks to the amount sometimes of over a hundred. I am raising sheep and goats, and carrying on my carpenter's shop too. I get a plenty of work, making boxes for the natives and carpenter's work for the citizens. Every person here that will work, may do well. The emigrants that came to Bexley have done well. Those that came from New-York last year, in the Edgar, is all living and doing tolerably well. Those that came in the Packet is doing the same. One old lady died, but I believe it was old age—her time had come. I have travelled back in the country, where I crossed the St. John's river four times in one day, forty or fifty miles back to the mountains. The land is beautiful, and the higher you go up, the healthier it is.

I know death is everywhere, in the States as well as in Liberia; but there is one thing I know—that God is everywhere, all over the world, and He will be a merciful God to them that believe in him, in Africa as well as the States. Tell them to come on; this is their land; that they can enjoy liberty, and nowhere else.

Samuel D. Harris.

Rev. Mr. McLain.

From Robert F. Hill.

Bexley, Grand Bassa Co., Liberia, May 23, 1851.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—As the Liberia Packet is expected to sail in a few days for the United States, I hasten to drop you a few lines, as I have intended for some time to give you my views of Liberia; but circumstances which were beyond my control would not allow it.

I am aware that you will not expect any very graphic accounts of Liberia from me; however, I shall give only such as may be interesting to you and others who may wish to know something of this country.

Liberia is, in my estimation, pre-eminently congenial both to the physical and mental constitution of the colored man—physical, because it is the land of our forefathers, and for that reason the climate ought and must inevitably be conducive to the health of its own production. The penalty annexed to the law of acclimation, that once seemed to have doomed to an untimely grave a third part of every family which returned home from their long and painful captivity, has been greatly mitigated by felling down the dense forest, turning loose the stagnated waters, and discharging of those unhealthy vapors which arose from the marshes, by means of ditches.

It is not necessary, I presume, to enlarge on this subject, as every considerate man must and will admit its truth. As to the mental advantages that the colored man enjoys here, they will not be questioned, as the past and present fully demonstrates this fact. It is certainly pleasing to retrospect the past, and see what has been performed. The present is also a period of interest and delight to all the friends of Liberia.

Liberia, indeed, seems to have a transforming influence upon the minds of those who return to her shores, by rousing up those latent powers of the mind which slavery has kept inert. Here, then, is the home of our race: here we find ourselves no longer doomed to look upon men of every grade and complexion as our superiors; here we daily see ignorance, superstition and vice disappear before us like the mist which rolls up the mountain side before the rising glory of the morning sun: here talent can attain the summit of perfection. If this be the true state of Liberia, who would not say, let the man of color go to his native clime, where he will be free from oppression, the bane of human happiness?

I am, Sir, yours with respect,
Robert F. Hill.

Rev. W. McLain.

Letter from the Rev. J. Knabb,

of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, near Cape Palmas.

Monrovia, April 10th, 1851.

Rev. Wm. McLain.

Dear Sir:—Being on a visit here of some days, I write you a few lines. Last Friday I took my first trip up the St. Paul's. I was agreeably impressed with the appearance of things as I found them. The river itself was more beautiful than I had imagined it, and the settlers were doing as well in their comfortable homes as I anticipated.

Having passed the Stockton creek, and entered the St. Paul's, we saw no more mangrove marsh. The banks of the stream at this point were perhaps six or eight feet high; but as we ascended it in its winding course, these rose higher and higher, until in some places they were at least twenty feet above the level of the river.

The scenery was not grand, but beautiful. The banks had been generally cleared, farms laid out and planted, and comfortable cottages erected—not exhibiting nature in her primitive wildness, but blended with cultivation.

Some of the settlements were so thickly populated as to give the appearance of a continued village on either side of the river. Most of these dwellings were small, and were of wood, but some were either built or being put up of brick, and were about 50 or 75 yards from the water's edge.

We passed a brick building in Virginia some 60 to 80 feet in length, and a story and a half high. This is the receptacle for immigrants from the United States. We passed several fine houses of worship, and others were being rebuilt—one of brick.

We ascended the river to the upper settlement (Millsburg) on Friday. Some of our company speat the night at White Plains, on the east side, and myself at M., which is on the west side.

We were all entertained with a hospitality in keeping with the interesting scenery before us. Having at 10 A. M. taken leave of our friends, our company re-embarked in our boat, and descended the noble stream—stopping at several settlements to visit farms, and to see the operations of their industrious managers. We saw Mr. Blacklidge's sugar-cane growing, examined his mill and boilers, and tasted some of his well made sugar. He had made and sold 3,000 pounds of it to his fellow-citizens during the previous two months. This cane was the growth of the previous year. He thinks he can make as much more from cane still growing.

Can't some colonization friends raise a good sum of money (say $25,000) which might be loaned out to different enterprising farmers here, to aid them in their operations? Such a person as Mr. B. deserves to be much encouraged and assisted in his enterprise. His mill is a simple one, and is moved by hand power. This might be improved upon.

There are several horses in Caldwell, and two or three yoke of oxen; also some milch cows, and quantities of goats and sheep. These are not so generally raised as I expected to find them, though they are yearly becoming more and more so.

During a subsequent visit to Caldwell, I crossed the river to Virginia, and passed over Zion Harris's farm, at his own request. I found all the African fruits and vegetables growing upon his forty acres now under cultivation. This enterprising farmer is likely to be rewarded this year with an income of $1200, in the aggregate, or the net sum of $800, as the proceeds of these forty acres.

Marshall H. Hooper, who came out two years ago with Mr. Hoffman and myself, is doing as every enterprising and industrious man will do—*well*. He wishes me to say that he will try to come home as soon as he can, if not in this packet, and that he will gladly travel for your Society. I doubt not he would be a good person to do so, for he is well satisfied now with Liberia.

Improvements are going on here, and enterprise and industry, I think, are more than ever apparent. Religion, too, has its wholesome effects upon the citizens of the Republic. Piety is encouraged, and vice punished. The places of worship are numerous and well attended. There is a great lack, I fear, of *first-rate* common schools, it is true, for I know of but three or four in this county so regular and efficient as they ought to be; yet we may hope to see this lack, I think, gradually supplied.

But few native youths, comparatively, (perhaps some forty or fifty,) are under regular instruction in this county, though many of the Congoes and others are adopting civilized habits, and are settled among the Liberians, and worship with them in the same houses of God.

This visit, my dear Sir, is being profitable to me, and I have thus endeavored to give you an impartial account of matters here—at least as they have impressed me. If any part of these remarks shall be of any value to you, or the cause, they are at your disposal.

Yours truly, in the Gospel,
J. Rambb.

Liberia.—It is quite refreshing to dwell on such an acknowledgment as the following from a London oracle: "Liberia, of two years' growth, is alone at this moment worth more than all that has been effected by the European race in Africa in twenty two centuries."

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All Communications for the Journal should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

For the New-York Colonization Journal.

THE LAND OF HAM;

OR,

AFRICA: HER CURSE AND HER CURE.

"What a wonderful continent is this rounded, smooth-shored Africa, known from the earliest dawn of time, yet so unknown; the granary of nations, yet sterile and fruitless as the sea; swarming with life, yet dazzling the eyes with its vast tract of glittering sand." No land presents, either in its present aspects or its past history, such singular contrasts; such fertility and barrenness; such beauty and deformity; so high a state of civilization and so low a state of barbarism. Since Africa, the mother of civilization, has grown gray and been languishing under the decrepitude of age, mighty empires in Asia and Europe have sprung into being, and passed their youth, their manhood, their decline and extinction. Unchanged, the land of Ham has witnessed the rise and fall, during a long succession of ages, of the Assyrian, the Persian, the Greek, and the Roman empires. Asia has been again and again revolutionized; civilized Europe has, in the mean time, sprung into existence, and the sun of some of its nations has long since set; England has grown, in the mean time, into a colossal empire; the youth, the manhood and decline of Rome, though extending to some twenty centuries, has interposed and passed away before the dim vision of Afric's sable sons; a new world has been discovered beyond the western ocean; its forests reclaimed from the dominion of wild men, and the empire of freedom established. The world has been rapidly advancing. In science, civilization, government, religion, there has been a signal progress; while Africa, the mother of civilization, the cradle of science and the arts, has been sitting solitary, languishing in decrepitude, and not able to rise, by reason of weakness.

The past history of Africa we have seen wrapped in a profound mystery. Her soil has been abundantly fertile in some of the best and many of the worst of human productions. There have mingled for centuries the extremes of good and bad government; of liberty and despotism; of freedom and slavery; of learning and ignorance; of civilization and barbarism; of the grossest darkness and the clearest light. History there records some of her brightest ornaments and some of her blackest deformities. There, in all the romance of an Eastern tale, a Hebrew slave becomes the ruler of millions. There, an outcast child, mysteriously picked up by a king's daughter, becomes the deliverer and leader of that equally mysterious people, who, after their singular wanderings during forty years in the deserts of Arabia, settle down amidst the hills of Palestine, and soon expand into one of the most extraordinary nations that ever existed. The progenitors of the Hebrew commonwealth were there schooled, and disciplined, and prepared for their national existence. Moses, the most extraordinary man that ever lived, than whom no mere man has left so much of the impress of his mind upon every succeeding generation, was reared and schooled in Africa. In no other court than Pharaoh's could such a man have been reared. In no other nation could the Hebrews have been qualified to form that civil polity and that church organization which now, in the purposes and arrangements of Providence, became needful in carrying on the great work of human salvation.

"There, too, was the home of Dido, of Hannibal; the scene of Scipio's triumphs and Jugurtha's crimes. There lived Tertullian, Athanasius, and Augustine; the romance of the Moors dwelt there; the last breath of Louis of France was drawn there." And there, too, is the home of the "mysterious negro races," whose past history has baffled the most philosophic speculations of the historian, whose present condition is an anomaly among the nations of the earth, and whose destiny is evidently not yet revealed.

And not only has Africa been the home of the scholar, the theologian, the philosopher, the statesman, and the soldier; not only was she the cradle of the arts and the nursery of the sciences, but in later ages, in the first days of Christianity, she contributed more than her proportion of the early agents for the propagation over the earth of the new religion. How many of these do you suppose were from Africa, or of African descent? More, undoubtedly, than you have supposed. The names of some, and the localities or native places of others, will enable us to judge on this subject with some degree of correctness. Luke, the beloved physician, was from Cyrene; he was an undoubted African, by birth at least, if not by blood. If Luke be not the same as *Lucius* of Cyrene, we then have here another of the first teachers of Christianity, from the same African region. Simon, the father of Rufus and Alexander, was also a Cyrenian; and, to leave no ground for mistake as to his country, he is called the Cyrenian, (from Cyrene, a city in Lybia, in Africa, west of Egypt.) It was this black man, this native of an African city, who was compelled to bear the cross for the exhausted Sufferer as he went up Calvary to be crucified; a coincidence not to be overlooked. Again, we meet, among the "prophets and teachers at Antioch," one Simon, who was called *Niger*, (black.) We have here, at least, one evangelist and four of the early disciples and teachers of Christianity, who were Africans. And, as successors to this first generation of disciples, Africa supplied her full quota of Christian bishops and teachers. Origen, Bishop of Alexandria, was an African. Julius Africanus, as the name seems most obviously to import, was a native of the same country; and so we shall venture to assume that Athanasius and Dionysius, celebrated Bishops of Alexandria, and Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, were of the crisped hair and the thick lip.

No doubt an African soil is capable of producing *men*. It has been rich in such productions, and its capabilities are not exhausted. Paul chose for his travelling companion and his intimate friend, an African; Paul's Master chose that some of the first and brightest ornaments, and most efficient agents and teachers of the early Christian Church, should be men of the same kindred and color. Yea, the suffering Jesus chose that he who should perform for him the last act of kindness on earth, who should bear with him his cross up the hill of Calvary, should be an African. Oh! is there not a deep significance here! Poor Africa was allowed to bear the cross; and heavily, indeed, from century to century, has she borne the cross. But shall she not wear the crown? Shall that humble act, done *at such a time*, be passed by and forgotten? No! poor Africa shall yet come up in remembrance before her King, and she shall be rewarded double for all her sorrows. H. R.

THE DESTINY OF AFRICA.

FROM AN ORATION BY HON. J. W. MILLER, UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR NEW-JERSEY.

During the last year, there has been organized and established upon the western coast of Africa, a republican government, modeled after our own constitution. The free citizens of this new republic are the manumitted slaves of America, restored to their native land by the philanthropy of their masters.

Africa! the forsaken and the accursed! the land of gloomy forests and barren deserts; her inhabitants the most degraded of mankind; her commerce with the civilized world confined to a traffic in the flesh and blood of her enslaved children—on this dark continent and over this degraded people is now established a government, whose benignant sway is founded upon *liberty, law, and religion*. The Republic of Liberia is the child of America's philanthropy; begotten, not in the lust of dominion nor in the pride of empire, but in the humble and Christian spirit of charity, which loosens the captive's bonds, rescues the hopeless and forsaken, and points out a highway of deliverance to a nation of slaves.

While we glory in the extent of our conquests, and "sing far-sounding paeans" to heroes who, on the land and over the sea, have borne our victorious flag from clime to clime, from ocean to ocean, let us not overlook this more quiet and peaceful, yet grand and more blessed achievement of the Colonization Society. To have been the grand battle-field of the Revolution, and to have suggested the first idea of a national and constitutional union, may seem enough of glory for one small State; but there is yet a wreath of olive to add to the laurel which encircles the brow of New-Jersey. Here, within ten miles of the spot on which we are assembled, stands the humble mansion of him to whose pure and penetrating mind the idea first presented itself of erecting upon the African shore a refuge for the slave, a safety-valve for his master.

We should look upon this event, not only in reference to the influence of such a government over Africa, but also in regard to its effect upon ourselves. Not alone will it shed its blessings upon the continent on which it is established, but it will also reflect light and hope to the only dark spot in our own free institutions. That peculiar institution, to call it by no harsher name, which exists in this country by State authority, and not forbidden by the Constitution, is, and has ever been, surrounded by dangers and difficulties, which have filled the hearts of our wisest and best statesmen with forebodings of evil. With the slave, under the legal control of his master, it is neither our duty nor our *right* to interfere; but there is an aspect of slavery, to which we may look without exciting the jealousy or disturbing the rights of any one. I refer to that portion of the African race in this country which has been or may be emancipated from bondage. Born upon the soil and subject to our laws, yet denied all the privileges of citizenship, degraded without crime, and associated for centuries with servility, his emancipation only advances him to a position where he can more clearly see and more keenly feel his degradation. When and how this unfortunate race was to be exalted to the enjoyment of those civil and political rights which we accorded to all men, whether by violence or by law, was one of those fearful mysteries which clouded the future peace of this country. That cloud is dissipated; and Liberia, namesake of freedom, shines over the sea, as a beacon of hope to guide her children to the harbor of refuge, prepared for them in their own native land. That dark and bloody stream which for a century has flowed from Africa to America's shore, bringing shame, slavery, and crime, now cleared and purified, flows back again to Africa, bearing upon its bright waters civilization, liberty, and religion.

At the last session of Congress, it was proposed by the friends of African colonization, that our Government should aid in establishing a line of steamers to Liberia, for the joint purpose of increasing the commerce with and emigration to that country. I trust that another session will not pass without this liberal and noble measure receiving the approbation of the nation.

How mysterious are the ways of Providence! bringing good out of evil, liberty out of slavery, religion out of barbarism! Behold the same people who, in years gone by, employed the power and wealth of commerce in crowding the sea with pestilential slave-ships, now using their increased commercial advantages and improved means of navigation, in sending back to the land of their fathers the descendants of those kidnapped slaves, upon the broad, clear deck of an American steamer, and under the protection of our nation's flag. What child of America would not feel prouder of his country for a deed such as this? Where is the Christian whose heart would not swell with gratitude to God for such a work of justice and humanity?

OLD MOSES.

Mr. B. was a merchant in Baltimore, and did a very heavy business, especially in grain. One morning, as he was passing over the vessels that lay at the wharf with their various commodities for sale, he stepped upon the deck of one, at the stern of which he saw a negro man sitting, whose dejected countenance gave sure indication of distress; and he accosted him with—

"Hey! my man, what is the matter with you this morning?"

The negro lifted his eyes, and looking at Mr. B., replied—

"Ah, massa, I'se in great trouble."

"What about?"

"Kase I'se fotch up here to be sold."

"What for? What have you been doing? Have you been stealing? or did you run away? or what?"

"No, no, massa, none o' dat; it's bikase I didn't mind de audes."

"What kind of orders?"

"Well, massa stranger, I tell you. Mass Willum werry strick man, and werry nice man too, and eb'ry body on de place got to mine him; and I break trew de rule; but I didn't tend to break de rule, doe; I forgot meself, an I got too high."

"It is for getting drunk, then, is it?"

"O no, sah, not dat nother."

"You are the strangest negro I have seen for a week. I can get no satisfaction from you. If you would not like to be pitched overboard, you had better tell me what you did."

"Please, massa, dont frow de poor flisted nigga in de wata."

"Then tell me what you are to be sold for."

"For prayin, sah."

"For praying! that is a strange tale indeed. Will your master not permit you to pray?"

"O yes, sah, he let me pray easy; but I hollers too loud."

"And why did you halloo so in your prayer?"

"Kase de Sperit comes on me, an I gits happy fore I knows it, den; den I gone; can't tro mesef den; den I knows nuthin bout massa's rule; den I holler if ole Sattin hissef come, wid all de rules of de quistion."

"And do you suppose your master will really sell you for that?"

"O yes; no help fer me now; all de men in de world couldn't help me now; kase wen Mass Willum say one ting, he no do anoder."

"What is your name?"

"Moses, sah."

"What is your master's name?"

"Massa name Colonel Willum C——."

"Where does he live?"

"Down on de Easin Shoah."

"Is he a good master? Does he treat you well?"

"O yes; Mass Willum good; no better massa in de world."

"Stand up and let me look at you." And Moses stood up and presented a robust frame; and as Mr. B. stripped up his sleeve, his arm gave evidence of unusual muscular strength.

"Where is your master?"

"Yander he is, jis comin to de wharf."

As Mr. B. started for the shore, he heard Moses give a heavy sigh, followed by a deep groan. Moses was not at all pleased with the present phase of affairs. He was strongly impressed with the idea that B. was a trader, and intended to buy him, and it was this that made him so unwilling to communicate to Mr. B. the desired information. Mr. B. reached the wharf just as Colonel C. did. He introduced himself, and said—

"I understand you wish to sell that negro man yonder on board the schooner."

Colonel C. replied that he did.

"What do you ask for him?"

"I expect to get seven hundred dollars."

"How old is he?"

"About thirty."

"Is he healthy?"

"Very; he never had any sickness in his life, except one or two spells of the ague."

"Is he hearty?"

"Yes, sir; he will eat as much as any man ought, and it will do him as much good."

"Is he a good hand?"

"Yes, sir, he is the best hand on my place. He is steady, honest and industrious. He has been my foreman for the last ten years, and a more trusty negro I never knew."

"Why do you wish to sell him?"

"Because he disobeyed my orders. As I said, he is my foreman; and that he might be available at any moment I might want him, I built his quarter within a hundred yards of my own house; and I have never rung the bell at any time in the night or morning, that his horn did not answer in five minutes after. But two years ago he got religion, and commenced what he terms family prayer—that is, prayer in his quarter every night and morning; and when he begun his prayer, it was impossible to tell when he would stop, especially if (as he termed it) he got happy. Then he would sing and pray and halloo for an hour or two together, that you might hear him a mile off. And he would pray for me and my wife and children, and all my brothers and sisters and their children, and our whole family connection to the third generation; and sometimes, when we would have visiters, Moses' prayers would interrupt the conversation and destroy the enjoyment of the whole company. The women would cry, and the children would cry, and it would set me almost frantic; and even after I had retired, it would sometimes be nearly daylight before I could go to sleep; for it appeared to me that I could hear Moses pray for three hours after he had finished. I bore it as long as I could, and then forbid his praying so loud any more. Moses promised obedience, but he soon transgressed; and my rule is never to whip, but whenever a negro proves incorrigible, I sell him. This keeps them in better subjection, and is less trouble than whipping. I pardoned Moses twice for disobedience in praying so loud, but the third time I knew I must sell him, or every negro on the farm would soon be perfectly regardless of all my orders."

"You spoke of Moses' quarter; I suppose from that he has a family."

"Yes, he has a woman and three children—or *wife*, I suppose he calls her now, for soon after he got religion, he asked me if they might be married, and I presume they were."

"What will you take for her and the children?"

"If you want them for your own use, I will take seven hundred dollars; but I shall not sell Moses nor them to go out of the State."

"I wish them all for my own use, and will give you the fourteen hundred dollars."

Mr. B. and Colonel C. then went to B.'s store, drew up the writings, and closed the sale, after which they returned to the vessel; and Mr. B., approaching the negro, who sat with his eyes fixed upon the deck, seemingly wrapt in meditation of the most awful forebodings, said—

"Well, Moses, I have bought you."

Moses made a very low bow, and every muscle of his face worked with emotion as he replied—

"Is you, massa? Where is I gwine, massa? Is I gwine to Georgy?"

"No," said Mr. B., "I am a merchant here in the city; yonder is my store. I want you to attend on the store; and have purchased your wife and children too, that you may not be separated."

"Bress God fer dat! And, Massa, kin I go to meetin sometimes?"

"Yes, Moses, you can go to church three times on Sabbath, and every night in the week; and you can pray as often as you choose, and as loud as you choose, and as long as you choose, and get as happy as you choose; and every time you pray, whether it be at home or in church, I want you to pray for me, my wife, and all my children, and single-handed, too; for if you are a good man, your prayers will do us no harm, and we need them very much; and if you wish to, you may pray for everybody of the name of B. in the State of Maryland. It will not injure them."

While Mr. B. was dealing out these privileges to Moses, the negro's eyes danced in their sockets, and his full heart laughed outright for gladness, exposing two rows of as even, clean ivories as any African can boast; and his heart's response was, "Bress God! bress God all de time, and bress you too, massa! Moses neber tinks bout he gwine to have all dese commoedations; dis make me tink bout Joseph in de Egypt." And after Moses had poured a few blessings upon Colonel C., and bidding him a warm adieu, and requesting him to give his love and farewell to his mistress, the children and all the servants, he followed B. to the store, to enter upon the functions of his new office.

The return of the schooner brought to Moses his wife and children.

Early the next spring, as Mr. B. was one day standing at the store door, he saw a man leap upon the wharf from the deck of a vessel and walk hurriedly towards the store. He soon recognized him as Colonel C. They exchanged salutations, and, to the Colonel's inquiry after Moses, Mr. B. replied that he was up stairs measuring goods, and invited him to walk up and see him. Soon Mr. B.'s attention was arrested by a very confused noise above. He listened, and heard an unusual shuffling of feet, some one sobbing violently, and some one praying very hurriedly; and when he reflected upon Colonel C.'s singular movements and the peculiar expression of his countenance, he became alarmed, and determined to go up and see what was transpiring.

When he reached the head of the stairs, he was startled by seeing Moses in the middle of the floor, down upon one knee, with his arms around the Colonel's waist, and talking most rapidly, while the Colonel stood weeping audibly. So soon as the Colonel could sufficiently control his feelings, he told Mr. B. that he had never been able to free himself from the influence of Moses' prayers, and that during the past year he and his wife and all his children had been converted to God.

Moses responded: "Bress God, Massa C., doe I way up hea, I neber fergit you in my prayers; I ollers put de ole massa side de new one. Bress God I dis make Moses tink bout Joseph in de Egypt agin."

The Colonel then stated to Mr. B. that his object in coming to Baltimore was to buy Moses and his family back again. But Mr. B. assured him that that was out of the question, for he could not part with him; and he intended to manumit Moses and his wife at forty and his children at thirty-five years of age.

Moses was not far wrong in his reference to Joseph. For when Joseph was sold into Egypt, God overruled it to his good, and he obtained blessings that were far beyond his expectations; so with Moses. Joseph eventually proved the instrument of saving the lives of those who sold him. Moses proved the instrument in God's hands of saving the man's soul who sold him.

Old Moses is still living and doing well. He long since obtained his freedom, and at present occupies a comfortable house of his own; and I suppose sings and prays and shouts to his heart's content.—*Methodist Protestant.*

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

EXPLORATION OF THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

Washington, August 14, 1851.

In a letter I mentioned that Lieutenant M. C. Watkins, of the Navy, had projected a scheme for the exploration of Africa. He laid his plan before the Secretary of the Navy a few days ago. His offer is under consideration, and if the President should make no objection, I presume that it will be accepted, and the design put into execution without delay.

Lieutenant Watkins' plan is simple, and costs the Government nothing. He only asks for the use of a small iron steamer, to be built under his direction, which steamer he will take out to Africa in one of the Government store-ships. The boat will be made in two pieces, and will be so light that she can be easily carried round the falls and other obstructions that may be met with in the rivers.

Mr. Watkins does not even ask for rations for his party, as he expects to procure supplies very cheaply by traffic with the natives. Ten thousand dollars will cover all the expenses of the expedition which the Government is called upon to pay. Mr. Watkins will take a draughtsman, a naturalist, and a physician with his party. Suitable men, who are already acclimated, will volunteer for the enterprise. Six or eight colored men from Liberia, who are accustomed to the natives, and have been engaged in former explorations, will complete the exploring party. One of the men, named Moore, accompanied Captain Trotter, of the British Navy, in his expedition.

Mr. Watkins will first explore the St. Paul's, a very interesting river, and trace it to its source. The valley of the St. Paul's is very rich and beautiful, and will be of great importance to Liberian commerce, by reason of its valuable products. He will next turn to the Niger and Congo, and other important rivers, from their mouths to their sources, and proceed to explore the vast and now unknown regions of the interior, where, for aught we know, natural products of novel and rich character, new forms of civilization, and unknown races of men may exist.

Mr. Watkins is confident, from the information which he derived in Africa during his former visits, that he can find coal fields on the St. Paul's: and if so, one of the chief obstacles to the establishment of steam communication between this country and Africa will be removed.

This expedition will greatly promote the success of the proposed African or Ebony line of steamers; it will promote the colonization and civilization of Africa, by ascertaining and making known its sources and its geography; it will open to the native tribes of Africa new subjects for commerce, of a much more profitable kind than the slave-trade, and it will widen the boundaries of modern science and knowledge. Certainly such an enterprise as this will, even if attended with partial success, reflect great credit on those engaged in it, upon our naval service, and upon this country at large.

It is the ready objection to the project, that all the African explorers have hitherto perished in their attempts. Still they effected something. Lieutenant Watkins says, "If we do not come back, our journals will, and there will be many officers to take up our work where we leave it."

Decline of the Slave-Trade.—By the Phœnix, six, screw steam-sloop, Commander Thomas M. Lyngdt, arrived at Spithead yesterday from the coast of Africa, we learn that the slave-trade was very much depressed, no capture having been made for some time past by the African squadron. At some of the previously chief haunts of the trade, such as Paul de Loanda, the slave-merchants are little better than bankrupts, from the inability to trade faster than heretofore, from the very much increased watchfulness exercised by our cruisers. Very much of this healthy state of things is also represented to arise from the energetic measures taken of the Brazils, by which it is almost impossible to land slaves with safety, should they reach that coast.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1851.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

Our readers will find several articles taken from exchanges, on the subject of education, to which we invite their attention.

Three of the Missionary Societies of our country have erected suitable buildings, and have selected competent teachers for high schools or academies, in Liberia. Two of these, the Alexander High School and the Bastion Institute, belonging, the former to the Presbyterian Board of Missions, and the latter to the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are located at Monrovia; the third is located at Cape Palmas, in connection with the Episcopal Mission.

We do not doubt that one or more of these will gradually extend its instructions to the whole circle of studies usual in our colleges, and thus furnish a class of well-educated men for Africa. It has seemed to us, however, that Liberia cannot call for three colleges, and that, therefore, a Collegiate Institute, well endowed, in which the advanced scholars of these three high schools, and others on the coast, might be gathered for the completion of their studies.

With this impression, trustees of funds for such a college have been incorporated in Massachusetts, and several donations of $1000 each made to their treasury. The interest on this subject grows; and we are happy to announce that by a noble residuary legacy left the New-York State Colonization Society for the support of young colored men in such an institution, a fund of about $25,000 will soon be available; while, by the liberal donation of another of our benefactors, who considers education the great need of Africa, two scholarships of $1000 each have been endowed, and directions given to President Roberts at once to select suitable persons, and have them in an immediate course of preparation.

Has not the time come for the wealthy and liberal friends of Africa in New-York to endow a professorship of $15,000 or $20,000; the principal to be safely invested in this country, and its income dedicated to the support of a professorship in the contemplated college? Should a scholar of sufficient talents and acquirements offer for the professorship, the whole income, $1200 or $1400, would not be too large a salary; and if, at first, necessity should require us to receive one of less valuable acquirements, and to whom a smaller salary would be a fair compensation, the surplus income might well be devoted to the procuring of a library, or the needful philosophical and chemical apparatus of such an institution.

In our judgment, this is the special and immediate want of Liberia, and now is the time of decisive action.

Are there not *twenty* men in this State who can afford $1000 each for this object? Will not some of them make us the channel of communicating their views and resolves? If Harvard and Yale, and Nassau and Union, have been needful for America, of no less value would be a similar institution in Liberia.

CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.

A WEEKLY newspaper, under this name, has just been commenced at Washington City, Rev. R. R. Gurley and David R. Goodloe, Editors, dedicated to AFRICAN COLONIZATION and civilization, to literature and general intelligence. We wish the editors abundant support and success. The time is peculiarly propitious for them, owing to the deepening conviction which has seized the public opinion as to the importance and practicability of this noble cause.

We know no one more competent in every way to give instruction on this subject than Mr. Gurley. His long-continued and faithful devotion to the cause has necessarily rendered him conversant with its history, foreign and domestic.

We hope many patrons of Colonization will feel disposed to encourage and sustain the Statesman. It has already been noticed favorably by a considerable portion of the public press, and recommended to public patronage by the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society. The following resolution passed June 11th.

"*Resolved*, That we cordially and earnestly recommend the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends of African Colonization throughout the United States.

W. McLEAN, Sec."

The first number, bearing date August 9, has been received, and has a most creditable appearance. Its paper, type, and general arrangement, are all excellent. It has articles in favor of the steam line to Africa; on the unenviable condition and prospects of the free colored population of this country and Canada; a favorable introduction to Rev. J. L. Wilson's letter, which letter is inserted entire, on the great value of squadrons to aid in exterminating the slave-trade; Augustus Washington's letter on African Colonization; an Editorial on the superior advantages of Africa over Central America or the West Indies, as a place for colonizing the free people of color; a brief answer to the contrary objections of opposers of Colonization, south and north, and an address to the friends of Colonization, on the importance of using the press, and of sustaining the Christian Statesman.

All this on the Colonization topic, besides its selections of general intelligence and literature, will afford its readers ample returns for the price demanded, which is, in advance, *two dollars* for *one* copy, or *five dollars* for *three* copies.

WE have frequent communications, of which the following is a fair sample, indicating very clearly that the Colonization Society has the approbation and prayers of an increasing number of good men in all parts of our land.

WADHAM'S MILLS, August 28, 1851.

MR. N. HAYDEN:

Sir:—The enclosed three dollars is a donation to the Colonization Society.

Two dollars was put into my hand, with a request to say, "That it has long been the opinion of the old man that God would overrule the African slave-trade for immense good to Africa; and he now sees this being brought about by the Colonization Society."

In this I fully accord. No doubt thousands brought to this country are enlightened and saved. They may bless God for having been brought here; and many of them return to bless benighted Africa. For bad as slavery is here, it is much preferable to the condition of the native tribes in that dark land. No thanks to slavery for this. It is the wisdom and goodness of God, making the wrath of man to praise him.

W——, Sept., 1851.

REV. J. B. PINNEY:

DEAR SIR:—I send you sixteen dollars for our State Colonization Society, being the amount contributed by my people after I had preached to them from that text found in Psalms lxviii. 31. I wish you to receive and appropriate it to the objects of Colonization. You will acknowledge it as coming from the Presbyterian church and congregation of W. This is a small sum, I know, to be given for an object so worthy, grand and glorious, but you will remember that it comes from a district where Abolitionism has raged a long time. The time has now come, however, it seems to me, when the just claims of Colonization should be presented, and if presented, will be heard and regarded. I have not only preached on this subject to my own congregation, but also by exchange I have preached on the same subject to two other congregations, and design to do the same in other places. In this way I hope good will be done, by spreading *facts* before the people, and by and by the money *must* come into your treasury. For these facts I am indebted to you, through the New-York Colonization Journal, and the reports of the Society. I will thank you for any documents or articles or facts you please to send me. I thank you most sincerely for the Colonization Journal, and would gladly pay for it, if able, but I am *poor*. I should also like to take the Repository, if able to do so. If it is sent to pastors whose congregations contribute for this object, it may be safely sent to me, for I think we shall send you more than sixteen dollars next year. I wish to read on this subject, not merely for my own gratification, but for the purpose of doing good by stating facts to individuals and congregations, as I may have opportunity. On this subject I wish to be well armed and *fortified*. This is important in a community like this. I would like to feed the flock with knowledge concerning Africa and Colonization, as well as concerning other things within the pastor's sphere. In your efforts to promote Colonization, you have my warmest sympathies and hearty co-operation. The Lord prosper you, and bless the noble Society!

Respectfully, your friend and brother,

P. T.

VERY interesting letters and reports have lately been received by Lord Palmerston from the travellers Richardson, Barth and Overweg, who, having penetrated to Hausa and Kano, were by three different routes about to proceed east, and meet at Lake Tchad. Their exploration of this lake will be especially interesting, as deciding the question whether it has an outlet, and if any, in what direction. Major Denham reported that it received several rivers from the west and south, but none flowed from it. We have been inclined to believe it was the source of the Tchadda, the great eastern branch of the Niger.

BARQUE ZENO.

THIS noble vessel, chartered by the New-York State Colonization Society, commanded by Captain Startevant, is expected to sail to-day, Saturday, 20th September, with a complement of emigrants for the free Republic of Liberia.

This is the largest company that have embarked from New-York for many years. With one exception, all of them are from the free States. They will prove a valuable acquisition to Liberia. They come to us highly recommended for probity and intelligence. Of the whole number, there are from Massachusetts, eight; from Connecticut, nineteen; from Pennsylvania, two; from N. O., one; and from N. Y., two.

Others from this State have been detained by temporary causes, who design to be in readiness for the next opportunity.

We add a list of their names, ages, &c. &c., from which it will appear that a large proportion are pious and educated, and all are young, or in the prime of life.

In view of their departure, a public meeting, by order of the Board of Managers, was held on Friday evening in the Old Brick Church, Dr. Spring's, to bid them adieu, and assure them of our sympathy with them in their noble endeavor, while benefiting themselves and families, to do good to Africa.

Of this meeting an account will be found below, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

Name.	Sex.	Religion.	Education.	Residence.	Born Free.	Born Slave.	Occupation.
Elisha Parker	Male	M. E. Church	Reads and Writes	Hartford, Ct.		Self Purchased	Farmer
Nathaniel Porter (wife)	Female	"	"	"		Born Slave	"
Sarah Williams	Female	"	Reads	"			Printer
Thomas Williams (child)	Male	"	"	"			
Hannah Williams (child)	Female	"	"	"			
Thomas Adams	Male	"	Reads and Writes	"			Farmer
Harriet Adams (wife)	Female	"	Reads and Writes	"		Born Slave	"
Harriet Ann Adams (child)	Female	"	Reads	"			
Thomas Wesley Adams (child)	Male	"	"	"			
Elizabeth Adams (child)	Female	"	"	"			
Mary Ann Adams (child)	Female	"	"	"			
Lewis Adams (child)	Male	"	"	"			
Joseph Anderson	Male	"	Reads and Writes	Farmington, Ct.		Born Slave	Farmer
Phebe Anderson (wife)	Female	"	"	"			
Thomas Anderson (child)	Male	"	"	"		Born Slave	
Sarah Ann Anderson (child)	Female	"	"	"			
Thomas Hudson (white)	Male	"	Reads and Writes	"			Farmer
Sarah Hudson (wife)	Female	"	"	"			"
Mary Ann Hudson (child)	Female	"	Reads and Writes	New-York City			
Jane Ann Penny	Female	"	"	Pittsfield, Mass.			
Rev. J. B. Pinney	Male	Baptist					
Joseph G. Pinney (child)	Male	"	Reads				
George L. Pinney (child)	Male	"	"				
Charles H. Pinney (child)	Male	"	"				
H. B. Pinney	Female	"	Reads and Writes	Hatfield			Farmer
Hannah Pinney (child)	Female	"	"	"			
Thomas Pinney (child)	Male	"	"	"			
Charles H. E. Pinney (child)	Male	"	"	"			
Ira Hosmer	Male	"	"	"			Teacher
Thomas Hosmer	Male	"	"	"			
Elizabeth Hosmer (wife)	Female	"	"	"			
Henry Ashmead (a child)	Male	Presbyterian	Very good	Philadelphia			Mason
Thomas Ashmead	Male	"	"	"			
Elizabeth Perry	Female	"	"	New-York City			
Rev. Philip Cooker	Male	M. E. Church	Good	New-York City			
Edward Thomas Allen	Male	"	Reads	Baltimore		Native African	Clergyman
				New-York City			

COLONIZATION MEETING.

IN accordance with previous announcement, the State Colonization Society held a meeting on the evening of the 19th inst., at the Rev. Dr. Spring's church, the occasion being the departure of over thirty colored persons to Liberia. They were present at the meeting, and intended, the next day, to leave in the brig Zeno. They number thirty-seven in all, and are recommended as an intelligent and worthy class.

The meeting was highly respectable, and the exercises interesting. Although the church was not filled, still there was a highly intelligent and appreciative auditory present, whose interest continued without abatement until a late hour.

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., President of the Society, took the chair at half-past seven o'clock, when the Rev. Mr. West offered up an eloquent and heartfelt prayer in behalf of the emigrants who were soon to leave for their distant home.

Mr. Pease, agent of the Colonization Society for the Southern States, was now introduced to the audience. He said it was difficult to say what ought be said within the time allotted to him; but when he looked upon those who were about to leave for Africa, and take part there in the efforts made for its evangelization, and saw here the sympathy they excited, his heart was filled with the deepest emotion. There was an interest here to-night, one which the whole country ought to sympathise with and which Africa herself could feel—Africa, once renowned for her heroes, scholars and sages, but for three thousand years sunk in the depths of misery and crime; a nation whose name stands higher on the page of prophecy than any other; a continent which must be redeemed; this great nation is still sunk in the depths of degradation. All efforts to plant Christianity there—efforts made by Spain, Denmark and England—have failed. When he looked upon the colored man in this country, he said he felt ready to stretch out his hand to him, with a degree of sympathy he felt for no other class. He regarded them as the civilized instruments for redeeming Africa from her bondage. The career that lies before them seemed to him more illustrious than that of any other class of men. While every other effort has failed, God seems to have reserved the work of redeeming Africa for her own children. God in his wisdom has permitted a portion of this race to be taken away from their own shores, and planted in the lap of American civilization and around the altars of American Christianity. Those here to-night are the descendants of one of the worst races in the world, and when brought to this country, were placed in the situation perhaps adapted better than any other to fit them for their work. The star of Africa's redemption arose under the influence of this Society, by whose efforts those sons of Africa who are fitted for it are returned to one of the best countries in the world. No questions create more interest here than those which relate to the condition and prosperity of the African race; and if all the excitement which has prevailed upon the subject were only sanctified, it would result in unbounded good to that portion of the human family. The Africans in this country are infinitely better off than any other portion of the African race, except those in colonies which this Society has planted. God's design in introducing Africans into this country, was not to increase its wealth, nor to make them operatives in any department of labor. The great object to be effected by it is the civilization and the salvation of that portion of the race placed there. In two branches of the Church, in the slaveholding States alone, in the Baptist and Methodist denominations, there are now 256,000 converts from African heathenism to Christianity. How many millions have been saved in past years, cannot be known.

It had fallen to the lot of the speaker to mingle with the blacks in the West Indies, in the English and Danish Islands, and in two of the great South American States, and he had found none half so well off, half so thoroughly civilised as those in the United States. America has done for the negroes what no other nation in the world has done; and he believed God designed to make this country a school for the colored race. In twenty-four States of this Union, in which he had visited the negro portion of the population, he had found no portion of them so happy, so industrious, so pious as in the Southern States, and particularly in Mississippi and Alabama. He had often lifted his hands in gratitude to God to find that of all the men who devote themselves to the welfare of the blacks, the best and the most self-sacrificing had been among the masters of the South. He had never seen so much care taken of them in sickness, so much regard for their suffering elsewhere as in the South. He had been delighted with the fine habitations, with gardens and every other appliance of comfort, with the catechism, and the Bible and other Christian books—with the means of education afforded, even in the face of the statute laws, among the slaves at the South. In the University at Monrovia, one of the professors was taught the elements of his education by children whom he met in the street. He became converted, and joined the Presbyterian Church in Alabama. He became greatly interested in the welfare of his brethren in Africa, and was bought by his Presbytery for $2400, and sent to Monrovia. There is a deep feeling among the free blacks of the South, that God has brought them here for good, and that they are preparing to go to Africa. In February last the Society sent out 130 colonists, among whom was a minister, who had purchased himself and his wife; and scores of others were anxious to go out with them. A very large number, from 300 to 500 persons, have since come forward to go out as soon as possible. Another vessel will be sent in the latter part of December. The work of colonization is of the highest interest; and had he a thousand lives, the speaker said they should all be consecrated to this object. He rejoiced at seeing some going out from this city, and he wished them God speed. Over 200,000 native Africans are now anxiously awaiting their arrival. Every portion of the United States he considered equally interested in this great work. All churches, and all benevolent men of every class, ought to join in carrying it forward.

Rev. Mr. Orcott then made a few remarks. Last Monday evening a similar meeting was held in Hartford, on the departure of 19 colored persons, who had come hither to join others on their way to Liberia. He said he was a friend of African colonization because it had been blessed of God now for 24 years, ever since the work was started by Finley and Mills and others at Princeton. He traced the history of the Society from that time to this, speaking of the several men who have been most active on its behalf. The first embarkation was of 86 persons from this city. The colony was first placed on Cape Mesurado, to which a whole church was afterwards transported from Richmond, Va. Soon they adopted a constitution and framed a government, calling their country Liberia. In 1826 a printing-press was taken out, and soon after a colored man, now Governor of Cape Palmas, was using it. Up to this time the cause had prospered, but then darkness came upon it. Soon after, it again acquired confidence, and in 1847 Liberia became independent. Like our own country, slavery excepted. It has 1,200,000 acres of land, and a good climate. It is a country of colored government; every officer being of necessity colored. No colony ever grew so rapidly before. Upon the colony at Jamestown, Great Britain spent immense sums of money, and yet, after 17 years, it only numbered 1700 souls; yet Liberia now has 200,000.

He liked the cause, moreover, because it had aided to suppress the slave-trade. The native chiefs used to butcher other tribes for the sake of selling their children as slaves. From 1807 to 1819, almost two and a half millions were carried away, and from 1819 to 1840 the number was over three millions; and during this latter period Great Britain expended £120,000,000 for the suppression of the traffic. Yet the Colonization Society has almost wholly destroyed it by lining the whole coast with Christian institutions. Nothing else has ever done half so much. It is supposed that there are a hundred and fifty millions in Africa, and they cannot be Christianized except by the operations of this Society. All the efforts of the missionaries for four hundred years have failed. The Mendi Mission alone survives, and that only through the aid of the colonies in its vicinity. The Gaboon Mission is the only independent one. He thought that as God saved Israel by permitting Joseph to be sold into bondage, so would he convert Africa through the agency of American slavery. All those now going out are members of the Methodist Church, except one—just the men to do good there.

The speaker then briefly addressed the colored persons who were going, urging them to be industrious and promising them full success.

Rev. Dr. West, from Pittsburg, then addressed the meeting. He wished to ask, and answer, a question. The movement from Egypt to Canaan is cited as a precedent for Colonization; and it is asked, Why not follow that example, and all go at once? There were reasons, he said, which justify a departure from this example; and these he proceeded to set forth: the Israelites all left Egypt at once because they could have derived no good from the land; all the light and civilization then belonged to the Israelites. When they came to Canaan, they were not allowed to drive all the natives out, because they could benefit them. And the same thing holds good here. The blacks do not all go at once, because the land in which they live can teach them and do them good. He spoke at some length, carrying out this parallel, and in general advocacy of the cause.

Rev. J. B. Pinney said there were thirty-six persons ready to sail in the Zeno to-morrow. Of these, sixteen are adults, and eleven of them members of the church; twenty-four can read. They come highly recommended, and go out without solicitation, but from the representations of friends who have gone thither. The speaker then spoke of several of them individually, and the influences which had induced them to go.

THE latest news from Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, brings evidence of a terrific war of races. The Hottentots, even at some of the mission stations, carried away by their national feelings, have joined the Caffres, and, forgetful of gratitude, murdered those who would not go with them. The missionary station at Theopolis, founded fifty years ago, has been burned to the ground, and the place made sacred by many prayers and tears is reeking with human gore. We have reason to fear that, as the finale, the natives will perish before the English.

GOVERNOR HUNT has published a letter from New-Orleans, inquiring for some responsible parties in the free States to receive and take care of a company of slaves manumitted by Mr. Cresswell, deceased. Our advice to the Executor would be to send them to the free State of Liberia, where the Colonization Society will give each family a farm, and let them provide for themselves.

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.—The September number of this valuable monthly magazine is before us, with its usual variety of articles relating to Africa. As an authoritative source of information for the future historian of African Colonization, it will be of immense value, and the libraries and institutions which now bind up its annual volumes will find them of increasing importance from year to year. The present number urges the importance of a line of steamships and of governmental patronage for the exploration of African rivers, as proposed by Lieutenant Watkins. While France appropriates her thousands to examine the relics of some ancient Egyptian temple buried in the desert sands, and England at immense cost sends forth such expeditions as the present one under Mr. Richardson and Dr. Barth, to explore the interior of Africa, or former ones under Park, and Loring, and Clapperton, and Lander, and Laird, and Owen, it would seem justifiable for our Government, so intimately connected as it must become with the growing commerce of Africa, to lend its aid, and share in the honor as well as advantages of African exploration.

ORDINATION.—At Randolph, on the 20th inst., Mr. George B. Nutting was ordained. Mr. Nutting is under appointment as a missionary of the American Board to the Gaboon mission, West Africa. The occasion was one of deep interest. It was from this same church that Mr. Griswold went out to Africa. He now rests from his labors, and Mr. Nutting goes to take the place vacated by his death. While Mr. Walker, a veteran missionary, welcomed the young soldier to the toils and privations, trials and blessedness of the missionary work, the assembly were deeply affected.

For the Colonization Journal.

Mr. Editor:—The enclosed copy of a poem was presented by the author to my son, W. R. Wagstaff, M. D., who has expressed a wish that a copy should be sent to you, and, if published, he would like to have a copy of the paper forwarded to him No. 14 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London. Yours respectfully,

Wm. Wagstaff.

"AFRICA REDEEMED."

O, Daystar of promise! O, dawning of hope
On Africa's night of despair!
O, Wisdom's own way with the sorrows to cope,
That seemed so incurable there!
Liberia! thou art the breach in the wall
Of slavery's tower of strength,
And Africa's Moloch shall totter and fall
Through Africa's children at length!

In prayer was she planned and by charity blest,
And Patience, who smiled on her birth,
Baptized her in blood of the bravest and best
That ever were heroes on earth!
Let red Mesurado tell out the stern wills
That fought for each inch of her soil,
And Ashmun, and Wilson, and Cary, and Mills,
Be stars on her midnight of soil.

And—What is she now? Though the world may think scorn
Of all that is humbly begun,
Yet here of true wisdom true greatness is born,
And here shall true glory be won!
For Christ and His mercies come in by this door,
Poor Africa's heart to make whole;
To scatter her foes and her fears evermore,
And ransom her, body and soul!

Albany, Aug. 2, 1851. Martin F. Tupper.

From the Mobile Daily Advertiser.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY —ITS OBJECTS.

Every man should be able to give a reason for the hope that is in him. It is not without good reason that in early life we embraced this institution as one of the most glorious forms of philanthropy on earth. And as years have passed, the increasing force of that reason, from practical developments of its vast utility to this country, and the only hope of good to Africa, has commanded and inspired the influence and devotion of our life. Its object is,

1st. The removal of the free people of color from this country to the shores of their own fatherland, thereby relieving us of a class of population whose otherwise accumulating existence is just cause of anxiety and apprehension to every reflecting and judicious citizen; while, at the same time, it places them in a social and civil condition of freedom, usefulness and happiness, which, in the very philosophy of things, they can never enjoy in this country, thus securing a great blessing to us, but a still greater blessing to them.

2d. Through them the introduction of civilization and Christianity to the long-degraded millions of Africa; thereby promoting the social, civil, religious and commercial redemption of that most benighted and wretched continent.

3d. The gradual, peaceful, permanent extinction of the African slave-trade, by planting and extending civil and Christian colonies on the entire coast of Africa; thereby destroying that terrible system of piracy and war, by which five hundred thousand Africans have annually perished, to one hundred and forty thousand exported into the foreign slave-mart.

4th. To open the medium whereby the great benevolent ends of an all-wise Providence may be legitimately accomplished, which first introduced the children of Africa into an ameliorated condition of legal service in this country; delivering them from altars of death, to which they were predoomed by most cruel superstition; placing them in the lap of American civilization and within the influence of our holy religion, where they have become civilized, Christianized, and their children born to them under redeeming auspices; and where, in the lapse of time, by the same benevolent Providence, numbers of this people having become free, from the constitution of society, in the nature of things, they being ineligible to social and civil freedom among us, the providence of God, accomplished with their mission here, points them to the land of their fathers, where they may be useful and happy. And, as the wise and far-reaching purposes of Providence can only be realized by their return and consequent reflex mission, and as all contraventions of that Providence must be fraught with unhappiness to them and evils to the country, so emancipation generally should be connected most wisely with colonial emigration.

Remarks.—1st. In no sense whatever does the genius of this institution interfere with the legal relation of master and servant. It recognizes the constitutionality of that relation, and the providential arrangement by which it subsists, but confines itself wholly to those whom Providence has made free, and thus rendered eligible to emigration. Such are among us; and who does not feel the anomaly of their presence, and desire, for their sakes as well as ours, their removal? And this is the only medium by which their removal can be justly effected, in accordance with their well-being and the plain indications of Providence.

2d. And who does not see the hand of God, and rejoice in the developments of good and promises of final redemption to Africa, through this instrumentality? Such monuments of social, civil, Christian grandeur, have not been built upon any heathen shore in the last century, by all the united energies of Christian and civil philanthropy, as have risen upon the coast of Africa within the last thirty-one years, through the labors of this Society. About eight hundred miles of coast, extending some fifty miles into the country, have been purchased; an independent republican government established; a treaty of amity formed with forty-five heathen nations; public schools provided; churches built; a well-organized state of social society secured; agriculture introduced and prosecuted with industry and success; the resources of commerce being developed and rendered available, particularly to this country; besides the healthful influence of some sixty devoted clergymen, laboring in the schools and preaching the gospel both in their own country and far beyond, extending their efforts into the heart of heathen Africa; while on the territory of Liberia, and under the influence of her civil and religious institutions, are being educated and blessed, over *two hundred thousand native Africans;* and the most that is granted among them to-day, is an increase of emigrant population of free colored persons from this country. Will we aid in sending them? And all this has been accomplished by benevolence and the instrumentality of these colonial emigrants within the last thirty-one years.

3d. And what have the *three* most civilized nations on earth accomplished by their united naval powers for the last fifty years, in destroying the African slave-trade?

England has expended in this work over two hundred millions of dollars, and from three to five millions a year for the last twenty years, besides the loss of some of the flower of her navy. France has expended her proportion of money and life, while the United States has expended over six hundred and thirteen thousand dollars a year to sustain her squadron on the African coast, and all comparatively to little advantage. Up to the last three years, the slave-trade had steadily increased from seventy-six thousand exported in a year, to over one hundred and forty-six thousand in 1848.

Within the last *two years*, the Republic of Liberia has done more to break up and for ever extirpate this horrible traffic from the western coast of Africa, than all the united powers of England, France, and the United States, in the last half century! and that without the loss of life, specific expenditure of money or shedding of blood, but by the only efficient means—the extension of her territory, the redeeming and protecting influence of her civil, social, and Christian institutions.

4th. And now, surveying the whole subject—the primary introduction of legal African service among us; the comparative civil, social, and Christian blessings derived to those who sustain it; the voluntary and benevolent considerations inducing the legal freedom of any; the force of circumstances rendering their condition unhappy to themselves and mischievous to others; the universal desire for their removal, together with the organization of this institution; the wide door opened on the coast of their own fatherland; the eligible relations and redeeming aspects inviting their return; the unexampled peace and prosperity attending their residence and labors in Liberia; and the sublime and commanding influence of their character and government on the native tribes, &c.; if we do not behold the hand of an all-wise Providence, mysteriously but mercifully overruling and co-operating with human agency in the fulfilment of ancient prophetic Scripture, by promoting the redemption of that mysterious land of silence, and crime, and wretchedness, long overshadowed with deepest gloom, then are we blind, indeed, and, in our blindness, may interfere with the developments of Providence, to our own hurt and confusion. Rather, we will hope that all the good people of this entire Union will look discriminately on this subject, and act in cheerful, grateful, benevolent subservience to the openings of Providence, thus promoting the peace, safety, and honor of this nation, and the salvation of Africa. John Morris Pease.

Mobile, 1851.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

We have been intending for some weeks to call the attention of our readers to the subject named above, but circumstances over which we had no control have prevented us from presenting our thoughts upon it. Of all the benevolent objects of deep interest to our community, we believe this to be among the first, both in promise of success and in imperative need. We wish to call the attention of the benevolent to it, especially the attention of our merchant princes—those traffickers whose ships are on every coast, in every zone. Such men cannot but be interested in such a work as proposes the civilization and christianization of a continent.

It may not be known to our readers that the Legislature of Massachusetts, in 1850, passed an act to incorporate "The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia," authorized "to hold real and personal estate to the value of one hundred thousand dollars, the income whereof shall be applied to the promotion of collegiate education in Liberia," &c. &c. The Board of Trustees, thus incorporated, consists of the following gentlemen, whose names are a pledge that the work is needed, feasible, and will be accomplished: Hon. George N. Briggs, LL.D., President; Hon. Simon Greenleaf, LL.D.; Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, Treasurer; Hon. William J. Hubbard, Hon. Joel Giles, Hon. Albert Fearing, Amos A. Lawrence, Esq. Rev. Joseph Tracy is the Secretary of the Board.

It will be seen that the object of this Board is to establish and sustain collegiate education in Liberia. Our purpose in this article is to show that such education is needed there, by surveying the condition of the people, and presenting to our readers a statement of the present educational interest of that part of the African coast, and of the parts adjacent. We are mainly indebted to the "First Annual Report of the Trustees" for the facts which we shall present.

Liberia is situated about midway between the mouth of the Niger on the east, and that of the Senegal on the north, the coast making nearly a right angle at the southern line of the colony's territory. The coast from the Senegal to the Niger is about 2300 miles, or equal to the coast of the United States on the Atlantic and Gulf. On the north of Liberia is the colony of Sierra Leone; on the south, or east, the colony of Maryland. The Republic of Liberia extends along the coast about 400 miles, and the colony of Maryland about 100 miles, making in all about 500 miles of coast. The territory of Sierra Leone is small, not covering but about 25 miles square. This extent of coast (say 500 miles) is possessed by emancipated slaves or free persons who have gone out from the United States, or were colonized by England after our Revolutionary war. It is known that many slaves ran away from their masters and joined the British. These fugitives were sent to Sierra Leone. The remaining part of the coast is inhabited by native negroes, among whom are numerous missionary stations. The "civilized population of the Republic of Liberia and the colony of Maryland, judging from the census of 1843 and other information, is some 7000 or 8000. Of the native, heathen population, no census has ever been taken; but it probably exceeds 300,000." The civilized portion of this people is so elevated as to demand grammar and high schools, in which Greek and Latin are taught; and the natives have "some of them insisted on the insertion, in their treaties of annexation, of pledges that teachers and other means of civilization shall be furnished;" and all have "bound themselves to receive and encourage teachers." The schools and teachers, up to this time, have been furnished by the various missionary societies. The Methodists have 15 preachers, (nearly all Liberians,) 9 circuits, 20 Sunday-schools, 114 officers and teachers, and 810 scholars. They have a manual-labor school and a female academy. There are a number of day schools, and seven of their missionaries are reported as superintendents of schools. They have as yet failed of establishing "a good high school, in which to rear up an abundant supply of well-qualified teachers."

The Baptists have schools, in which there are 330 children, 22 of whom are natives; and preachers visit more than 10,000 natives statedly. In every settlement they have a church, in every village a Sunday-school. There are 400 colonists and 300 natives taught in them. Nearly all these teachers and preachers are Liberians.

The Presbyterians have five missionaries, all active, with schools for religious and scientific instruction for both natives and colonists; the "Alexander High School," where the rudiments of a classical education may be obtained, and the English High School, where are 52 scholars.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, in the colony of Maryland, has seven schools, and a high school. The laws of the Republic of Liberia provide for a public school in every town; so that there is the best reason to believe that soon the rudiments of education will be spread among all the people.

Here, then, is a Republic extending along about 500 miles of sea-coast, containing some 300,000 people, 8000 of whom are civilized, having about 2000 church members, 1500 children in Sunday-schools, about 40 day schools, containing about 1200 scholars, a classical high school, an English high school, a manual-labor school, a female academy, and a boarding school. Liberia itself needs a college. But to understand this need more fully, we must look at her neighborhood. North of Liberia, and near its boundary, comes the Mendi Mission, which had 100 scholars before the late reinforcement of teachers. A hundred miles further on is Sierra Leone, containing about 50,000 inhabitants. The English Church Mission has 48 seminaries and schools, 5 European and 56 native teachers, and 6184 scholars, and 2061 communicants. Each village has its "day school." The "grammar school" gives instruction in Latin and Greek and mathematics; in four years it had received 94 pupils, of whom 43 had left, 15 being able to read the New Testament in Greek. A school is also open for training men for the native ministry, containing 21 pupils. The Wesleyans have 29 chapels, 16 day schools, 37 teachers, 2022 pupils, and an institution for training native teachers. So that there are at Sierra Leone 64 schools, (3 of a high grade,) 8206 scholars, and 6773 communicants.

Another prosperous mission has opened at Cape Mount, and 450 miles north of Sierra Leone there are other settlements of recaptured Africans, where the Wesleyans have 5 chapels, 3 day schools, 6 teachers, 521 scholars, and 476 communicants. So much for Liberia and the stations north. Now we will turn east. The Wesleyans have, east of the Maryland colony, along the coast, and in the interior, 10 chapels, 13 other places for stated preaching, 23 day schools, 54 teachers, and 1014 scholars.

The Church Missionary Society has 6 missionaries, 9 native teachers, 6 schools, 426 scholars, and 122 communicants. So much has been done for the civilization of Africa on the east of Liberia.

Now let us condense these facts, and see how we stand. There is a coast of more than 1800 miles, from which the slave-trade has been nearly exterminated, containing a population of not less than 400,000, and an inland population, whose destiny will be shaped by those on the coast, of at least five or ten millions. Scattered among these 400,000 people, all desirous of improvement, as we have seen above, there are 60,000 attendants on public worship, 10,000 communicants, 137 day schools with 11,505 scholars. The teachers are nearly all native or Liberian. Of these schools, seven are high schools, and at some of these persons may be fitted for college. Such are the facts—such is the condition of Liberia and the adjacent coast and boundless interior. "A richer, riper field never was opened for the hand of philanthropy to reap. We will give some reasons in another number why we should reap it, and especially why the Republic of Liberia is the place where the sickle should be first thrust in. In the meantime, men and women who long for an opportunity to do good, "think on these things."—*Christian Inquirer.*

We have given to our readers in a former number the condition of Liberia and the adjacent coast of Africa, and have shown, as we think, that a higher institution of learning than any which is now established there is needed. It will be remembered that there are now eleven thousand five hundred and five scholars in the different schools upon the African coast in and near Liberia. This number is much larger than the number of children attending schools in New-England when Harvard College was founded; and the number will increase very rapidly as teachers are multiplied. The demand for a college cannot be questioned. The only question which can be raised on the subject, relates to its location and management. These two points we wish to speak of in this article.

The school should be in Africa. It would be very unwise in all respects to establish a college *here*, the object of which would be the education of men whose field of labor would be Africa. We are satisfied that men must be educated upon the ground where they are to work. The native African, who is raised to an enlightened condition, can understand much better the wants, and how to meet them, of his countrymen than those born on a distant soil. Africans born and educated in this country partake of the spirit and habits of our people, so that a white would be about as effective as they in civilizing Africa. There are, however, many American-Africans who would be employed effectively in this work. Still, those born on her shores are to be her redeemers. In Africa, then, the college must be; and if in Africa, Liberia is the spot of all others where it should be located.

It is the most highly civilized. Many of the colonists were civilized and considerably educated in the United States before they went to Africa. They have an idea of civil institutions, and have already established a government like our own, and are managing their own political affairs with commendable wisdom and success. To sustain themselves in this position, exposed to the influx of native Africans from the back country and ignorant emigrants from our own country, it is necessary that the influence to be derived from collegiate culture should be given to the leading men in the Republic. There must be sustained institutions to command the respect and satisfy the desires of the more intelligent who colonize from our own shores. A field of usefulness and honor should be opened to satisfy the ambition of ardent, intelligent minds; and by giving to Liberia a good collegiate institution, no small inducement will be held out to earnest young men who desire freedom and a sphere of action equal to their talents and aspirations, to emigrate thither and aid in giving civilization to a continent.

The schools to which we have referred in a previous number are mostly under the care of missionaries. They cannot remain so much longer. They must be put under the control of the Government, and be more widely spread. But this cannot be done until a class of men are educated who can take charge of the educational interests of the Republic. To furnish such men, a college is needed on the spot.

So much for the location of the college. How shall funds be raised for such an institution? Who shall manage them? Let us look at these questions for a moment. The money must be raised here. Liberia is not able to endow a college. Nor should it surprise us that she is not. Our Eastern colleges needed and received aid from England; and our Western colleges need and receive aid from the older States. And this is not all. To give confidence to donors, it is necessary that the funds of the college should be held in trust by men in this country who are known, and whose ability to manage all the interests of the college for the present is above question. Such a body of men is now incorporated. They are men whose names are an assurance to all donors that the funds will be appropriated to the best advantage for the rising colony, and who will in good time give over the trust to Liberians. We see that four denominations at least are represented in the Board of Trustees. Let funds at once be put into their hands, to found on the shores of Africa an institution which shall send the light of sound knowledge through all the western coast of that injured continent. Whoever lives to see the beginning of the twentieth century, will see a great, enlightened, prosperous people on that shore which has echoed with wailing for the last century. Who will not rejoice to aid the glorious consummation?—*Ib.*

From the African Repository.

COLLEGE IN LIBERIA.

The August number of the New-Englander contains a brief review of the First Annual Report of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia; which report was published in full in our June number.

After noticing various parts of the Report, the New-Englander concludes its Review in the following language:

"We think this last statement, which is founded on a careful induction of facts, will settle the question of the necessity of a college in the mind of every intelligent man.

"Two questions remain. The first is, whether the establishment of the college should be undertaken by any one of the Missionary Societies, or by a body independent of them all. We think, both on general principels, and for reasons peculiar to this case, it will be much better to have the college an independent institution. The second question is, whether Liberia is the best place for the college; and upon this, too, we think there can be no doubt. The fact that that is an independent Republic; that it is the most highly civilized and best educated part of the coast; that it is advancing also the most rapidly in numbers, wealth, and influence, and that it is the most central point for Western Africa, is sufficient to settle the question.

"We welcome this new enterprise, as one of the most important movements of the age for the benefit of Africa."

President Roberts.—From Liberia the Times has late advices. Settlements were being formed in the interior, and the natives at the newly acquired territory of the Gallinas had furnished proof of their readiness to abandon the slave-trade, by giving notice to President Roberts and Commodore Fanshaw of a Spanish brig hovering on the coast for slaves. A new town is to be formed at Gallinas, and is to receive the name of Gurney, after Mr. Samuel Gurney, of London. The subjoined extracts of a letter addressed by President Roberts to a friend, give the latest information on the general condition of the Republic:

Government-House, Monrovia, June 20, 1851.

I am happy to say our public affairs are progressing smoothly. Now for some time we have had no misunderstanding with British merchants trading to Liberia. This is exceedingly gratifying to me; and I sincerely trust that the good understanding will continue, and that in future our intercourse will be of the most friendly character. The presence of a British consul in Liberia has had a most happy effect. Misrepresentations are not so easily made, and all matters of dispute arising between the authorities and English traders are amicably adjusted on the spot.

At no time in the history of our little commonwealth has the progress of general improvement been more encouraging than at the present time. Commerce is decidedly increasing, and never before has agriculture in Liberia received greater attention. Among the neighboring native tribes there are fewer wars and commotions, and they are more rapidly, too, adopting civilized and industrious habits. This is in a great measure attributable to the abolition of the slave-trade upon this part of the African coast; and I think I may safely say that the traffic cannot again be revived within the jurisdiction of Liberia, certainly not before Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas.

Now that the slave-trade is at an end upon our coast, and we have secured nearly all the intermediate points of territory between the extremes of our jurisdiction, we are giving more attention to extending our influence into the interior. Measures are being taken to form a settlement in the mountain region in the interior of Grand Bassa. The country has been explored, and is represented as being healthy and fertile, while the aboriginal inhabitants are friendly, and decidedly more industrious and intelligent than the natives near the coast. I am more and more confirmed in the opinion, that it is more healthy in the interior of this country, beyond the influence of the miasma arising from the mangrove swamps bordering the whole coast, than in any location we at present occupy; and I shall not fail to give my best influence and encouragement to the measures now on foot for forming interior settlements.

I regret very much that Liberia could not be represented at the great Industrial Exhibition in London. I exerted myself to convince the members of the Legislature, at their last session, of the importance of the measure, and of the good that might possibly result to Africa, and to Liberia in particular. But they were afraid, in view of the embarrassed state of our finances, to incur the necessary expense. I am vexed to think that, to my knowledge, there will not be a Liberian present.

Reflections.—The census returns show that, notwithstanding the accession to the *free* colored population of New-England and New-York, the whole number of colored persons in those States is 2985 *less* than it was ten years ago. That in all the free States together, the increase of colored population had been only 8 per cent., runaway slaves included, while the whites in the same States have increased about 35 per cent. That in the fifteen slave States and the District of Columbia, the increase of the free people of color had not been 9 per cent., while the slaves therein had increased 36 per cent., and the whites 34 per cent.

Does not this show that the black race does not "increase and multiply," either in the free or slave States, when *free*, and that annihilation is their doom when free, if they remain in this country? Can any one doubt, from these startling facts, that the only way for the free colored people to leave a name on the earth is to colonize and be a nation by themselves? And yet it is a strange fact, that they are often the most bitter opponents of the American Colonization Society. It would seem, without a peradventure, that colonization on the one hand, or annihilation on the other, must be their only choice.

The Slave-Trade in Brazil.—Lord Palmerston made some statements in regard to the slave-trade, on a late occasion, which are certainly cheering to the friends of humanity. He said that in the course of the last few years a powerful, active, intelligent anti-slavery party had been growing up in Brazil, and that this party was acknowledged by the Government, supported by newspapers, and had its representatives in the Parliament of Brazil. As one evidence of the change which was taking place, he mentioned the fact that the Government had recently employed several cruisers to co-operate with the British squadron in seizing slave-traders on the coast of Africa. A number of persons who were formerly engaged in the slave-trade have now abandoned it. Indeed, his Lordship had been told that £1,200,000 heretofore employed in this traffic was now withdrawn, and invested elsewhere. Another fact of some interest is brought to light by this discussion, which is, that the abettors of the slave-trade in Brazil are chiefly foreigners, most of them being Portuguese.

Exclusion of Negroes from Indiana.—The citizens of Indiana have adopted, by a large majority, the article of the new Constitution excluding negroes from the State, which was submitted to a vote separate from that on the Constitution. This article declares that no negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in the State after the adoption of the Constitution. All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into the State are to be void; and all persons who shall employ or otherwise encourage such negro or mulatto to remain in the State, to be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars. All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, or any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, to be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such negroes and mulattoes, and their descendants, as may be in the State at the adoption of this Constitution, and may be willing to emigrate.

Steamers to Liberia.—The next Congress, it is hoped, will adopt measures to establish a line of steam-vessels to Liberia. The importance of the project to the South, in connection with slavery, is thus stated in the Richmond Republican:

The various non-slaveholding States are, one after another, closing their doors against the free blacks. What is to become of them? Where are they to go? Happily, in the case of African colonization, the dictates of humanity and interest combine, and both point to the shores of Africa. To strengthen Liberia is the surer way to open to us the commerce of Africa. Let us enable her to open roads into the interior as far as practicable. It is believed that by a prudent and energetic effort the whole trade of the river Niger and the valley of Timbuctoo would be thrown through Lberia into the hands of American merchants.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

For Conscience' Sake.—A poor man, threescore years old, a laborer on the Pennsylvania State Railroad, having a family of ten persons dependent on the avails of his daily labor, was notified by the supervisor of the road that his services would hereafter be required on the Sabbath, and his wages proportionately increased; he pleaded for exemption on the ground that he had never worked on the Sabbath, and could not begin now; the supervisor was inexorable, and urged the near approach of winter, and the difficulty he must find in procuring work elsewhere as an overpowering argument; but the poor fellow feared God more than man; relinquished his seven dollars a week; and blessed the Providence that soon gave him a place where he could earn four dollars twenty cents a week, and keep a good conscience. Such a man will be blessed in his deed. Before the supervisor lies a day of high reckoning.

Report

OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1851.

Donations received in the Office, ($155.)

Jay, N. Y.—James Boughton,	65 00
New-York City—A friend,	5 00
Terrehaute, Indiana—A. R. Johnson,	5 00
Buffalo, N. Y.—James Ketchum,	10 00
Lebanon, Ct.—Mrs. Mary Huntington, to constitute Rufus Watkins a Life Member,	30 00
Florence, Ala.—R. H. Griffiths, for the benefit of H. Sliden,	10 00
Kingsboro', N. Y.—Rev. Elisha Yale, $10; Mrs. Amelia Potter, $20,	30 00
Gloversville, N. Y.—Charles Mills,	10 00
Rhinebeck, N. Y.—A Lady, per Francis Hall,	50 00

Collections in Churches, ($537 65.)

Kingston, N. Y.—Ref. Dutch church, Rev. J. C. F. Hoes, pastor,	22 38
Hannibal, N. Y.—Baptist church, Rev. B. W. Caperon, pastor,	4 00
Saratoga, N. Y.—Presb. church, Rev. J. Woodbridge, pastor,	42 18
Fishkill, N. Y.—Ref. Dutch church, Rev. F. M. Kip, pastor,	18 55
Suckasunny, N. J.—Presb. church, Rev. J. Fisher, pastor,	10 00
Newtown, L. I.—St. James P. E. church, Rev. G. A. Shelton, pastor,	8 50
Pleasantville, N. Y.—M. E. church, Rev. S. Edwards, pastor,	4 05
Davenport, " " " " S. D. Ferguson, "	11 65
Brooklyn, L. I.—First Presb. church, Rev. Dr. Jacobus, pastor, per Rev. S. I. Prime,	35 00
Bloomfield, N. J.—Presb. church, Rev. George Duffield, pastor, [illegible], less to order from J. C. Baldwin, previously reported,	24 00
Schenectady, N. Y.—Presb. church, Rev. Dr. Backus, pastor, $75; M. E. church, Rev. [illegible], pastor, $7 [illegible],	[illegible]
Rochester, N. Y.—First Presb. church, Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, pastor, coll. [illegible]; A. Champion, $50; A. Gardner, $20; F. Starr, $15; L. A. Ward, $10; E. Ely, $5; W. A. Reynolds, $5; Sabbath-school, [illegible]; Washington street Presb. church, Rev. M. J. [illegible], pastor, $25; Brick Presb. church, Rev. J. B. Shaw, pastor, $16 [illegible],	[illegible]
Flatlands, L. I.—Ref. Dutch church, Rev. J. A. Baldwin, pastor,	7 00
Scottsville, N. Y.—First Presb. church, Rev. H. L. Doolittle, pastor,	10 00
New-Concord, N. Y.—M. E. church, Rev. W. G. Brown, pastor,	2 50
Fort Plains, N. Y.—Ref. Dutch church, Rev. C. G. McLean, "	10 00
Paramus, N. J. " " " " A. B. Winfield, "	11 75
Newark, N. J.—Second Presb. church,	[illegible]
Perry, N. Y.—M. E. church, Rev. C. D. Burlingham, pastor,	3 00

Report of Rev. A. Green. ($177 27.)

Hempstead, L. I.—Presbyterian church,	[illegible]
South Hempstead, L. I.—Presb. church, [illegible]; M. E. church, $2,	[illegible]
East Hampton, L. I.—Presbyterian church,	[illegible]
Bridgehampton, " "	[illegible]

Colonization Journal, ($6 50.)

A club of four, at Davenport, Delaware county,	1 00
W. R. [illegible],	[illegible]
From an old friend in Jefferson, Pa.,	[illegible]
Per Rev. Mr. Grant, 6 copies at [illegible], 5 do. at West Killingly, 5 at Centre Brooklyn,	[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

Donations in office,	$155 00
Collections in churches,	537 65
Report of Rev. A. Green,	177 27
Colonization Journal,	6 50
Total,	[illegible]

J. A. Gray, Printer, 79 Fulton, cor. Gold St.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

VICTOR HUGO ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

It will be recollected that, some months ago, Mrs. Chapman, a noted abolitionist, wrote a letter to Victor Hugo, the celebrated French poet and novelist, asking his opinion in regard to American slavery, &c. M. Hugo answered her letter, and both epistles have been published in this country.

The Newport (R. I.) Times recently published a letter from J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, replying to the remarks of M. Hugo. We ask for the letter an attentive perusal. It speaks for itself, and needs no comment from us.

MY DEAR SIR:—The following is, probably, the substance of my remarks, during my conversation yesterday with Mr. J. W. Coleman and yourself, with Victor Hugo's letter to Mrs. Chapman, of July 6th, 1851, on the subject of slavery in the United States, before us. I commit them to paper at your request.

The letter of M. Hugo is characteristic. It has been so translated as to do justice to the terse and epigrammatic style of the author. Argument it does not pretend to; and while you feel that it is calculated to produce wrong impressions, and obtain an influence to which it is not entitled, it is difficult to find any salient point on which to hang the true view of the subject.

The best way, perhaps, will be to consider the letter as the expression of a strong sympathy on the part of the writer in the labors of a lady, engaged in promoting the cause of Anti-slavery,—or, to use a more accurate definition, modern Abolition, in the United States. Indeed, Victor Hugo begins by saying, that he has been desired "to lift up his voice;" and so he does.

Victor Hugo says that he agrees with Mrs. Chapman in thinking that, "within a time not distant, the United States will repudiate slavery with horror." It is not unreasonable to suppose, therefore, that he would be glad to have the repudiation take place at once.

Let us suppose, now, that his expectations were realized. The country would then present the spectacle of two free races, of different colors, with equal rights, as citizens, under the law.

But there would be some things which the law could not give. It could give political, but not social position. It could empower the emancipated slaves to hold property and to vote, which has been already done in some of the States; but it could not remove the prejudice which the white population entertain against their race. It could not change those physical characteristics which affect association with them, either as regards their appearance or otherwise. It could not induce fathers to give their daughters to them in marriage, nor reconcile daughters to receive them as husbands. Nor would this impoteney of the law be of present duration only. As I have already said, some of the States have done for the negro race all that legislation could effect, and this, too, generations since. But nowhere do we hear of any general change, or any prospect of such a change, as would better their social condition in any of the particulars we have mentioned.

We may fairly assume, then, that the emancipation of the whole slave population of the United States, at once or gradually, would present the spectacle of two free and distinct races, whose difference of color was an inseparable barrier to their amalgamation by intermarriage, now, or within any probable period of the future. Whether the emancipation of the slaves, which would prevent color from being the badge of servitude, would tend to promote intermarriage, and the gradual absorption, in many generations, of one race into the other, must, of course, be a matter of speculation. That those intermarriages are now repugnant to the general feeling of our entire country, is a fact, and as such may be dealt with. The future is a conjecture wholly, about which one man's opinion may be entitled to as much consideration as another's. But we may fairly suppose that the white generations which have seen slavery must first die out, before the prejudices originating from that condition can be obliterated.

This point is dwelt upon because of its importance. It lies at the root of the questions involved. If emancipation, present or gradual, is to produce amalgamation by intermarriage between the white and black races of the United States, as they will then stand related and affected towards each other, we give up the case. A belief to this effect is the only apology for modern Abolition.

But we do not believe so; and repeat again, that the two races, in each event, would remain separate and distinct, while they continued to occupy the same land. On the truth of this position our argument rests. Of this each one must judge for himself. The reasons for the faith are inferences drawn from existing facts.

Having made the whole colored race free, it is not to be supposed that Victor Hugo's sympathy with what he calls the "august cause of slavery" would cease. On the contrary, a natural curiosity would interest him in the subsequent condition of the new-made freemen. It might have been well, perhaps, if Victor Hugo, before expressing the strong opinions of his letter of the 6th July, had considered what would be the probable condition of the emancipated slaves. He does not appear, from any thing that his letter contains, to have done so.

Had Victor Hugo reflected, he would have found that all history teaches but one lesson on the point, which is, *that two races which cannot amalgamate by intermarriage, can exist in the same land only in the relation of master and slave, or, if both are nominally free, in that of the oppressor and the oppressed.*

The instances are striking and numerous. The Moor, superior in learning to the Spaniard, but not amalgamating with him, was expelled the land, or remained as an ill-treated inferior. The Saxons and Normans were in continual strife, until intermarriages amalgamated them as one people. Our own country, in its Indian history, presents another instance of the truth of the dogma. In Mexico the Spaniards and the Indians amalgamated, and formed one people; but what a people! In the old United States, it is true that some of the best blood of the land, noble in spirit, steady in purpose, and brilliant in talents, flows down from an Indian maternal ancestry to the present day; but yet, the Indian in our country will soon be a memory only. There was an experiment, elsewhere, to which Victor Hugo might have referred, breaking future probabilities, should modern Abolition, whose advocate he is, be triumphant in the end. It is, perhaps, a pity that he did not push his inquiries further; an indifferent cause, we think, would have lost the weight of a great name; but humanity might have been none the worse off on that account.

Nor is history, in this respect, without the confirmation of every day's experience in our own country.

In the city of New-York, where the negro may be a voter, he is not permitted to drive a dray or cart. I am not aware whether this is by law, or is the effect of a combination among white competitors; but the inference is the same in either case. In Philadelphia, he has again and again been made the subject of attack by an infuriated populace. In Cincinnati, to protect him from such attack, it has been necessary to parade cannon in the streets. Boston and Hartford have both witnessed scenes of violence where the negro was the victim; and yet all these cities are in free States, where the negro has enjoyed for years nearly or quite all the rights which law could give him. What hope is there of a different future for the black man in these respects? What prospect is there of a present change for the benefit, either of those now free, or the whole race, should a 'general emancipation take place? None under the canopy of heaven! A more barren present, a more hopeless future than that of the free colored people of the United States cannot exist. America is the white man's home, and his exclusively. God hath so appointed it.

During the year 1850, the total immigration to the United States from all foreign countries can hardly have been less than 400,000 persons, persons of a class that at once enter into competition with the black man in all the avenues of labor, and, in most of them, drive him to the wall. In Baltimore, my home, ten years since, the shipping at Fell's Point was loaded by free colored stevedores. The labor at the coal-yards was free colored labor. In the rural districts around Baltimore, the principal city in a slave State, free colored laborers, ten years since, got in the harvest, worked the mine banks, made the fences, and indeed supplied, generally, all agricultural wants in this respect. Now all this is changed; the white man stands in the black man's shoes, or else is fast getting into them. And where, fifteen years ago, nearly all the signs above shop doors on Fell's Point showed English names, now two thirds of them are German; a fact of notoriety and almost daily comment.

In Cincinnati, the labor that used to be performed by free blacks in the great hog establishments, is now performed by white men; and, as Mr. Coleman well knows, the firemen are now whites, where they used to be free colored men. Instances of this sort, where the white man has driven the black man to the wall, might be multiplied indefinitely.

Now this state of things exists at a time when there is a mighty drain upon the Atlantic border for laborers to supply the vast country lying between the crests of the Alleghany and the shores of the Pacific. But this drain cannot last for ever; and when it ceases, should the two races, which we have shown must ever remain distinct, still occupy the land, there will be a strife for bread, fearful and murderous; a strife to be described in all its horrors by some future Victor Hugo, should talent be perpetuated for the occasion; a strife in which the fate of the weaker and colored race may be terribly imagined; a strife which would have been furnished with a prototype in Ireland, had its population, in 1847, been divided into white and black, in the same proportions as they exist in this country, and entertaining the same feelings towards each other that prevail here, and two men of different color had been required to divide between them the loaf not sufficient to satisfy the craving appetite of one starving wretch.

Enough has been said, it is thought, in regard to the probable condition of things in this country, should Mrs. Chapman's labors and Victor Hugo's uplifted voice succeed in accomplishing the purposes of modern Abolition. Nor, if this truth, in presence of fact and plain and palpable inferences therefrom, can the result be obviated, unless by the amalgamation of the white and colored races of our country by intermarriages between them; a thing which many of those shouting louder even than Victor Hugo would recoil from in disgust. Whether this disgust is a prejudice or an instinct, it is not necessary to inquire; we speak of it as a fact.

The probable condition of the two races, supposing both free, has been inferred from the actual present condition of the two, when only a part of one of them is free. The slave is protected and provided for by his master; the free black is left to shift for himself, and it is upon him that the agencies we have been describing operate. Still, emancipations, by families and of individuals, are constantly taking place; and this and the natural increase of the free blacks would seem, wholly irrespective of modern Abolition, to be bringing us near to the time when there must be a strife between the whites and the free blacks, if they persist in remaining together.

Apart, then, from Victor Hugo's letter, which is answered by showing, from existing facts and fair inferences, the condition to which the scheme in which his voice has been "lifted up" would reduce the objects of his bounty, it becomes important to inquire how the evils of a state of things, to be anticipated at any rate, can best be obviated.

The nature of the evil suggests the character of the remedy. If the two races cannot live together, except in the relations we have referred to, they must separate. The colonization of the free negroes, and of such slaves as may be emancipated from time to time, is, in other words, the only remedy.

When, from any cause, a family or a nation ceases to live in harmony, a separation, or colonization, if you please, is, and ever has been, the remedy. All colonizations, too, have been alike, with some differences in the impelling motive; but, leaving out of view the penal colonies of different countries, and some pauper emigrants from Europe to the United States, the colonists have left their old homes to better their condition, *at their own cost*; and of this character must be the colonization of the free colored people of the United States. They must go for their own good, and they must ultimately pay their own expenses. As a class, they are better able to do so than the Irish and German emigrants who come in ship-loads to America. They have, when destitute, generally been friends to help them than these have. The amount to which they must emigrate has been designated, not by the caprice which fills a newspaper column here, but by our census returns. *It is the only country in the world where the white man cannot live;* and fever and death will protect the black emigrant in Africa, as with a wall of flame, from being followed by his old competitors, in search of the golden sands which have brought down by the Niger and the Cavally, as well as by the Sacramento and the San Joaquin.

All that colonization has been able to do—speaking now of colonization as understood in this country—all that it was required to do, all that it ever can be called upon to do, has been to prove the practicability of establishing colonies of free colored persons from the United States, capable of self-government, self-defence, and self-support, upon the coast of Africa. That this has been done, the Republic of Liberia is the proof. Having done this, the Colonization Societies are *functus officio*, looking to their great object. Circumstances must do the rest—circumstances advancing beyond all power of control, with the crushing force of an avalanche; but, unlike an avalanche, slowly and with due warning, so that they who perish before them will be the authors of their own destruction. What these circumstances are, we have already indicated, in speaking of the condition of the two races in this country, and the hopelessness of any change until their separation shall take place. The finger of the Almighty is apparent in the whole work; a nation is not to be transplanted like an apple tree. The black man's heart, enlarged in a sphere of real freedom, or dwarfed in the atmosphere which he breathes, where freedom is but a name, is still a human heart, endowed with the purest susceptibilities, capable of the highest improvement, as Liberia has already proved, clinging to the *natale solum* with vast tenacity—more so even than the white man feels; and the black man cannot, therefore, be expected to remove from familiar faces and familiar places, without a clinging hold, yielding only to the sternest circumstances. Colonization, therefore, must be a slow work. But there is ample time for it. The West, even unto the Pacific, is to be filled up; space for years, for white and black, will be left for them to move in, without more than jostling; and the desire to emigrate, thus slowly formed, will keep pace with the increasing native and immigrant population of our country, with the growing commerce that is to furnish the means of a voluntary and self-paying colonization, with the capacity of the colonies to receive immigrants, and with a gradually enlarging intelligence among the free colored population, making them more and more fit to be the earliest citizens of the new republics. Had colonization gone forward faster than it has done, it would have smothered itself at Monrovia and Cape Palmas; and no more would have, at this time, been heard of it. But against the wishes of its friends, against their best endeavors, it has been kept back until, each succeeding ship-load of emigrants having had time to establish themselves, the result has been the present well-ordered governments on the coast of Africa.

I have here dwelt upon, as a distinct proposition, the effect of circumstances, as they exist in this country, in producing a conviction in the minds of the free colored people that this is not to be their abiding-place. I will venture to mention to you one or two cases within my own recent personal experience, as illustrative of my opinion.

Within two months, a colored clergyman of the Methodist Church called on me, as the President of the Maryland State Colonization Society, for some information connected with the Society's affairs; he had at one time, years since, seceded from the religious society to which he belonged, and was enabled through his activity and popularity to build up a church for himself. The cause of his secession was the stand which the Methodist Episcopal Church had taken in favor of the scheme of Colonization, to which the person alluded to was then bitterly opposed. He was a well-informed man on general subjects, and had been practising physic with success, among his own color, for several years. After his business was concluded, I asked him to tell me frankly why he was going to Africa, not only with his own family, but with some fifty or sixty of his friends, who proposed to accompany him. His answer, as nearly as I can recollect, in words, was this: "My practice as a physician has been gradually increasing from year to year, and is now larger than ever it was. My patients are generally the same individuals; my popularity, as far as I can judge, is unimpaired; but my income has been growing less and less, and is now less than ever it was. My wife and myself have been struck with this, of course, and for a year or two have been discussing the cause of it, and have come to the conclusion—indeed, sir, we had no other to come to—that the ability to pay me diminished as the condition of my patients grew worse and worse in pecuniary matters. They got less money than they used to get; white men were getting into places which they used to fill. Others of my friends with whom I consulted had come to the same conclusion; we saw no chance of things getting better; and therefore we are going to Africa, while there is a Society ready and willing to pay our expenses, and before the times grow darker than they are."

Another colored man, a dryman of more than ordinary intelligence, doing well, earning enough money for his support, and able to lay by something, gave me as *his* reason for going, that the Irish and Germans were getting into his business; that the old feeling among the whites which had induced them to employ colored men by preference no longer existed; that every year made matters worse; and that, seeing this, he determined to emigrate while he was still young enough to do something in his new home.

I run the risk of wearying you with these anecdotes; but, falling within my own knowledge, they are to me corroboration strong of the views which are here expressed in regard to the imparious effect of the circumstances I have referred to.

But it may be said that, admitting all this, the Colonization Society is wholly incompetent to the end it aims at. Now, a good deal depends upon what that aim is; if it is to remove the entire free colored population of the United States, with means to be obtained from Legislatures and individuals, then Colonization is a drop in the bucket, and not worth supporting as a political undertaking. It will do this, in a minor degree, some will help in the suppression of the slave-trade, but will do nothing more. This is now finally granted. But if its aim be to take from or to establish such a colony as the Republic of Liberia, which, growing in prosperity year after year, shall gradually become so attractive to the free colored man as the United States is to the foreign immigrant—emigration to which will be promoted, not merely by its attractiveness, but by circumstances in this country, rapidly accumulating and forcing the conviction on the free black man's mind that the day will come when there will be no alternative but extinction or removal—then I say, as I do say, in the firm belief impressed on my mind by a close attention to the subject for more than thirty years, that Colonization has already fulfilled its great mission; that it exists now only to facilitate what nothing can prevent; that the day and the hour are at hand when the exodus must take place; not perhaps in this year, or the next, in this generation or in that of our children; but soon, very soon, looking to the periods which measure the histories of the world and the nations thereof.

The annual increase of the whole colored population of the United States, slave and free, was, ten years ago, some fifty-five thousand. The result of the last census I have not yet learned. The white immigration of the present year will be perhaps half a million. Did the same commerce exist between this country and Africa, that crowds this immigration upon our shores from Europe, an emigration to Africa, equal in numbers, would of course release us from the whole colored population in a very few years, if all were then permitted to leave America. There is not such a commerce, however; but there is a commerce with Africa, which is increasing with a rapidity surpassing any thing known in commercial history, if we except the trade of San Francisco; and the ratio of its increase is yearly becoming greater. It already far surpasses the commerce of the colonies of this country when they were as old as the colonies on the coast of Africa—far surpasses it. It must grow; it cannot be stopped. A mighty continent, a quarter of the habitable globe, filled with a teeming population, is still to be supplied with all that civilization can produce; a population which, instead of perishing as the new-comers press upon them, are of the same blood and lineage, and must unite with them as one people. England has long appreciated Africa's capacity to absorb manufactures as her sands absorb the dews. Hence her attempts to penetrate into the interior by her expeditions which she has sent up the Niger; hence the costly establishments maintained by her on the coast. But the interior of Africa can be reached for commercial purposes but in one way, and that is through colonies of free colored people from the United States established along the coast. Colonies of *white* men will not do, because they become channel-houses. Colonies of recaptured Africans will not do, as has been shown at Sierra Leone, because they want the civilization necessary to make them the agents of civilization in its relations with commerce; but, free colored men from America can live, for he is in the clime of his ancestors; and being fully civilized, and Christian too, he is the agent, *and the only agent that the world contains* adapted to the purpose. He has already proved his efficiency.

In no aspect of Colonization has it more interesting relations than in its commercial aspect. The strife now among the great of the old nations, England at their head, England first and especially, is the opening of new markets; and in this all mankind are interested—the manufacturers and the consumers directly; indirectly, all those who are relieved, as we in America must be, when the overproduction of the English manufactories finds its way into new countries, and no longer creates a glut to the ruin of all parties in our own.

Just at the time when this over-production in relation to existing markets is taking place, and all the sufferings consequent upon a stagnant trade afflict the manufacturing countries of the world, Colonization comes into existence; being able, alone able, to throw open a world to be filled with the products of civilization, and competent to build up the commerce which is to do for Africa, in the way of emigration from this country, what commerce is doing for Ireland, and indeed all Europe, in transporting their people to our shores. The wants of Africa, her demand for civilization and its products, will build the bridge of boats which shall make the Atlantic a great highway between the two countries, crowded with those whom circumstances will not suffer to remain here, and whose exodus will in this manner be facilitated.

Nor will this be the only effect of a state of things as certain to happen as the coming of to-morrow. Along with commerce will religion go—that gospel which Victor Hugo, with the confidence of prophecy, says we must "renounce unless slavery is renounced." Strange, too, that he should have overlooked the fact, when he must have known that, with slavery in existence in America for upwards of two hundred years, the gospel has been preserved here in a purity and power, through wars and tumults, which, unless universal report is wofully at fault, France herself might envy. Yes, the gospel will be introduced into Africa; not the gospel of sects, but the gospel of our Saviour; each Christian man being at liberty to worship his Creator in freedom as to conscience may direct him. Victor Hugo may then be willing to admit that if slavery has been driven in Turkey "from the hearth of Omar"—where it has left Mahometanism behind it, by the way—it has been permitted to exist "at the hearth of Franklin," by Him whose ways are not as our ways, nor His thoughts as our thoughts, in order that a nation of missionaries might be formed, through whose agency the prophecy should be realized which promises that Ethiopia shall lift up her hands unto God.

There is one paragraph in Victor Hugo's letter that we adopt most cordially, and we copy it entire:

"There is an inflexible logic which develops more or less slowly, which fashions, which reduces according to a mysterious plan, perceptible only to great spirits, the facts, the men, the laws, the morals and the people; or better, under all human things there are things divine."

Exactly so. But whether Mrs. Chapman or Victor Hugo are influenced by the sub-divinity here referred to may be questionable. One thing is certain—that the Republic of Liberia and the colony of Cape Palmas have been founded, and enjoy at this time an honorable and prosperous existence, by emigrants, the mass of whom were ignorant and untaught, and whose unparalleled success in the history of the world can be attributed to nothing but the protection of the Almighty and the pouring down of earthly kingdoms. The people who have done this are the only agents through whom, as already said, commerce can penetrate Africa; the only missionaries who, in the providence of God, can live there; they afford the only efficient means for suppressing the slave-trade, which, having accomplished the purpose for which Divine Wisdom permitted it, is to be put down by the children of those whose fathers it brought from Africa, that their children might be fitted to extirpate it, when its end was answered.

The ways of Providence are mysterious; but we think the Divine agency which controls is rather more apparent in the success of the colonies than it has been in the success which has attended the Anti-slavery and Abolition Societies from their birth to the present day; nor do we believe that there is any thing "perceptible only to great spirits," which either Victor Hugo or Mrs. Chapman have seen, to prevent our looking to the success thus far of African Colonization, as more likely to be the result of divine intelligence than the schemes which these two persons advocate.

The practical effect of modern Abolition, thus far, has been to disturb the glorious harmony of a happy people, threatening to place brother in armed array against brother; while at the same time all the friendly and affectionate relations existing between the whites and the free blacks have been prematurely destroyed, the bonds of the slave have been tightened and his privileges curtailed, so that the acts of these pretended friends have in their results been a curse to both of them. Whether this ought to be so; whether benevolence, because it is ignorant, should be tolerated and respected, when its course is mischievous and its practical working destructive; whether the master of the slaves should praise and thank him who excited them to rise and break their chains over his head, that is, to murder him and his; whether, were the world better ordered, this should not be so, is what we do not propose to argue. Taking the world as we find it, we rely on the facts we know, rather than the speculations of a French poet and novelist—and a great poet and a great novelist too—even when he raises his voice at the instigation of an American lady, who we think might have found advisers who knew more about the subject in her own country than the gentleman whose "uplifings" we refer to.

This letter, my dear sir, is a very long one. But the subject is *the* great subject of the day, and is inexhaustible. I have endeavored to sustain the following propositions:—

1. That the two races of white and black in the United States must for ever remain separate and distinct, while they continue in the same land, whether all the blacks are free or only part of them.

2. That the necessary consequence of this state of things, as illustrated by the present and in accordance with all history, must be that the weaker o the two races must, directly or indirectly, be oppressed; the extent of the oppression being in proportion to the occasions of collision between the two in competition for employment.

3. That another necessary consequence of this state of things is, that the two races must separate, in this as in all other similar cases; or, in other words, there must be a colonization, to be carried on like all other previous colonizations, which may be facilitated by aid in the commencement, but which must ultimately be a self-paying colonization, the emigrants paying their own expenses.

4. That the existing circumstances already press upon the free colored man the necessity of emigration, and that he is beginning to appreciate its importance. That these circumstances, growing mainly out of the vast increase of our white population by native birth and foreign immigration, are accumulating beyond all control, and will ultimately leave the free colored man no alternative but emigration.

5. That Africa is the place for which he is destined, and that the colonies planted there, now the Republic of Liberia, are to be his ultimate home. That in Africa alone can he escape the white man's power, while the latter will be dependent upon him for the missionary and commercial agencies here referred to.

6. That while the present means for emigration may be supplied by individual or other aid, yet the commerce which is rapidly growing up between Africa and this country will, in a brief time, looking to the ends to be obtained, furnish facilities for the same emigration from America to Africa that is now taking place from Europe to this continent,—an emigration which would soon relieve the United States from its entire free colored population, and towards which, where the Irishman or German has one motive, the free black man has ten.

In these propositions is involved the answer, of course, not to the argument of Victor Hugo, for his letter is declamation only, but to those who favor modern Abolition as a means of benefiting the blacks. It is not my purpose to discuss the subject of slavery in the abstract. It is an existing institution, guaranteed by the fundamental law under which we live. Men may think what they please of it, but have no right to interfere with it. If that question was put, whether the United States would not be better off with an homogenous population of white men than it now is, the majority would probably be found to reply in the affirmative. To this extent, then, the generalities of Victor Hugo might be accepted as truisms pleasantly and poetically expressed. But when, first and foremost, if you please, the result of the abolition movement is a curse to the objects of it; when it wages a war against existing rights already guaranteed by fundamental law; when it threatens to dissolve a Union like ours, it is the duty of good men and true to stand up against it, even when its cause is sought to be promoted by the epistolary eloquence of an American lady, and the "uplifted" voice of a French poet. Anti-slavery, a false friend to the colored race because of its own ignorance, seeks for freedom through emancipation, *without reference to results*. The true friends of the colored race, *looking at consequences*, consider them in their action, and, believing that the two races to be happy must be separated, advocate Colonization.

In thus complying, at so great a length, with the request of Mr. Coleman and yourself, I have been very probably far more diffuse than was necessary. My prolixity must be taken as an evidence of a desire to gratify your wishes, on the part of,

Dear Sir, yours very truly and respectfully,
JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

For the New-York Colonization Journal.

THE LAND OF HAM;

OR,

AFRICA: HER CURSE AND HER CURE.

WHY has Africa existed at all? What good purpose has she yet served? Or what part have the negro race yet played in the great drama of human affairs? What part are they destined to play? These are legitimate queries, more easily raised than answered.

We perhaps hazard nothing in saying that no principal purpose has yet been accomplished in connection with Africa or the negro race. Subordinate and incidental purposes have been served, but no principal and ultimate purpose. The most probable conjecture which we can form of Africa and her inhabitants is, that they are held *in reserve* for some great, yet future purpose. We may, perhaps, form no well-defined conjecture as to what this purpose may be. Past developments on an African soil, and in African races, have, however, given certain premonitions of what that continent shall yet become. Egypt and Carthage were realizations of true human greatness. They were pledges of future realizations—the first-fruits of a full harvest. And where shall we look for nobler specimens? In Church and State; in science and the arts; in all that goes to bless and ennoble humanity, Africa has held out indications that she is not a whit behind any other portion of the globe. No land has shown greater capabilities of soil for the support of a vast population; none has indicated richer mineral wealth, and no race has exhibited greater capabilities of a high state of advancement, than certain African races. African statesmen, philosophers, artists, warriors, divines, have nobly compared with those of other nations. Christianity has nowhere had brighter ornaments or more able defenders than in Africa. We need but repeat names already referred to—the well-known names of Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, Augustine, of Hippo, or the truly illustrious prelates of Alexandria, or Origen, a presbyter of the same city. These were mighty men for the truth; and the world has, perhaps, nowhere else had better examples of Christian piety.

Africa is held in reserve for some future purpose. A far-seeing Providence is wont to make such provisions for the accomplishment of future purposes. Ages often pass before these purposes transpire. God created this globe of ours for the habitation of man, and for the great and lasting purposes which he would achieve for and through man; yet for unknown ages the earth remained "without form and void," before it received its human tenants, or its destined purposes began to be accomplished. And how strangely since have different portions of the world been held back from accomplishing their destined end! During indefinite ages, the whole American continent remained scarcely more than a roaming-ground for the Indian, or a grazing-field for the buffalo. Indeed, large portions of America, and also of the eastern continent, seem, till quite a recent date, to have been covered with water. There are unmistakable traces that the great and fertile Valley of the Mississippi, and also many other large and, at present, beautiful alluvials, both in the new and the old worlds, were once the bed of some great inland sea or lake. As human affairs have advanced, as the wants of the world have demanded more room, the domains of the sea have retired, and the habitable parts of the earth have been enlarged. Native forests have then given way before the mark of civilization, and the wild tenants of the woods have yielded their dominion of *the wilderness* to civilized man. The American continent has scarcely begun to fulfil its appointed mission. Some forty millions (and scarcely one half of these civilized men) hold possession of all North America—a territory sufficiently large and productive to sustain, twice told, the entire present population of the globe. And South America, a territory capable of sustaining as many more, is scarcely more than roaming-ground for twenty millions of people. We expect that, in the fulness of time, these vast reserved territories, and the exhaustless, yet, till now, mostly unemployed resources of these countries, shall be brought into requisition in the service of the great King.

And not only are large portions of the present dry land thus held in reserve for future use, (now mere moral wastes,) but large portions of dry land evidently remain to be created. The habitable world is yearly enlarging. Other large sections, yet to be the habitations of vast multitudes of the human race, are to be reclaimed from the ocean. Old Neptune is to yield up yet more of his domains to the ceaseless aggressions of civilization and Christianity. Bound in his adamantine chains, he waits the fiat of his God, when he shall surrender them to the insatiate demands of an all-controlling Providence, who, unhindered, works out the stupendous problem of human salvation. When the mandate comes, they will appear—appear the moment they shall be needed. Coral insects, countless millions of God's mighty architects, are at work in the Pacific Ocean, forming a new and vast continent. When, in the progress of the Divine purposes, it shall be needed, it shall appear. When sin shall so diminish and disease so abate its ravages—when Death shall so lose his dominion over man as to fill the world with a population immensely greater than its present number of inhabitants, a new western continent will be needed. And it will be ready. It is in the course of a rapid preparation. We shall then be able to answer the question much more intelligibly than we now can, why so large portions of the earth's surface are covered with water? not because so large a proportion of water is *necessary*, either rightly to balance the earth, or to supply the clouds with vapor, or to facilitate intercourse between the nations, but because God adopted this method to hold in reserve territories which he would afterwards use for human habitation.

Or, in like manner, we might have said our *world*, in its past and in its present condition, is held in reserve for a future purpose. All as yet has been preparatory. Incidental and subordinate purposes have been fulfilled; but no direct and ultimate purpose. It has, for the most part, been given up to waste and to desolation—surrendered to Satan, the god of this world, that it may first be seen what *sin* can do in so fair and rich a world as this. With just exception enough to keep all parties apprised of the claims and purposes of the rightful King and Proprietor, the "god of this world" has had all things in his own way. God has fulfilled, in respect to this world, none of his final purposes. He is preparing agencies, gathering resources, accumulating materials for a grand and final consummation. But the Devil is allowed first to employ all his agencies and appliances; and when he shall have signally and finally failed, the Lord will make bare his arm—will take to himself his great power, vindicate his own cause, and wrest from the hand of the usurper the wealth, the power, the learning—all the rich and varied resources of the world, and will employ them in the furtherance of his own benevolent designs.

Africa is one of the most notable of these reservations. From century to century has she lain as a dark cloud on the horizon of the world's history. Many a nation has emerged from a kindred darkness and run its destined career. Africa has slept beneath the black drapery of her own protracted night. Solemn and mysterious has been her sleep. But we look that she shall yet awake; that she shall rise in her giant strength, put on her armor, and when the day of the world's redemption shall come, she shall stand in her lot, washed and clothed in the white robe.

H. R.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

THE slave-trade on the coast of Africa is nearly extinguished. North of the equator, for the distance of twenty-five hundred miles along the coast, the slave-trade has been utterly extinguished, with the exception of that carried on at Lagos, Porto Novo, and another factory on the Slave Coast. In fact, the whole trade on the western coast of Africa is now confined to these three points, and eight or ten factories in the Congo country, occupying a line of coast of less than three hundred miles in length. The old seats of the trade about the mouths of the Niger have been entirely broken up by the blockade, and the natives are now applying themselves exclusively to legitimate traffic in palm oil and other articles of commerce. Forty or fifty vessels now carry on a regular trade with that part of the country. On the eastern coast, the traffic has been very greatly diminished, on account of new facilities for operating against it lately afforded by the Imaum of Muscat. It is calculated, and probably with correctness, that throughout the continent of Africa, at least twenty millions of human beings who were formerly exposed to the horrid slave traffic, are now entirely exempt from its cruelties. The African seas, the New-York Courier says, are about to become a most active field of commerce with the entire world. The seas, which formerly abounded with all kinds of piratical vessels, are now perfectly safe, and the natives, whose attention was before engrossed by the tempting rewards of the slave-traffic, are now anxious to promote lawful commerce. The legitimate trade of the African coast, which formerly did not amount to £30,000 annually, has now increased to over £9,000,000. The number of vessels employed is not less than two hundred. The astonishing resources of Africa in articles of commercial value are fast becoming generally appreciated; and there soon will be a peaceful strife among the commercial nations for the golden harvest they so truly promise.—*Play of our Union.*

DAHOMEY AND ITS CUSTOMS.

MR. FORBES, of the British service, has published journals of two visits to the King of Dahomey, and residence at his capital in the years 1849 and 1850. From an account of this work in the Missionary Record are derived the following particulars of this savage people. It will be remembered that it was they who made war on Abbeokuta, as noticed in the last Journal.

Dahomey a military and slave-hunting nation.—Dahomey extends from the banks of the Niger to those of the Volta, and from the coast to the Kong mountains; its seaport is Whydah. It is the principal support of the slave-trade, north of the line; and could the King be persuaded to give up this infamous traffic, it would cease along nearly the whole northern coast of Africa. The population of Dahomey does not exceed 200,000, of which not more than 30,000 are free. The regular army consists of 12,000, and of these, 5,000 are Amazons or women soldiers, trained to warlike exercises, fully armed, forming the main strength of the army, and outrivalling in courage and in deeds of blood the male troops. The whole population is at the disposal of the King, and is just in fact an armed association, whose sole object is to hunt for slaves, and whose time is occupied by warlike expeditions and festivals. When the King goes to war, he levies about 24,000 soldiers, and about as many camp followers, and thus he moves on his desolating expeditions with nearly a fourth part of his people. At certain of the annual customs, it is usual for the soldiers, both male and female, in their songs and addresses, to demand that some neighboring town or nation be given up to them; when this demand has been made for three successive years, it is generally granted, and the ruin of that people becomes the object of the annual slave-hunt. The soldiers have no regular pay. Their support is derived from presents which the King throws to them on one of the festival days, and from rewards granted for captives, and for heads taken in war. They have thus a pecuniary interest in these bloody expeditions. The months of August and September are occupied in serving out ammunition, and in preparing for war. The King then "makes a custom to the memory of his father, which generally lasts a month." In November or December, the army, headed by the King, sets out upon the annual slaughter. It is probably, and it bounces on the devoted city; and should the attack be successful, it massacres ruthlessly the old and the weak, and carries off those only that are fit for the slave-market. The whole district is reduced to desolation. The army returns home in barbarous triumph; and the other months of the year are spent in feasting and in the celebration of the national customs. During these, the people are kept "in a fever of excitement, dancing, singing, haranguing and cutting off heads." The country, though fertile, is but thinly inhabited; industry and agriculture are not encouraged, as such pursuits would interfere with slave-hunting; and all around them are ruin and devastation; the mad passion for war and blood absorbs every feeling, and this passion, fed by their national customs, makes them a band of brutal executioners.

Savage Bards.—Mr. Forbes thus describes the scene when various bards of both sexes exhibited before the King and his court:

The place of exhibition was an extensive square. On one side, under a rich canopy of umbrellas of every color, and ornamented with strange devices, on a couch reclined the King. Behind him, and on each side, sat his wives and female soldiers, in all about three thousand, all well dressed. The Amazons in uniform, armed and accoutred, squatted on their hams, their long Danish muskets on end, with the stocks on the ground. Opposite the king, and in front, were the chief ministers, wallowing according to custom, on the ground, and throwing dust upon their heads; and behind them a large crowd of officers and soldiers, all on their hams. Near the neutral ground, between the female and male portions of the audience, which no male but the King can pass, a place was set apart for the English visitors. For their accommodation, a table having a silver liquor-stand, with glasses and chairs were provided. Mr. Forbes then says, "A strict silence reigned, save when broken at short intervals by the voice of a herald proclaiming aloud the conquests of the Kings of Dahomey. The scene was novel, and the dresses (from color) magnificent in appearance. We were no sooner seated than two troubadours advanced and introduced themselves; then, one at a time, sang in short metrical verse the praises of the monarch, his exploits in war, his numerous conquests, the 'glorious' achievements of his ancestors. "Gezo," sang the troubadours, "was the choice of the nation! the liberal! the free-handed! who so generous as he? who so brave? Behold him, the King of kings!" At this stage of the proceedings, the following horrible occurrence took place: "With much ceremony two large calabashes, containing the skulls of kings, ornamented with copper, brass, coral, &c., were brought in and placed on the neutral ground. Some formed the heads of walking-sticks, distaffs, while those of chiefs and war-men ornamented drums, umbrellas, surmounted standards and decorated doorways. They were on all sides in thousands; these calabashes were placed on a newly-raised heap of earth, which, we were now told, covered the body of a victim, sacrificed last night, to be placed under the pole of the pavilion, to be raised for his majesty's court for to-morrow's custom."

Two female bards then stepped forward and sang the praises "of him who," they said, "gave them birth. We were women—we are now men. Gezo has born us again; we are his wives, his daughters, his soldiers, his sandals. *Woe is our pastime; it clothes, it feeds, it is all to us.*"

Human Sacrifices.—The next day's ceremonies closed with throwing human victims to the soldiers. It is a fearful illustration of the depths of cruelty and degradation to which man may sink.

Fourteen human beings were brought on the platform, carried on men's heads. "These sturdy men," says Mr. Forbes, "met the gaze of their persecutors with a firmness perfectly astonishing. Not a single sigh was breathed. In all my life, I never saw such coolness so near death." Messrs. Forbes and Beecroft, whose feelings were deeply excited, having succeeded in buying off three of the victims for a hundred dollars each, declined witnessing the horrid tragedy that was to follow. The King insisted on their viewing the place of the sacrifice. They looked over the side of the platform. "Immediately under the royal stand, within the brake of acacia bushes, stood seven or eight fell ruffians, some armed with clubs, others with scimitars, grinning horribly. As we approached, the mob yelled fearfully, and called upon the King to 'feed them; they were hungry.'" The English withdrew to their seats, and as they did so, "a fearful yell rent the air. The victims were held high above the heads of their bearers, and the naked ruffians thus acknowledged the munificence of their prince. Silence again ruled, and the King made a speech, stating that of his prisoners he gave a portion to his soldiers, as his father and grandfather had done before. These were Attahpahms. Having called their names, the one nearest was divested of his clothes, the foot of the basket placed on the parapet, when the King gave the upper part an impetus, and the victim fell at once into the pit beneath. A fall of upwards of twelve feet might have stunned him, and before sense could return, the head was cut off and the body thrown to the mob, who, now armed with clubs and branches, brutally mutilated and dragged it to a distant pit, where it was left as food for the beasts and birds of prey. After the third victim had thus been sacrificed, the King retired, and the chiefs and slave-dealers completed the deed which the monarch blushed to finish."

The Dahoman Army.—This army is composed of 5000 females and 7000 males. Between the two divisions there exists considerable jealousy and rivalship. The Amazons not unfrequently accuse the other soldiers of cowardice; and their resolution, it is said, has in more than one instance saved the army from total defeat. Their insatiable ferocity gives a most impressive lesson as to what human nature is capable of becoming.

Policy of African Slave-traders.—The nut of the shea butter tree, found in Dahomey, is about the size of a pigeon's egg; and the kernel, when new, is nearly all butter. It forms formerly an article of considerable trade amongst the natives, until the foreign slave-traders, fearing lest this industrial pursuit might indispose them to the prosecution of the slave-trade, recommended to the King to impose a heavy duty on the article when brought to the market for sale; and when this was found ineffectual, orders were given to destroy the tree by burning it. What term will fitly characterize men who will take such a course? What would be too dear or too sacred for them to trample on, if it lay in the way of their interests?

TRIUMPH OF HUMANITY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Blair County (Pa.) Whig furnishes that paper with the particulars of an interesting incident, of which he was an eye-witness. It occurred a few years ago, on the line of the great internal improvements of that State. It is one of those scenes of genuine kind-heartedness which fills the mind with the involuntary consciousness that there is "something of the angel still" in our common nature.

At the point this side the mountain, where occurred the transhipment of passengers from the West, was moored a canal-boat, waiting the arrival of the train ere starting on its way "through" to the East. The captain of the boat, a tall, rough, sun-embrowned man, stood by his craft, superintending the labors of his men, when the cars rolled up, and a few moments after, a party of about a half dozen gentlemen came out, and deliberately walking up to the captain, addressed him something after this wise:

"Sir, we wish to go on East; but our further progress to-day depends on you. In the cars we have just left is a sick man, whose presence is disagreeable. We have been appointed a committee by the passengers, to ask that you will deny this man a passage in your boat. If he goes, we remain. What say you?"

"Gentlemen," replied the captain, "I have heard the passengers through their committee. Has the sick man a representative here?"

To the unexpected interrogation there was no answer, when, without a moment's pause, the captain crossed over to the car, and, entering, beheld in one corner a poor, emaciated, worn-out creature, whose life was nearly eaten up by that canker-worm, consumption. The man's head was bowed in his hands, and he was weeping. The captain advanced, and spoke to him kindly.

"Oh, sir," said the shivering invalid, looking up, his face now lit with trembling expectancy—"are you the captain—and will you take me? God help me! The passengers look upon me as a breathing pestilence, and are so unkind! You see, sir, I am dying—but, oh! if I am spared to reach my mother, I shall die happy. She lives in Burlington, sir, and my journey is more than half performed. I am a poor painter, and the only child of her in whose arms I wish to die!"

"You shall go," replied the captain, "if I lose every passenger for the trip!"

By this time the whole crowd of passengers were grouped around the boat, with their luggage piled up on the path, and they themselves awaiting the decision of the captain before engaging their passage.

A moment more, and that decision was made known, as they beheld him coming from the cars, with the sick man cradled in his arms. Pushing directly through the crowd with his dying burden, he ordered a mattress to be spread in the choicest spot of the boat, where he laid the invalid with all the care of a parent. That done, the captain directed the boat to be prepared for starting.

But a new feeling seemed to possess the astonished passengers—that of shame and contrition at their inhumanity. With one common impulse they walked aboard the boat, and, in a few hours after, another committee was sent to the captain, entreating his presence among the passengers in the cabin.

He went, and from their midst arose a white haired man, who, with the tear-drops starting in his eyes, told that rough, sun-embrowned man, that he had taught them all a lesson—that they had felt humbled before him, and that they asked his forgiveness. It was a touching scene. The fountain of true sympathy was broken up in the heart of nature, and its waters welled up, choking the utterance of all present.

On the instant a purse was made up for the sick man, with a "God speed" on his way home, to die in the arms of his mother!

The true-hearted captain of the boat was General Samuel D. Karns, and the above incident is worth remembering.

THE COUNTRY ADJACENT TO LIBERIA.

THE American Missionary for April has a brief account of a tour made by a missionary in going from Liberia into the interior. He passed through thirty villages of the Goulahs, Deys, Queahs, and Condoes; and the distance which he travelled was about two hundred and fifty miles. In his report, he speaks as follows:

Such a country as we passed through in that missionary tour, I have not seen surpassed in either of the West India islands which I have visited, from Trinidad to Tortola and the Virgin Island. It is an elevated mountainous country. Ranges of mountains, running most generally parallel with the line of coast, from north-west to south-east, rise up before the delighted eye of the traveller, convincing him that he is no longer in the land of burning sands and deleterious swamps, such as are encountered in proximity with the shores, but in quite another region. And such are the gradual undulations of its surface as would greatly facilitate the objects of agriculture. There are few, if any, very steep acclivities; nothing like the bold precipitous extensive valleys lie at the base of these mountains, which gently slope down to the level country lying between them.

It is a well-watered country. During the eight hours' travel which we were frequently obliged to perform in a day, we never walked more than two hours or two and a half at one time, without coming to some beautiful stream of cool and very pure water, either a tributary of the St. Paul's, or some other of the many smaller rivers which intersect that African Canaan. And here it may be proper to add, that my attention was directed to an examination of the adaptation of these streams to the purpose of machinery, sites for mills, &c.; and I hesitate not to affirm, that within the Goulah country, especially, any number of the most eligible situations may be found, where, at any time during the year, good water-power may be obtained for any of the purposes which an enterprising community, agriculturists and mechanics, may require. My journey was performed in the very middle of the dry season; and yet we found plenty of water in the different streams.

It is a well-timbered land. Through an extensive forest of acres of miles which lay in our return route, I was so struck with the gigantic trees of immense height, which reared their towering heads and united their luxuriant foliage in forming above us one dense and rich canopy, that I called the attention of the colored ministers of the Liberia Annual Methodist Conference who accompanied me, to this evidence of the richness of the country which God had given to the Africans, and to which their exiled brethren were invited by so many powerful considerations. I measured several trees, and my journal, kept at the time with scrupulous exactness, records twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five feet as the circumference of many of them within six feet of the ground. Let me remark, that the variety and superior quality of the wood found in these forests, and indeed all along the borders and around the settlement of Liberia, from Grand Cape Mount to Cape Palmas or Maryland, cannot be excelled anywhere within the torrid zone. From a species of poplar, soft, and adapted to all the purposes for which the white pine is used in America, up to the teak, a variety of mahogany, a beautiful species of hickory, very abundant at Cape Palmas, the iron-wood, the brimstone, susceptible of a polish for furniture of surpassing beauty, and many others, an almost endless supply may be found.

It is an exceedingly fertile soil. The immense undergrowth of shrub and vine interwoven around the giants of the forests, so thick, so impenetrable without much effort, and through which a footpath only conducts the traveller, is the best proof of this. But the grains, roots, fruits, vines of the tropics, all concentrate here, and may be raised with a degree of comparative ease, capability of growth, and an abundance almost incredible. I once stood erect under the branches of a cotton tree in a Goulah village, as they spread forth from the main trunk, borne with bolts and supported by forked sticks to prevent their being broken down by their own

weight, and found, on measuring, that the tree covered a space of ten feet in diameter. On examining the staple, as the ripened bolls burst into maturity, it was found as good and equal in the fineness of its fibre to the cotton of any country.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER, 1851.

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SEVERE AFFLICTIONS.

SELDOM does it fall to our lot to make record of the decease, in such quick succession, of so many of the prominent friends of Colonization and African Missions, as at the present moment. The admonitory voice is repeated often and distinctly, "Ye know not in what hour the Son of Man cometh."

The death of the late Governor McDowell, of Virginia, the gifted statesman, the eloquent advocate of Colonization, was soon succeeded by the decease of the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, the gentle, refined, and consistent Christian, and the unvarying friend of this noble cause. While these losses were yet fresh, we had, in quick succession, tidings of the terrible disaster by which the missionaries of the Presbyterian Board, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, were suddenly buried in the ocean, and of the early death of two of the newly arrived female missionaries at Mendi.—Again, a vessel arrives at Salem, and saddens us with the news that the Rev. James Moore, for twenty years an active and useful citizen of Liberia, has become, while on his way [illegible] as recorded in another part of the Journal.—Yet later, another arrival heralds the decease of the Governor of the Maryland Colony, the Hon. J. B. Russwurm.—Again we are saddened by news from England of the early death of Mr. Richardson, their latest explorer in Central Africa.—And now, as we are going to press, heavy tidings from Princeton announce the decease of the venerable Dr. Alexander, whose name and influence have been as a tower of strength to our enterprise, from its origin to the present moment.

It is a melancholy record to make, and all in so brief a period! We may well, amid so many severe losses, be thankful that such men have lived, and that they were not taken away from us in our days of darkness and discouragment, but survived until time and experience had, in a measure, settled the public judgment as to the merits of our cause.

This is not the place or time to speak of their worth or their noble acts of philanthropy. We refer to them as eloquently admonishing us, who are laboring in the same great cause, "to do with our might what our hand findeth to do." They, we trust, having finished their work, have entered into their rest with the welcome plaudit, "*Well done.*"

THE LATE GVERNOR RUSSWURM.

THE friends of Colonization have heard with deep regret the announcement of the death of Governor John B. Russwurm, of Cape Palmas.

This valuable officer was born in the West Indies, whence he came, when quite young, to reside at North Yarmouth, in the State of Maine. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827—the only person of color, it is believed, who has ever been educated at that institution.

Early in his career, he emigrated to Liberia, and for some years edited a newspaper at Monrovia. Soon after the establishment of the colony of "Maryland in Liberia," under the auspices of the State of Maryland, Mr. Russwurm was chosen superintendent, and removed to Cape Palmas, where he resided till his death, retaining throughout the confidence of the Executive Board in the United States, as well as the affection and respect of the people of the colony.

Governor Russwurm was distinguished for sagacity, firmness, and integrity. Irreproachable in his public and private character, he exercised an important influence upon the welfare of the flourishing colony over which he presided, and to which his loss will be very great.—*Boston Post.*

THE NEXT EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

OUR next expedition will be from Baltimore, about the 25th instant, (October.) The vessel will *certainly* sail about that time; and we desire all persons who wish to emigrate at that time, to give us *immediate notice.* It is probable that we shall not send another vessel from Baltimore before next spring.

DEPARTURE OF BARK ZENO, SEPT. 20.

ON the departure of the emigrants by the Zeno, in order to furnish them with a succinct account of the privileges to which they would be entitled on their arrival in Liberia, it was deemed best to prepare for and furnish to each of them a circular address. As it contains some information which may meet the inquiries of those who are considering the policy of emigrating to Liberia, we give it an insertion in the Journal.

DEAR FRIENDS:—You leave us to find a home in the Republic of Liberia. Your hearts are filled with mingled emotions of hope and fear. Impelled by a desire to secure important social and civil rights for yourselves and your families, and by a hope of usefulness to Africa, you leave the land of your birth, and bid a final adieu to many friends and dear associations. You doubtless anticipate in that new country the trials and dangers incident to such attempts. In your hopes and apprehensions you have our sympathies, and will be followed by our prayers and careful inquiries.

The Colonization Society, with the means which benevolent men have contributed, desires, in an economical use of those means, not only to defray for you a passage across the ocean, but to provide for you sustenance and care for six months after your arrival, and then give to each of you a small homestead of land as your own.

The voyage to Africa will consume five or six weeks of time. On the voyage you will be supplied with wood and water by the Captain. *The rations* dealt out to you weekly will be such as are given to able-bodied seamen in the United States Navy, and more than you ought to consume. The children under ten years will have half rations allowed them.

On your arrival at Bassa Cove, the Society's agent, Stephen A. Benson, Esq., and the physician, Dr. J. S. Smith, will provide for you a place of residence at the Society's expense for six months, during which time you will be entitled to regular weekly rations, if your health is such as to enable you to use them. If not, other provisions, fresh and wholesome, and lighter than salt meats, &c., will be substituted.

Medical attention and medicines will be supplied gratuitously on the passage and during the six months.

On your arrival, by agreement between the Colonization Society and the Government of Liberia, you will, if of proper age, be entitled to take the oath of allegiance and be enrolled as citizens, entitled to all the privileges, and liable to all the duties of citizenship.

Among these privileges are [illegible] to vote at elections and to hold office.

You will be also entitled for each adult to draw five acres of farm land, and a proportionate allowance for children. This land will be conveyed to you by warranty title, to be perfected subsequently, as you make the required improvements upon it.

Your *health and life* are to have your first and chief care for the six months. We provide for you with that view, and we desire earnestly to impress upon you caution against the night air and the midday sun. Do not be out of your houses except from seven to ten o'clock A. M., and from three to seven o'clock P. M. Be careful in your diet, and especially keep your children from eating too much fruit, and from fat and hearty provisions. We could say much in urging you to aid in extending education and religion, and in cultivating peace among the natives and good neighborhood in the community. But our space will not allow; and your character and standing as *Christian men* strongly assure us that what can be done by you for the good, and glory, and greatness of Liberia, you will attempt.

Now, commending you to His blessing and protection, without whom none can prosper, and to whom your life and all are devoted, we bid you farewell, and hope to hear of your future prosperity and happiness.

In behalf of the Board of Managers:

J. B. PINNEY, *Cor. Sec.*

HOPE FOR AFRICA.

THE Hand that is moving the world is at work in the land of Ham. There is hope for Africa. A felicitous combination of circumstances is preparing Africa on the one hand for her regeneration, and on the other providing facilities and resources for the work. Nearly coexistent with the birth of modern benevolent action in England and America, there commenced a train of providences in Africa and in respect to Africa, worthy of special remark. The first love and the first sacrifice of the American church was given to Africa. The darling object of Samuel J. Mills, who was, more than any other man, the father of benevolent enterprise in America, (the object for which he seems to have been especially raised up,) was the melioration of the condition of Africa. The civil, moral, and spiritual degradation of that benighted land lay with heavy weight on his mind. Through his instrumentality, a seminary for the education of young men of color, with a view to their founding institutions in their fatherland, was established and went into operation, under a Board of Directors, appointed by the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, with Mills for their agent. The last months of the life of that devoted man were spent on an exploring tour on the western coast of Africa; the last energies of his great and comprehensive mind, and the best affections of his big heart, were devoted to that long-neglected land.—*Read's Hand of God in History.*

REV. JAMES MOORE.

ON the arrival at Salem of the brig Louisa, Captain Webber, from Africa, a brief notice of the death of Dr. Moore appeared in the daily papers. Desirous of obtaining all the information accessible for the friends of Dr. Moore and for the Board of Managers of the New-York State Colonization Society, in whose service he was usefully employed in 1850, diffusing information among the free colored population as to the true condition of Liberia, for which purpose, among others, he was again on his way to America when so suddenly struck down, a letter of inquiry was addressed to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, Rev. Joseph Tracy, who was near to Salem. The following letter in reply was elicited, and will doubtless interest many who will remember the piety and zeal of the deceased.

It was the writer's privilege to know Dr. Moore in Liberia, as long ago as 1833, and to have been much acquainted with him subsequently, and he can testify to his uniform usefulness as a minister of the gospel and as a citizen. Had his life been spared, we had expected to again co-operate with him, while pleading for the self-elevation of the African races by the work of Colonization.

The Society, the cause of Colonization, the church of which he was a member, and the people of Liberia have met with a heavy bereavement, and many will deeply sympathize with his afflicted family.

BEVERLY, Oct. 13, 1851.

REV. J. B. PINNEY:

DEAR SIR:—I am confined at home to-day by sickness in my family, and employ the leisure moments in answering your late letter.

On Saturday, I found the brig on board which Mr. Moore lost his life—the Louisa, of Salem—with its owner, Mr. Kimball, and its master, Captain Webber. The captain took me on board, and showed me particularly how the accident occurred.

Mr. Moore had been on board about two months, and the captain had become very much attached to him. He says he never took more comfort with any man in his life. They coasted along from Bassa to Monrovia, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, &c., and then set sail for home. August 26, the trysail gaff—I believe they call it—had become loose—a bolt drawn out—and had been taken down to repair. They were raising it again to its place. The mate was in the main-top, adjusting the gaff to the mast; the captain in the stern, at the right-hand corner, holding certain ropes, of which I have forgotten the name, to steady the [illegible] ascent, and Mr. Moore in the same position and employment on the opposite side of the brig. A man came along suddenly and took the ropes out of Moore's hand; he stepped forward and towards the mast, and looked up, and at that moment the gaff fell and struck him on the head. He never spoke or showed any evidence of consciousness after the blow, but continued to breathe about four or five hours. He died at 4 P. M., August 26, and was buried at 9 A. M. the next day.

Mr. Moore had on board a large trunk of clothes and other traveling conveniences; a bag of coffee, marked 80 lbs.; a few nuts, seeds, &c., which he had collected for you; umbrella, spectacles, &c., and no other property. They are all still on board the brig. As the captain expects to sail again for Africa in about a month, and to visit Bassa on the voyage, I have advised him to keep these articles and return them to Mr. Moore's family, unless he is otherwise instructed by some one authorized to decide. Such, indeed, was his intention before I saw him.

Mr. Moore had with him many letters—I believe the captain said about forty—addressed to different persons in the United States. These have all been sent by mail.

In his trunk are some loose papers, on which he had written down some of the events of the voyage, and perhaps other matters, for they have not been read but in part. There is a package enclosed in a newspaper wrapper, and directed to somebody at a certain number in Orchard street. It is about as large and heavy as the New-York Sun, folded so as to be eight inches square, and tied with twine. Very possibly there may be other things in the trunk for somebody in the United States, as its contents have not been examined, except superficially.

Captain Webber was glad that I had called, as he was in doubt how to proceed, or whom to consult. On his arrival, he wrote to a gentleman in Virginia, who, he supposed, had brought up Mr. Moore, informing him of his death, but he had received no answer. He had frequently heard Mr. Moore speak of you, and of his relations to you, but he had forgotten your name. As soon as I told him that you had requested me to call on him, he said at once that that was the name he had been trying to remember.

As this was Captain Webber's second voyage to that coast, he can give no testimony as to the state of the country now, compared with past years. He is much pleased with the prospect of the new port at Buchanan, as we call it. The Mesurado river has cut a channel through the bar, so that a vessel drawing twelve feet of water can enter the river; but Captain somebody, who was present during part of our conversation, said he should not dare to enter, lest it should close up before he could get out.

Let me know what more I can do for you in this or any other business, and you will thereby much oblige

Yours, truly,

JOSEPH TRACY.

LETTER FROM ROBERT BROWN.

WE give the following letter place with but few corrections as sent to us, in the hope that the desires of Mr. Wood, thus communicated to the public, may elicit aid from quarters able to afford it.—*Ed. Journal.*

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, Monrovia,
April 12th, 1851.

TO THE REV. JOHN B. PINNEY:

REV. SIR:—I hope I am not taking a liberty in dropping you a few lines; but as time like a rolling stream bears all her sons away, I think it my duty that you should be informed where I am, and what I am about, as you will be placed in a position to write some information to the Rev. Cook, of the United Moravian Church at Antigua, who kindly gave me a letter of recommendation to you. On my leaving America in the barque Liberia Packet, for Liberia, in July, 1850, I requested Mr. McLain to take charge of and forward the same to you, which I hope you received. I feel much pleasure to inform you that I am safe in Africa, and by the help of an all-wise Providence I am enjoying good health; may I continue so. This I may attribute to my having exercised proper discretion in my habits. For these favors I bow my knees to the Father of all mercies for his protecting care vouchsafed to me. *One half of the mortality at Liberia can with certainty be attributed to the imprudence of new comers, exposing themselves to the night air, and on the other extreme the heat of the sun, and partaking of too much of the delicious fruits that we have growing in abundance here.*

I regret that I was unable to come to New-York to have the pleasing satisfaction of being made personally acquainted with you. It excites emotions of gratitude in the breast of every patriot to those kind-hearted philanthropists in America who are extending every lawful means in their power to help Afric's exiled children to come home and be happy. May the period be not remote when "the South will give up, and the North will not hold back; when her sons will come from far, and her daughters from the ends of the earth," into the bosom of their fatherland.

A lone star has arisen; awake, brothers, see;
It bids Afric's children come home and be free.
Hail, star of Liberia, thou bright beaming star,
We are pledged to support thee at home and afar.

As far as pecuniary matters affect myself, I am sorry to state that business bears a very gloomy appearance for the present; but I am not in despair; cast down, but not forsaken; ever looking to the Source from whence cometh help, to Him who has promised in his Word never to forsake a helpless worm that puts his trust in him. There are few difficulties that hold out against real attacks; they fly like the visible horizon before those who advance. A passionate desire and unwearied will can perform impossibilities, or what to the old and feeble seem to be such. If I do but go on, some unseen path will be opened. I must not allow myself to be discouraged by the apparent disproportion between the result of the single effort and the magnitude of the obstacles to be encountered. Nothing good or great is to be obtained without courage, perseverance and industry; but courage and industry might have sunk in despair, and Liberia must have remained unornamented and unimproved, if men had quietly sat down in America and compared the effect of a single stroke of the chisel with the pyramid to be raised, or of a single impression of the spade with the mountain to be levelled. All exertion in behalf of Liberia is in itself delightful, and no fatigue will ever tire me.

I regret that I was not more acquainted with the nature of things at Liberia previous to my embarkation. I would have found myself in a better way of business. There are various things that strangely mingle in my bosom; swelling above all is a desire to be of use to my fellow-men in my day and generation. We are surrounded by thousands of heathen tribes that know not God, nor believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. There is a large field open for Christian teachers obeying the command of the Lord of the harvest to "occupy until I come." May He raise up faithful and zealous laborers in this part of his moral vineyard, who will not count their lives dear unto them, but with the sacred volume in their hands, and the love of God in their hearts, will cry aloud and spare not until those who are "in the region and shadow of death beat their spears into plough-shares, and their swords into pruning-hooks." May these benighted people arise and "seek the Lord when he is to be found, and call upon him while he is near; for whosoever calleth upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." "How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed, and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent?" To come to a candid explanation, I feel an ardent desire to say, Thus saith the Lord. Being a member of the Episcopal Church by baptism, and without authority, I will be glad if a way could be pointed out by you for me to be received into the service of the Church. If it would require me to come to America and if the Foreign Board would bear my expense, I would not care about the loss of time provided I could accomplish so desirable an object. It would be necessary to acquaint you that I am advanced to the meridian of life, with a strong constitution, and without classical education, but can read so as to be understood, and with a little common sense, with much zeal and love to God, and possessing charity toward all men. If it were possible to help me in this course, you will be conferring an obligation. Then I will be able to preach *Him* to all, and cry in death, "Behold, behold the Lamb!"

In the last war between the Vey tribe and the Golahs it is shocking to detail their atrocities. The Golahs captured a native town from the Veys. They took possession of the barracoon and confined their prisoners, about three hundred in number. The chiefs of Cape Mount sent in to the President for protection. He with as little delay as possible sent down two ambassadors in the Lark. Think you of the cruelty of the Golahs. Not being able to get supplies of provisions from their party, being closely blockaded by the Veys, *those cannibals lived on human flesh* until terms could be effected by the embassadors. There were only two hundred and fifty prisoners delivered up when they marched out to give up possession of the barracoon; fifty had been killed for food. These are scenes of horror that are calculated to harrow up the feelings of humanity, and rouse the friends of Liberia to renewed diligence, and their labor will not be in vain in the Lord. May these heathen be speedily converted unto God. He can perform the work. May he say unto them, "Arise and shine, for your light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." Hasten the happy time! Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly! Hoping this will find you well,

I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Your obedient humble servant,

ROBERT WOOD.

P. S.—You will oblige me by sending out by the first safe apportunity the catalogue of books I have written for, and I will send by the return of the vessel the amount of the invoice:

Murray's Grammar, complete; Walker's Dictionary, with the Key; The Eastern Mirror; Joyce's Scientific Diary; a few copies of Village Sermons; a large size Common Prayer-book, for the Episcopal Church of America, the cover to be blue morocco; six small copies of the Scripture Concordance.

ROBERT WOOD.

For the New-York Colonization Journal.

WAS LUKE AN AFRICAN?

I READ with much interest the article in the September number of the Journal, on "The Land of Ham." The skill and power of its construction were demonstrated by the sensations it awakened. The richness of its historic gatherings; its graceful condensations; its felicitous allusions; its dexterous combinations; its elegant and eloquent periods; its vigor, fluency, and fervor, associated with dark, degraded, awfully doomed Africa, formed strong attractions, to which I easily yielded. I rose with the writer on easy wing; wondered at the elevated point, and the large scope of view, to which he brought me; admired the affluent light his pen suffused over that enshrouded continent; and was absorbing myself in the attractions of the field of vision unfolding before me,—scholars, philosophers, statesmen, soldiers, arts and sciences,—until I reached the group of Christian worthies. There I found myself on waxen wings, too near the sun. The rising rocket which had fascinated my eye "came down like a stick."

The essential value of a brilliant is its genuineness. The cuttings may be ingenious, but the diamond must be pure. So the substantial worth of finely executed composition is its truthfulness. The beauty even of embellished historic statements depends on exactitude in presenting the facts. The moment we detect unsoundness in the groundwork, the charm is gone. Even genuine gilding seems tinsel, and art, artifice.

"Luke, the beloved physician," says our writer, "was an undoubted African." Indeed! Eusebius states that Antioch in Syria was his native city. Jerome concurs. Matthew Henry, Dr. Tholuck, Mr. Barnes, and others, refer to this opinion, without dissent. On the other hand, "it is not certainly known of what country he originally was," says Scott. "His nativity is uncertain," says the Union Bible Dictionary. How, then, is he "an *undoubted* African?" Or what grounds for supposing him an African at all, except the hypothesis, that he is to be identified with "Lucius of Cyrene?" (Acts xiii. 1.) This hypothesis, the writer under review, in common with Dr. Scott, Dr. Robinson, and others, does not accept. What then is left?

Again; "Simon the Cyrenian," who bore the cross of Christ, "as he went up Calvary to be crucified," was a "black man," and "a disciple." "How know we this?" The prevailing impression is that he was a Jew. Are all Jews black? Are English missionaries in Africa, or their children, black? Are the Europeans at the Cape Colony, or their descendants, of this color? Has Africa none of the Caucasian race? And the evidence of his discipleship, when "weighed in the balances," what is it?

Simon Niger *may* have been an African; he also may not. "Why this name was given him," says Barnes, "is not known." "He was called so," says Henry, "from the color of his hair; like him that with us was called the Black Prince."

These, with "Lucius of Cyrene,"—several, if not all of them, quite possibly Jews,—complete the list. Rather slender premises, when analyzed, for the

...ission that "at least one evangelist *and* four of the early disciples and teachers of Christianity were Africans;" and still more insufficient, if intended as the basis of a subsequent affirmation, that Christ chose that some of the *first* and *brightest* ornaments, and most *efficient* agents and teachers of the early Christian Church should be men of [African] kindred and color."

Forbearing other suggestions, I offer these, in confidence that a pen wielded with such grace and force can lose nothing by adhering rigidly to the demands of truth. M. G.

DEATH OF MR. RICHARDSON.—Mr. Richardson, of the exploration party sent in 1850 from Tripoli to the interior of Africa, of whom and his companions the June number of the Colonization Journal contained some account, and who was expecting to return to England from Lake Tchad, is reported as having died soon after his arrival at Kouka, the capital of Bornou.

Another name is thus added to the list of martyrs to African exploration and discovery. We trust that Mr. Overweg and Dr. Barth, his companions, who propose to proceed eastward to the Nile, and to follow it to its sources, will be spared to make report of that unknown region.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR RUSSWURM.

We make room for a large portion of an interesting article from the pen of the senior editor of the Christian Statesman, the Rev. R. R. Gurley, whose early connection with the Colonization enterprise eminently fits him to recall the interesting events of its past history, not only from respect to the memory of the deceased, but to show how an honest and intelligent mind, deeply interested in the question, and for a time decidedly prejudiced, was led to embrace Colonization views and act upon them.

The name of this distinguished friend of his race and of Africa is identified with nearly the entire history of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. We were acquainted with Governor Russwurm in his youth, and before his thoughts were directed to Africa as his home. Soon after he left Bowdoin College, where he received a thorough education, he became the editor of a paper called the Freedman's Journal, in the city of New-York; and in this paper, on the 14th of February, 1829, he said, that while he had been opposed to the scheme of African Colonization by free persons of color, his views had become materially altered. "We have always said," he continues, "that when convinced of our error we would hasten to acknowledge it. *That time has now arrived.* The change which has taken place has not been the hasty conclusion of a moment; we have pondered much on this interesting subject, and read every article within our reach, both for and against the Society, and we became from the examination a decided supporter of the American Colonization Society. We know that in making this avowal we advance doctrines in opposition to the majority of our readers, to many of whom we are personally known, and for whose opinions we still entertain great respect; but how unpopular soever they may be, we *know* they are conscientious ones, formed from no sordid motives, but having for their basis the good of our brethren.

"We have carefully examined the different plans now in operation for our benefit, and none, we believe, can reach half so efficiently the mass as the plan of Colonization on the coast of Africa; for, if we take a second look into any or all of them, we find them limited to a single city or State. *We consider it mere waste of words to talk of ever enjoying citizenship in this country; it is utterly impossible in the nature of things; all, therefore, who pant for this, must cast their eyes elsewhere.*

"The interesting query now arises, Where shall we find this desirable spot? If we look to Europe, we find that quarter already overburdened with a starving population; if to Asia, its distance is an insuperable barrier, were all other circumstances favorable. Where, then, shall we look so naturally as to Africa? In preferring Liberia, we wish not to deprive any of the right of choice between it and Hayti, as it is not our design to say aught against Hayti or the able ruler at its head; but it is a fact well known to all, that our people have strong objections against emigrating to that country, arising, in many cases, from the unfavorable reports of those who have returned. Sensible of the fact, then, of the unwillingness of our people to emigrate to Hayti, we feel it our duty to offer to their consideration our present sentiments concerning African Colonization; and, perhaps, what we may be able to offer hereafter may be the means of enlightening some whom it was our misfortune to have misled by our former opinions."

After an eloquent tribute to the worth and services of the deceased, the article concludes as follows:—

Two years ago, the writer of this visited him in his own home at Cape Palmas, and received from him and his now, alas! bereaved family, those kind and considerate attentions which are so gratifying to the heart of a stranger, after a long sea voyage, in a foreign land. My opinion of his intelligence and learning increased, at every successive interview. The more I saw of him, the more I esteemed him; and I am most happy to be able, in this humble tribute, to state that he had, within the last few years, become connected with the Episcopal Church, and given unequivocal evidence of his earnest and deep attachment to the truth and the kingdom of Jesus Christ. Be his name for ever honored; and may an appropriate monument, reared on the summit of that beautiful Cape, remind every visitor who may ascend it, that there, after a life dedicated to the civilization of Africa, repose all that is mortal of the remains of John B. Russwurm.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN AFRICA.—A letter dated Freetown, Sierra Leone, April, 1851, published in the Manchester Guardian, says:—

You will, I am sure, be glad to learn that a large number of natives are now preparing their lands for planting cotton this year; and I have twenty men at work preparing forty acres of land, about a mile distant from Freetown, for a cotton plantation. Every week, applications are made to me for cotton-seed, to plant in the approaching rains. Some of that which you gave me has been supplied to a few American missionaries in the Sherbro country. They have planted it, and intend to ship the produce to England. There is little doubt that a very large quantity of cotton will be raised this year, both in the colonies of Sierra Leone and the adjoining countries.

We find the following interesting letter, communicated to the Congregationalist, Boston, by Rev. John Orcutt, giving important testimony as to the moral, religious, educational and agricultural condition of a portion of Liberia, by an officer of the United States navy, written to Commodore Gregory.

The remarks made in the last paragraph of the letter, relative to the proposed new city at Bassa Point, and the importance of the location, accord with the views of all familiar with the coast. The delay in occupying that location years ago was not occasioned by *oversight* or doubt of its value, but from the *weakness* of the colony, and the turbulence of Grando, who occupied it. We hope that ere this the settlement is permanently made, and that, in honor of the noble Governor whose mortal remains are buried near by, the city will be called "BUCHANAN."—ED. COL. JOUR.

Messrs. Editors:—I am indebted to Commodore Gregory, who has just returned from the African coast to his family in New-Haven, for the following copy of a letter which he received from Captain Marston, his exploring agent sent to Liberia. As the letter is official, and contains interesting information from that land of promise, I trust you will see fit to publish it entire.

Yours, J. O.

Hartford, July 18, 1851.

U. S. Ship "Yorktown,"
Monrovia Roads, April 8, 1850.

Sir:—I have the honor to report to you, that in obedience to your orders of the 1st of January, I visited Bassa Cove, at which place I arrived on the 5th of February.

My first object was to seek an interview with Judge Benson, to whom I had been recommended as one whom I should find to be gentlemanly in his deportment, and willing as well as capable to afford me all the information which, in accordance with your wishes, I was desirous to obtain; and in this I was not disappointed, having found him courteous and obliging in all things. I had previously prepared myself with a set of questions, from the replies to which I deduced the following facts.

The county of Grand Bassa, of which Bassa Cove, although not the most populous, is the county town, was formerly under the protection of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and is principally inhabited by emigrants from Virginia and Maryland, and a few from South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, with a very small number from New-York and Connecticut. The town of Bassa Cove lies on the point formed by the junction of the rivers St. John's and Benson; and almost immediately opposite, at the reunion of the St. John's and Mecklin rivers, is situated the town of Edina; and seven miles further up the St. John's is the town of Bexley.

Bassa Cove contains two hundred and sixty inhabitants, Edina four hundred and thirty, and Bexley three hundred and eighty; about one fifth of whom in each town are natives; the remainder are emigrants from the United States.

All these places are regularly laid out into streets running at right angles, and the squares are three hundred feet, allowing each building lot to be sixty feet by a depth of one hundred and fifty. The buildings are constructed *chiefly* of wood, which, in my opinion, is bad policy, as the constant interchange of wet and dry seasons causes them to rot; and, added to this, *the myriads* of insects which this climate supplies makes them soon go to decay. This could be avoided by substituting stone or brick, the latter article being now made in various parts of the Republic; but that which I should recommend in place of either of the above articles is iron, which, I presume, you are aware is now used extensively in a *galvanized* state in the United States for the construction of houses; and although the effects of galvanism would be fully tested in this humid climate, yet I doubt not that iron would form the best article for the construction of houses.

It gave me much pleasure to learn from all with whom I conversed, that the moral and religious condition of this part of the Liberian Republic is most cheering, there being but little vice, while a truly gratifying religious character is very apparent. Bassa Cove contains two churches; one belonging to the Baptists, the other to the Methodists. Edina has three churches; one to each of the denominations, composed of Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians. Attached to each of these churches is a flourishing Sunday-school, attended by natives as well as American children; the average attendance in the above three towns being two hundred and eighty-five, of whom one hundred and twenty-one are native youths. There are also at Bexley two day-schools, and Bassa Cove and Edina each has one. At these, however, are taught at present only the rudiments of an education; but this cannot continue long, as the desire for instruction is too strong to prevent the cause of education going ahead.

The condition of the people at Grand Bassa cannot but be considered as highly prosperous, as they are slowly but steadily increasing in agriculture and commerce.

The cultivation of coffee is reciliving at this place special attention, Judge Benson alone having twenty-five acres devoted to that object; and there are others but little below him in that quantity of land. In the whole county there are twenty-nine thousand coffee trees planted, so that Grand Bassa produces more coffee than all other parts of Liberia united, the quality of which is equal to the best Java. This article can be cultivated to any extent, as it is indigenous to the soil, and is found in great abundance.

The exports of Grand Bassa consist chiefly of palm oil, camwood, ivory, arrowroot, ginger, and as yet a small quantity of coffee, and amounted last year from Bassa Cove and Edina alone to about twenty-five thousand dollars. The imports embrace the usual necessaries of life, with but few luxuries, the amount of which I was unable to obtain.

The Bassa tribe of natives surround this point of Liberia, and are represented as being *now* very friendly, and willing to work for a fair compensation when not employed on their own farms. It may be proper for me to mention, that within a very few days of my arrival at Bassa Cove, a deputation from one of the *far, far* inland tribes came to solicit that commissioners might be appointed on the part of Liberia to make arrangements with all the intervening tribes for a clear passage to the sea-board, for the purpose that all might have an opportunity of bringing their productions free from any obstacle, which I am told the other tribes have been in the habit of exercising. The commissioners were accordingly appointed. This, as one of the signs of the times, is an indication of the probable increase of the commerce of Liberia.

But I have reserved for the latter part of my report that which I cannot but deem to be the most important. The towns of Bassa Cove and Edina, though only a very short distance within the mouth of the river St. John's, are obstructed by a dangerous bar, which at most times it is unsafe, and at some periods impossible to pass, while at a distance of only two miles to the southward, in what is termed the Cove, is a most desirable situation for a town, well supplied with water and every other requisite for a settlement, and at which *all kinds* of boats land with perfect safety, *even in the worst weather.*

I am told it is in contemplation to form a community on this site; and my only wonder is that it was not selected for the settlement, or, if first overlooked, why it should have been so long neglected. I trust the information which I have received of the intention to form a new town on the site of what is now called Fishtown, and which is at present temporarily occupied by Kroomen, will prove to be correct, as there is no spot that I have visited on the whole coast which I think so well calculated for a convenient port; and if I had any influence with the American Colonization Society, I would use it in most strenuously recommending that this point should receive their immediate attention; for it is so far superior to any other situation in a commercial point of view, that I cannot but think that the future will see it become the emporium of commerce on the coast of Liberia; and I hope the American Colonization Society will take the earliest opportunity of supplying the county of Grand Bassa with intelligent and enterprising emigrants, some of whom at least shall possess a moderate capital.

I inquired of Judge Benson whether I could be of any assistance to the people of Grand Bassa, but he could not think of any thing, only remarking, that *what Grand Bassa most wanted was a few men of enterprise and moderate capital.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN MARSTON, Commander.

COM. FRAS. H. GREGORY,
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces,
Coast of Africa.

From the New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM LIBERIA.

IN March last we gave some account of the sailing, from this port, of the barque Alida, with a hundred and thirty emigrants for Liberia. Some may, therefore, feel an interest in the following letter, which came to hand this week. It is from Douglas, the preacher, who, a few days before sailing, was, at the election of the Alabama Conference, ordained by Bishop Capers. He is doubtless the most intelligent and enterprising of his fellow-passengers. His remarks may be of some importance to others who intend going out. As for church and preaching, he seems to have gone forward on his own account, and we apprehend may take in "Congos" too fast. He and his companions are certainly better off in Liberia then if they were here, in the way of slaveholders and Southerners, and interdicted Northern free soil. We hope his report of the land may help forward the benevolent operations of the Colonization Society.

GREENVILLE, Sinoo, Africa, May 30, 1851.

REV. MR. MCTYEIRE.

DEAR SIR:—By the barque Baltimore, sailing from this port to Rio Janeiro, I pen you a few lines from the coast of Africa, to let you know how we all get along. We had a long and tedious passage of fifty-five days, and plenty of sickness on board we had fifty-seven cases of small-pox, and we lost two by it, and three by other complaints. My wife and child have been attacked by the acclimating fever of this country, but I have not been sick as yet. The health of the other emigrants is generally good. We have been here about six weeks, and up to this time have lost three children of the company with the African fever.

We have drawn our land, and are at work clearing it up, and getting ready to build our houses. We are four miles from the sea-shore, and will be located on a creek named after one of the head men of the country, Soldier-King Creek.

The Baltimore brought out emigrants to this place—one hundred and twenty-six in number. She arrived on the 22d of this month—all passengers well, and seeming in good spirits. I am going to visit Monrovia the last of this year, to join the Methodist Conference—if it is God's will. In Liberia, I have been kindly received by the church members and the officers of our young republic.

About four miles from the sea-shore, the face of the land is a little sandy, but first-rate for coffee plantations. Above that the land is as good and rich as any land in Alabama, but it wants horse-power for cultivating the soil. Corn and cotton will grow spontaneous in this part of Africa, if we could only get beasts of burden to stir up the earth. But every thing in the way of farming has to be done by the natural power of man. I saw a few stalks of corn and cotton growing in this place, looking very well; but not as a common thing, for want of horse-power.

The climate is better here than Alabama. The reason is, I reckon, because here the days and nights are about equal. One would think that we in Liberia would suffer mightily from the sun, as in middday it is perpendicular over us. But we have a steady sea-breeze, which fans the heat off, and it keeps up from 9 A. M. till 11 o'clock at night. In my opinion, it is the regularest climate in the world, and, upon the whole, this will be a very fine country. The long nights give the ground a good chance to cool, and that is another reason for the pleasant climate.

This place would be a good commercial place, if we had a few enterprising men to come and settle, and make arrangements with some house in New-Orleans to furnish them with goods at a cheap rate, to buy up ginger, arrow-root and palm oil. Now this would induce traders from all parts of the country to come here to purchase, as this is one of the finest situated of all places on the coast for commerce. The mahogany wood, the iron wood and the red wood can be got here abundantly. The first time a ship comes she could be nearly loaded; and by leaving orders and advancing something for purchases, there would be a full load ready by her return.

There is a great deal of fruit here all the time, and coffee. I saw a coffee tree that a half bushel of coffee might have been gathered from, and then considerable left upon it. This is considered the healthiest part of the country, and is becoming more so, by being cleared up. In my opinion, when the country is cleared, there will be no more of this acclimating fever. The fever continues because the highlands in this country are different from other places. The woods are all the time green, and no frost to kill the leaves, and the forest to be burnt at certain seasons. You cannot see twenty yards before you for the undergrowth, and the sun never penetrates to the bottom.

Serpents are scarce in Liberia, because we have a very useful insect called the driver. It is astonishing to see them driving for their prey—how they move regularly, and scatter themselves for twenty or thirty yards over a piece of ground, and every tree and spot is searched by them.

I have tried to represent the Methodist Church fairly. I preach every Sunday. There is no feeling existing here against the M. E. Church South, as the membership are Southerners, principally. Our house of worship is in a dilapidated state, and it will have to remain so, as the members are poor, and this but a missionary station, for some years to come. Now, our membership consists of two hundred and twenty-five. We are taking in a good many of the Congo boys. We have taken in twenty, confessing to be converted.

Please publish to persons coming out to Liberia, to bring mules, horses, dogs, hogs, shoes, medicines and provisions. And don't fail to bring rice seed, and all other kinds of seed-corn and farming tools. I reckon the population of this county is 1200. The natives look on Americans as their superiors, and no nine or ten tribes would combine to fight us; but they are warlike among themselves.

Please to give to Mr. Summers and Mr. Murrah, as well as Bishop Capers, my highest respects, and I remain, very respectfully,

E. DOUGLAS TAYLOR.

From the Christian Statesman.

LETTER OF A NATIVE AFRICAN.

[WE had the pleasure of knowing this young man while he was in school at Gloucester, in Sierra Leone.—*Editor Col. Jour.*]

THE writer of the following letter is a native of Grand Bassa. One of the Swiss missionaries (the Rev. Mr. Sessing) who were invited to Liberia by Mr. Ashmun, took him when a child under his charge, and subsequently he pursued his studies in the schools of Sierra Leone. We had the pleasure of seeing him, less than two years since, in his school for native children, at Bexley, a few miles up the river St. John's. He is employed by the Northern Baptist Board, and has a very good reputation as a Christian and teacher.

BEXLEY, July 5, 1850.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR:—In the following lines, which I have taken on myself to address you, I hope to find you in the enjoyment of good health, the same as we are at present. I well remember those times I enjoyed your presence, when you came to visit this coast last. First, you were with us at Bexley, at Edina, and Bassa Cove, when you were about to leave us for home; at which time I believe I promised to write to you, which promise I am now in the act of performing, and have embraced this opportunity to forward you this letter; not that I have any thing particular in view to communicate to you, but simply to inform you that we are still living and well, and are anxious to hear from you. Our mission still continues, with its different operations, in which we are severally engaged, endeavoring daily to instruct the poor benighted heathens. Not long ago, we received a letter of instructions from our Board, that the head of the mission affairs is now considered to be under the superintendence of my native brother and cousin, Lewis K. Crocker, at Little Bassa, and myself; which serious charge to keep, we humbly depend on God to help us. Our schools are still kept daily, this, and that of Little Bassa, where brother Crooker resides. Our children are improving well in their acquisitions of the different branches of knowledge, such as spelling hard words, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, natural philosophy, &c. I am glad to state that the grown people of this country, though they have not the privilege of improving themselves by daily instruction, like the children, yet many of them are getting civilized, getting acquainted with the law, political economy, and secular improvement; forgetting their old habits, and adopting those of their civilized fellow-creatures.

Dear sir, allow me now to give you the trouble of doing a favor for me. Please procure me a volume of Blackstone's Commentary on the Law.

Our united regards to you and your family.

I am, dear sir, respectfully, yours,

JACOB VONDEUN.

THE OPENING OF THE DOOR.

EXTRACT from an address delivered before the Alumni of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, by Bishop Paine, of the African Mission at Cape Palmas.

THE aspect of African missions was gloomy indeed, at the time under review, compared with what it now is. Every white missionary, without exception, so far as known, who had gone out from the United States, and remained any length of time on the west coast of Africa, had either fallen a sacrifice to the climate, or returned with ruined health, while at Sierra Leone the mortality of missionaries had been most fearful. When there were so many promising fields of usefulness in my own and other heathen lands, was it my duty to sacrifice my life, without the prospect of doing any good? I certainly *did* not think that I should be justifiable in *throwing away* talents which God had given me for His glory in a heathen, any more than in a Christian land. But would this be the certain consequence of my going to *Africa?* Might not much of the mortality which had occurred, be attributed to inexperience in treating the acclimating fever, the unhealthiness of the place occupied, or to peculiarities of character or conduct in those who had been sent out? A new colony had been lately planted at Cape Palmas, which was said to be more healthy than any other on the west coast. After all, then, might not a prudent, healthy white man go to this new settlement, with a reasonable hope of living and being useful? After examining all the sources of information within my reach, I deliberately decided this question in the affirmative. Apart from considerations already adverted to, there was one other which had much to do with determining my course. It was this: For centuries God had permitted white men to live on all parts of the west coast of Africa, whose only business it was to enslave and destroy the souls and bodies of its miserable inhabitants. Would He not preserve those whose object was to *save* them, even with the salvation of the gospel? To doubt this for a moment, appeared at once absurd and impious. I could not do it. I determined to trust God. I departed from Antioch for the work to which I believed God's *Word* and *providence* and *Spirit* called me. And what has been the result? Here, brethren, I stand before you, fourteen years after having first put my foot on African soil, and having spent nearly the whole of this time in that country. I have, by God's help, in short journeys, travelled on missionary duty more than eight thousand miles, preached in Grebo and English at least four thousand times, in from thirty to forty different towns and places, to four distinct heathen tribes, and in the colonies; in doing all which, I cannot remember having been interrupted by ill health on one Sabbath; certainly not one *in the last ten years.* Now, here, to the praise of God's grace be it said, are *great facts,* to establish which, my life had been well spent in Africa, and to report which to you, brethren, here at this our Antioch, would well repay the trouble of my four voyages across the Atlantic.

FROM LIBERIA.

OUR files of Liberia papers to June 18, indicate steady and quiet prosperity, with few exciting events.

James K. Straw, the English agent, continues his advertisement, offering a premium of fifty dollars for the best five acres of cotton, and promising to furnish the means to any competent persons who wish to make the experiment.

The Herald, in an editorial article, urges attention to the collection of India rubber, as a new and profitable branch of Liberian industry. The writer believes that the trees are abundant in some parts of their territory, and thinks the natives may be induced to gather it and bring it in for sale.

The U. S. brig Perry, Capt. A. H. Foote, arrived at Monrovia June 16, in nine days from St. Helena, all well. He reports that the slave-trade on the south coast is "on its last legs." Farther north, it is already nearly extinct.

In Bassa County, large quanties of palm oil were coming into the different settlements; the farmers at Bexley were planting large quantities of arrow-root; and there was a prospect of a large crop of rice.

Judge Benson has been about forty miles inland, with an exploring party, to select a site in the mountainous region for a new settlement. He found the country fertile, well wooded and watered, and the natives friendly, and quite superior to those near the coast. He selected a site some thirty miles inland from Bexley.

The emigrants by the brig Alida, from New-Orleans, were doing well at Sinoo. There had been no case of the small-pox among them since they landed; nor had there been any deaths, except four children. They had nearly all passed through the acclimating fever, and were at work on their farms. One of them had built a large boat, propelled by paddle-wheels, to ply between the different settlements on the Sinoe river.

The emigrants by the Baltimore, from Savannah, were all landed in good health and spirits. One of them brought a steam saw-mill, with an engine of twenty horse-power, which the editor of the Herald thinks too large, though it may be successful, notwithstanding.

The "G. O. U. of the Daughters of Temperance, Fidelity Division, No. 1," had an anniversary festival in the Senate-chamber at Monrovia, May 29, with vocal and instrumental music, and addresses by the Rev. Mr. Russell and other gentlemen, followed, in the evening, by a splendid entertainment at the residence of Col. Yates.—*Boston Traveller.*

Report

OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1851.

Donations received in the Office, ($94 75.)

Hadley's Mills, N. Y.—Rev. Charles Spencer,	$3 00
Skaneateles, N. Y.—Rev. S. C. Hepburn,	5 00
Pittsville, Pa.—Rev. H. H. Spencer,	5 00
Rochester, N. Y.—Rev. Dr. Dudley,	10 75
Johnstown, N. Y.—Rev. P. I. Westervelt,	3 00
Auburn, N. Y.—Rev. Dr. Hawley,	5 00
Liverpool, England—Mrs. Thomas L. Crittenden,	10 00
Mr. Brown,	50 00
Collections in Churches, ($200 97.)	
Greene—Bap. Parish church, Rev. H. A. Raymond,	5 00
Newcastle—M. E. church, per Rev. S. Spurr,	6 00
Ithaca, N. Y.—Rev. Dr. Beman,	15 00
Albany, N. Y.—First Presb. church, Rev. Dr. Sprague,	100 00
Wyoming, N. Y.—Pres. church, Rev. Pliny Tyrrel,	15 00
Wyoming, N. Y.—Pres. church, Rev. Mr. Taylor,	10 75
Hartwick, N. Y.—2nd Dutch church, Col. Pinney,	3 00
Hartwick, N. Y.—Dutch church,	2 00
Red Hook church, Rev. H. Woodruff, treasurer,	70 26
New York city—Rev. Dr. Cox, Madison Avenue, Rev. Wm. Patterson,	72 21
Report of Rev. A. Green. ($100 97.)	
Bay Shore, L. I.,	125 75
Sag Harbor, "	10 00
Jamaica, "	91 22
Colonization Journal, ($3 00.)	
Gettysburg, Pa., 1 copy of do.,	1 00
Carl. M. Y.—1 copy of do.,	1 00
Sag Harbor, N. Y.—1 copy of do.,	50
Hillsborough, Pa.—1 copy of do.,	50
RECAPITULATION.	
Donations in Office,	$94 75
Collections in Churches,	457 97
Report of Rev. A. Green,	289 19
Colonization Journal,	3 00
Total,	$837 91

J. A. GRAY, PRINTER, 79 FULTON, cor. GOLD ST.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

LIBERIA.

The new Republic of Liberia is one of the notable features of our singularly progressive age. It is one of the things which the people of the eighteenth could have least expected to be produced by the nineteenth century. Yet it is probable enough that many not unintelligent persons in England never even heard of its name.

Liberia is a free negro Christian State, enjoying republican institutions, on the coast of Africa. Situated between the 4th and 8th degrees of north latitude, it occupies about five hundred miles of what is called the Guinea coast—a country wonderfully rich in natural productions, but heretofore blighted by the accursed slave-trade. The citizens of Liberia are said to be little over seven thousand; but they have a quarter of a million of the native population under their protection. They are distributed through a chain of well-built towns, surrounded by well-cultivated fields; they have ports and shipping, custom-houses, a president, and a national flag. Churches and schools everywhere give pleasing token of civilization. The people in general seem to be animated by a good spirit. On the whole, Liberia is a thriving settlement, and its destiny appears to be one of no mean character.

The efforts to put down the African slave-trade by a blockade* have, it is well known, been signally unsuccessful. Britain's share in it costs about three quarters of a million per annum; and the money is spent not merely in vain, but to the increase of the inhumanities meant to be extinguished. Under the powerful temptations held out by the sugar-trade of Brazil, more slaves are now exported from Africa than ever—the only effect of the blockade being to cause the trade to be conducted under much more cruel circumstances than formerly. While this costly and mischievous mockery has been going on, an humble and almost unnoticed association of emancipated negroes from the United States has been doing *real work*, by quietly planting itself along the African coast, and causing, wherever it set its foot, the slave-trade to disappear. Strange to say, it has done this, not as a primary object, but as one only secondary and incidental to a process of colonization, the prompting causes of which were of a different, and, as some might think, partly inconsistent nature.

The situation of the free negroes of the United States is well known to be an unpleasant one. They have neither the political nor social privileges of other citizens; and though matters were put formally to rights in this respect, it is to all appearance hopeless that the colored should ever be admitted to a true fellowship with the white people. In these circumstances the man of African blood is like a small tree under the shade of a great one. His whole nature is dwarfed; his best aspirations are checked. The results are not over-comfortable for the white man either. Some American citizens, seeing and deploring these evils, were induced, about five-and-thirty years ago, to form themselves into a society, which should promote the return of emancipated negroes to their own quarter of the globe, where it was thought they might be able, to some extent, to introduce the intelligence, religion, and usages of civilized communities among their benighted brethren, and form the most effective of battalions for the repression of the slave-trade, their constitutions being able to endure climatic influences, under which the whites are sure to sink. The result has been this Republic of Liberia. The whole movement has, we believe, from first to last, been regarded with jealously, if not hostility, by the Abolition party, who saw in it only the dislike of white for black, and shut their eyes to the religious and philanthropic objects which were in reality alone capable of being promoted to any considerable extent; for of course a serious diminution of the colored population of America by such means is not to be expected. We do not profess to know how far this was a reasonable feeling on the part of the worthy men who are standing up for negro rights in America; but assuredly, whatever were the motives of the Colonization Society, the consequences of their acts are such as to give them no small ground for triumph. For any thing that we can see, their settling of Liberia has been the most unexceptionably good movement against slavery that has ever taken place. Perhaps it has not been the worse, but rather the better, for that infusion of the wisdom of this world, which has discommended it so much to the Abolitionists.

It occurs to us that the Colonization Society needs no other defense for its policy than to point to the spirit which has all along animated the black people who emigrated to Africa. One sentiment, that it was worth while to encounter all the possible hardships and dangers on a foreign strand for the sake of *perfect freedom*, appears in the whole conduct of these men. They appear to have been generally persons of decided piety, and the missionary spirit is conspicuous at every stage of their proceeding. Not less important as a testimony to the same effect has been the energetic contention which the colonists have kept up against the slave-dealing propensities of the native princes. These men felt from the first that the Liberians were enemies to that traffic which gave them their most valued luxuries, and here lay the great difficulty which the settlers had to encounter. Their early history is a series of martyrdoms visited upon them by the slave-trade.

In 1827, the early difficulties were past and nearly forgotten, and from that time there has been an almost unfaltering course of prosperity. It should be mentioned, that associated with Liberia was an agency of the United States Government, similar to the British establishment at Sierra Leone—namely, for the reception of blacks rescued by blockading vessels from the slavers. Such redeemed captives formed no small accession of strength to the colony.

In 1839, when the various settlements were consolidated under one government, Monrovia and Bassa Cove were two neat towns, with churches, schools and libraries; there were other seven small towns. The people were in general well-behaved, temperance principles having great sway over them. They appreciated the freedom they enjoyed, and no inclination was felt to return to the United States. They owned five hundred thousand acres of rich land, where the finest vegetables and the most delicious fruits could be cultivated to any extent. There were four printing-presses and two newspapers. The colonists had during this period a war with a powerful chief called Gatcombe—all on account of the slave-trade, the suppression of which was the object of their unceasing efforts. At length they succeeded in utterly overthrowing the power of this savage monarch, who was thenceforth an outcast in the region once ruled by the terror of his name. The feeling, we are told, began extensively to prevail, that Liberia, and in Liberia alone, were the people to secure from the liability of being seized and sold into slavery. "The idea cannot be more touchingly expressed than in the reply of a native fellow from the river Congo, on being asked if he did not wish to return to his own country: 'No, no,' said he; 'if I go back to my country, they make me slave. I am here free; no one dare trouble me. I got my wife—my lands—my children learn book—all free—I am here a *white man*—me no go back.'"

In 1847, Liberia announced itself to the world as a free and independent republic, in which character it has been recognized by the Governments of Great Britain, France, and others—just reward for the unspeakable amount of service it has rendered to humanity in its efforts for the suppression of the slave-trade. Its President, Joseph J. Roberts, * * * * * * * visited England in the ensuing year, and received many marks of respect from the worthy of the human species. Since then we have continued to hear good accounts of the country. The people are said to be turning their attention more to cultivation than formerly, there being some ground of hope that Liberia may yet be called upon to take a prominent part in supplying sugar, coffee, and cotton to the civilized nations which so largely demand them. Viewing it as the *point of the wedge* by which a Christian civilization, if ever, is to be introduced into Central Africa, we accord it our sincerest good wishes, and most earnestly trust that its career of prosperity will meet with no further interruption.—*Chambers' Edinburg Journal, June*, 1851.

* The latest accounts from Africa are very encouraging as to the entire annihilation of the slave-trade.

From the Presbyterian Herald.

OUR BLACK POPULATION.

Can any means more efficacious than those now in operation be adopted for the moral and religious instruction and improvement of our colored population? It is a question of high importance to the Church and the nation. That those now in use are inadequate to the wants of this portion of our population, or to the duty of the Church, and especially the Presbyterian Church, must be admitted by all. What is the religious condition of these people, so far as the Presbyterian Church is concerned? Almost nothing has been done for them, although for twenty years the attention of the Church has been directed towards them, with considerable interest and feeling on the part of many, both of the ministers and laity. Very few or no Sunday-schools now exist for their instruction; many of our ministers who have attempted to preach to them have given it over in despair; and many of our people who have been sincerely desirous of their private instruction, and of requiring their attendance at the domestic altar, have failed in the attempt, finding that nothing short of an offensive compulsion would secure it.

The blacks will attend, to some degree, the ministry of one or two of our sister denominations—they will attend the preaching, such as it is, of persons of their own color, in large numbers; but they will not and do not, so far as my observation and inquiries extend, attend, in any considerable numbers, the services of Presbyterian ministers, not even when devoted exclusively to themselves.

I know of a total failure, on the part of one of the ablest ministers in the country, who has taken a very deep interest in their religious welfare, and who has endeavored, for a series of years, to establish a separate service for them, and who, if any man could, would have been supposed capable of making himself interesting to them; and yet they flocked, in the same neighborhood, in multitudes, to hear a preacher of their own color.

That this is a subject of the deepest importance, every thoughtful man must feel. God, in his providence, is making this whole nation feel that our destinies as a nation are indissolubly connected with this same part of our population. Upon this degraded, despised, and neglected people, hang now, in anxious suspense, the balances of our national destinies; and doubtless it depends upon the fulfilment or neglect of imparting to them, in all the fulness of its blessings, the gospel of Jesus Christ, whether this great nation is to enjoy a permanent career of national prosperity and glory, or is to sink into the common lot of the nations of the world, and to be divided into separate jarring and warring States, "worrying and devouring" each other, to the infinite gratification of the tyrants of the Old World.

No Christian man who is at all acquainted with the history of the world, as it is to be read in the historical and prophetical Scriptures, and in profane history, which is but a commentary on the latter, can for a moment suppose that the presence of three millions of a foreign and alien race in this land is an accidental or undesigned circumstance. Every man of reflection and sagacity, be he Christian or unbeliever, must perceive that there is no element which is connected with our national existence whose bearing is and will be so influential on the nation as the existence of this race amongst us. They are increasing, in some portions of the country, more rapidly than the whites; in all parts they are in sufficient numbers to be objects of the deepest interest and attention. Their presence gives distinction and peculiar character to a whole section of the land. All other political subjects and interests are absorbed in the single one growing out of their presence.

Can any reasonable man, any thoughtful Christian, therefore, for a moment doubt that, in the decrees of Providence, tremendous consequences are connected with this race, to our race, and that their religious improvement is not only a benevolent work, but a duty in which our self-interest is deeply involved? Can any man, with a tincture of Christian feeling and knowledge, fail to perceive that three millions of immortal men, with their countless posterity, were not placed in our midst merely to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, but that great purposes must be providentially connected with their transportation and growth here under such peculiar circumstances? In short, is it not plain that they have been placed among us to be nurtured in our Christian civilization for great ulterior designs? If such purposes exist in the Divine mind, the manner in which we, the white race, perform our part in the relation in which we are placed, is of the last importance to us personally and nationally. If we fulfil the duty appointed to us, doubtless the blessing of Him who ruleth over the nations, and appointeth to them the bounds and limits of their habitations, will rest upon us; if not, what can we expect but "a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation," which shall consume our national existence, and number us among the nations of the earth who have been "weighed in the balances and found wanting?"

No adequate provision has yet been made for the moral, religious, and intellectual instruction of our black population. This, our paramount and national duty, is neglected, not simply by the nation or by men of the world, but by the Christian Church, and by no branch of it to so fearful a degree as by the Presbyterian. Our Christian influence upon this population is almost nothing. Few of them attend our ministrations; and if they did, they are not adapted to their wants. Something more must be done than is doing, or a great national duty is neglected, and of course a great national delinquency incurred. Something more must be done, or a fearful responsibility will rest upon the Presbyterian Church, which ought to be foremost in the performance of this national obligation, and which is foremost in its feelings of interest in this race. But we must not only feel, we must act. We must not only "say," but "do."

What, then, is necessary to be done? Is there any existing agency sufficient to meet the demand? There is not, as every one is obliged to acknowledge. Whatever is the cause, the blacks do not and will not attend the services of our Church. They do not generally attend the services of any denomination. Vast multitudes live and die almost in total ignorance of the Christian religion! In the midst of a Christian population, with "the Sun of Righteousness" shining in full-orbed splendor around them, they "sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death."

It is evident that some instrumentality more potent than now operates, must be brought into exercise. A fact generally known suggests what it must be. It is observable that the blacks are ever ready to attend religious services performed by one of their own color. What ever be the reason of this fact, it is undoubted, that while they will not, in any considerable numbers, attend the instructions of a white minister, though the service be expressly appointed for them, they will flock to hear the preaching of one of their own color, however illy qualified to instruct them. We say this is the undoubted, indisputable fact, whatever may be the reasons for its existence. Doubtless the reasons for it are as "plenty as blackberries;" but as the fact will not be questioned, the causes of it may be passed unnoticed. They, however, it may be remarked, lie sufficiently deep in human nature and the relation of things, to produce permanent effects. They are not likely to cease to operate soon, if ever.

The blacks will and do attend Christian service performed by one of their own color. They attend in flocks; they have a strong religious tendency. They are susceptible of deep religious impressions, and, under suitable and adequate religious instruction, would doubtless yield abundantly the fruits of Christian knowledge. Indeed, the writer of this article believes, that observation on the peculiar traits of the African character suggests strongly that it is among this race the Christian religion is to have its fullest developments, and exhibit its highest triumphs.

We repeat the fact, our black population will and do, willingly, perseveringly, and in crowds, attend religious instruction by colored teachers. Here, then, the instrumentality is to be found, which must be used to elevate them in moral and religious knowledge. We are not unaware that strong prejudices exist against "negro preachers," and that many still start back with aversion at the idea of fostering their instructions. It would be a sufficient reply to the objections of such persons, that colored preachers now exist in numbers, and will continue to exist, and that it would be wise on the part of the whites to take them under their patronage, and endeavor to improve their qualifications. This doubtless would be a wise policy. *But we maintain that a colored ministry* is the only adequate instrument to meet the religious wants of the colored population, and likely ever to elevate them to an equality with the whites in religious knowledge, and to fulfil that "manifest destiny" for which Providence has placed them in our midst. Such a colored ministry it is, then, the duty of the Church to provide. Such an alteration should be made in the discipline of the Presbyterian Church, as to admit of an order of colored ministers, both from the slaves and free, and proper efforts should be made to educate and qualify, to an adequate extent, such a class of preachers.

We know that we shall startle the prejudices of many—that many will stare at the suggestion; but we know also that this, or something very like it, is imperatively demanded by the condition of this class of our population, and the relations we sustain to it. Nor is the proposition so novel as it may seem. Ordained colored ministers exist, we believe, in the Methodist and Baptist Churches, and why should not such an order exist in the Presbyterian Church? With a proper training, such as our Church could and would give, Christian ministration by black men might be rescued from its present opprobrium, and be made to be a mighty blessing to both races, and an honor to the cause of Christ. It would be preferable that such a ministry should be raised up from the *slave* part of the colored population; and it is believed that there are many Christian masters who would prepare Christian youth among their servants, who called upon by the authority of the Church to do so, for the glorious work of instructing their fellow-servants in "the unsearchable riches of Christ." Under an adequately prepared colored ministry, what a mighty change might be produced, in another generation, among our African population! What a blessing would follow to our own race! We might then look for the benediction of Heaven to rest upon our country, and to turn this now widespread and giant evil—the presence of a foreign and alien race, numbering millions, in our midst—into a blessing to us, to them, and to the world.

It is a matter of high gratification to know that the subject presented in this article has been under the consideration of one of our Presbyteries, and will be brought before the Synod of Kentucky, and ultimately the General Assembly, under favorable auspices.

From the Washington Republic.

THE REMOVAL OF THE FREE BLACKS.

The following letter from the Hon. Henry Clay, on the subject of removing free colored persons from the limits of the United States, and transplanting them in the island of Jamaica or elsewhere, will be read with interest, as well on account of the source from which it emanates as because this is a topic which engages a large share of public attention at the present time:

Mr. Clay to Mr. Hankey.

Ashland, May 10, 1851.

I have received from Thomas Hankey, Jr., Esq., of London, a memorandum respecting the removal of free blacks from the United States to the British West India colonies, with the view of supplying the wants of these colonies, in regard to agricultural labor; and requesting any information which I may be able to communicate, as to the practicability of effecting such removal. I have great pleasure in complying with Mr. Hankey's request as far as it is in my power.

The free colored population of the United States amounts to about half a million. The exact number will be seen, as it existed in 1850, when the census taken in that year shall be published. That colored population is dispersed throughout the whole United States, but is most concentrated in the two States of Virginia and Maryland. It consists of numbers who were born free, their ancestors many years ago having been emancipated, and of others who have been more recently liberated. The disposition of a large portion of this colored population is to prefer a residence in our cities and villages, where they perform the menial offices of life and the lower departments of labor. What proportion of them are congregated in the cities, and what apply themselves to agricultural labor, I have no means of accurately ascertaining, but I think it probable that about one half of the whole colored population is engaged in these respective pursuits. Taken as an entire class, they are an improvident and thoughtless race, addicted to habits of vice much more extensively than any other portion of our population. There are, however, many gratifying exceptions. Their condition in this respect is, perhaps, partly owing to the physical and intellectual constitution of the African race, but mainly to the degraded position which they occupy in the United States, where they do not, and probably never can, enjoy equal privileges, social and political, with the whites.

I have no doubt that it would conduce to the happiness of both races if the blacks were removed from the United States by colonization or expatriation; but that object is unattainable with regard to the slave portion of the population whilst their bondage continues to exist in the United States. How long that will be, can only be matter of conjecture. My own opinion, long and deliberately entertained, is, that as they are held in slavery for the purpose of obtaining a necessary supply of labor, slavery will cease whenever, by the increase of white population, free white labor can be procured cheaper than that of blacks.

But, although a separation of the slave portion of the blacks is impracticable, in consequence of their being held in slavery, no obstacle exists with regard to the free portion of the black population, and every passing year more and more evinces the necessity of such a separation. In many of the States, laws have been passed, with rigorous penalties, to prevent the free people of color from settling in them, and in one or more of the States a proposal has been seriously made to expatriate them by compulsory means. So thoroughly have I been convinced, for a great length of time, of the expediency of the removal of the free blacks from the United States, that, in co-operation with others entertaining the same opinion, upwards of thirty years ago we established the American Colonization Society for transporting them, with their own consent, to the western coast of Africa, and subsequently planted the colony of Liberia. There appeared to us to be a combination of more powerful motives for colonizing these people in Africa than anywhere else. There they would be returned to the country from which their ancestors came, their constitutions were well adapted to the climate, and they might, we hoped and believed, be made conducive to the introduction of Christianity, the arts, and civilization into Africa. We have had encouraging success in the work of African colonization, and we mean to persevere in it. We persuade ourselves that the foundations of a great republic or empire have been laid on the western coast of Africa, and that, ultimately, it may be made the asylum of a large number of the free colored people of the United States, and of those in future that, from whatever cause, from time to time become free.

But although, for the reasons already stated, I have a decided preference for Africa to any other country for colonising the free blacks of the United States, there is no incompatibility between the scheme of transporting them to Africa and that of object of transporting them to the British West India colonies. sending them to the British West India colonies. Whether they go to the one or the other place, the purpose of separating them from the whites of the United States and placing them where they can enjoy privileges, social and political equality and happiness, which they cannot realise here, will be equally accomplished. By going, indeed, to the West India colonies, they would not execute the mission of religion and civilization which, we hope, they might fulfil by emigration to Africa.

There are no laws, as far as I know, of any of the States, opposing obstacles to the removal of these people to the West India colonies. On the contrary, such a removal would be in perfect conformity with the policy which prevails in most of them. The American Colonisation Society has found in the Abolitionists of the United States a constant opposition to the African colony. They use all the arts in their power to dissuade the free people of color from voluntarily going to Africa, and their exertions have been attended with some success. But I think the free blacks are becoming less and less disposed to listen to the mischievous counsels of their pretended Abolition friends. But, in any project of inducing them to go to the West India colonies, the same source of opposition ought to be anticipated.

How far the free blacks may be inclined to emigrate to the West India colonies, I am unable to say, and it can, perhaps, only be ascertained by actual experiment; I must, however, frankly say that I think considerable difficulty would be encountered. Some years ago, considerable numbers were induced to go to St. Domingo, but many of these, I understood, returned disappointed and dissatisfied. Do what we their condition is in the United States, the means of subsistence here are so great, that if their physical wants are generally well supplied, they are apparently contented and happy, and many of them are unwilling to leave the country of their birth and the scenes to which they have always been accustomed. We have found these causes operating against the American Colonization Society, but not to an extent so great as to prevent their obtaining annually a sufficient number of emigrants to transport to Africa, and I think the obstructing causes are constantly diminishing. If the attempt be made to induce these people to go to the West India colonies, it would be proper, I think, that suitable agents should be sent to the United States to explain to the free blacks the advantages and privileges they would enjoy by removing to the West Indies, and to offer to them the means of their transportation. I am quite sure that no opposition would be encountered from the General Government, nor do I suppose that any would be made by any of the States. The General Government would probably remain passive, neither aiding nor obstructing the removal of the free blacks; perhaps some of the States—Virginia, for example—might afford some assistance or facilities in their removal.

Have you ever turned your attention to China as a source of labor to supply your colonies? I remember to have heard that you made an experiment with some Malays from the East Indies, and that it was not very successful or encouraging; but I have not heard of yours having introduced any Chinese into your colonies. When I was in Cuba, a few weeks ago, I was informed that a planter had seventy or eighty Chipese, brought from Northern China, employed on his estate; that he had engaged them at the very low price of four dollars per month each for seven years; that he found them laborious and trustworthy, and that he greatly preferred them to the blacks, having better heads and more skilful capacity in performance of their work than the blacks.

My health not being very good, I have had to employ an amanuensis, who has written this answer to your inquiries upon my dictation. I hope you will find it intelligible, if not entirely satisfactory.

With great respect, H. Clay.

Thomas Hankey, Jr., &c., &c.

From the Journal of Commerce.

COLONIZATION.

The following letter, from Mr. Bailey, the Agent of the American Colonization Society in Virginia, furnishes encouraging accounts of the progress of the Colonization cause in that State:—

Staunton, Va., July 16th, 1851.

Mr. Hallock, Dear Sir:—Among my company of emigrants now preparing for Liberia, and expecting to sail in an extra packet from Baltimore next month, is *Zacherian Miller*, his wife and six children. He has just secured the liberty of his wife and children, through the aid of you and your friends.

Let me assure you, my dear sir, you have sent gladness into the hearts of a worthy family, deeply sensible of your kindness. I had the pleasure myself to communicate to them their emancipation. I wish you could have been present to receive your reward in their expressions of gratitude, eloquent in tears.

Colonel Samuel Harnsberger, to whom your prompt and liberal contribution had been sent, through Mr. Secretary Stuart, has paid $140 to Hatch Clark, Esq., of this county, by whose generosity the wife has been saved from a separation from her family, and he has given to me the letter of her emancipation.

Every thing said by your correspondent in the letter which drew forth this acceptable charity, I know to be true. Miller is a highly respected, industrious, and Christian man. He can read and write, and is of more than ordinary intelligence for one in his sphere of life. He arrived at an earnest desire to emigrate to Liberia, by a personal and close examination of the whole subject.

His wife is a pattern of a housewife, well educated in that sphere of life, and industrious at her needle, at the spinning wheel, and in the discharge of any domestic duty. The children appear neatly clad in the plainest manner, and show the evidence of excellent domestic training.

Two of the children only are their own. The other four are adopted, being left to his protection and paternal care by a deceased sister. And well has he discharged the difficult duties thus devolved upon him. They have found a father and a mother better than they have lost—a blessing that rarely attends orphanage.

His brother, with a family of seven in all, will accompany him. Another family in the neighborhood, a free woman, with four children, have expressed an earnest desire to go with them, and the owner of the husband, Mr. Rubush, has given him his liberty to go. Several other families in the neighborhood will probably go under the same head.

Go on, sir, and may God bless you, and the other benevolent gentlemen, your coadjutors. This may be called "pro-slavery" by fanatics. Right-minded men, all over the world, will approve it. Heaven will bless it.

The spirit of emigration in the Valley of Virginia is increasing. I have now three hundred applicants. In two other families, the husbands, who are slaves, have been offered their liberty by their owners; and in one case the wife has been given up to the husband that they may emigrate together.

I have another family of six members in this county, who have been emancipated by the will of their master, and two thousand dollars is appropriated to settle them in Liberia. They will be ready to go in the fall. Another company, of twenty-six, emancipated, will go next year. In a neighboring county, another company of thirty-four have been emancipated, and fifty thousand dollars appropriated to settle them in Liberia. Not the North alone is liberal.

With high regard, I am respectfully yours,

R. W. Bailey.

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

DESTINY OF THE BLACKS.

THE following fair and able article from the columns of the Family Journal, Troy, N. Y., edited by Allen Fisk, we welcome to our columns. It was this very question, forcing itself upon thoughtful minds forty years ago, which led to the organization of the Colonization Society. It is a question practically much more obligatory upon us in the North than that other one, which has of late so much engaged the public attention.

What shall be done with the Free Blacks among us?

THIS is becoming a question of deep and absorbing interest to all classes, whether as patriots, Christians, or philanthropists. It is a question that *must* be met and answered effectually, before many years shall have elapsed. From some of the free, and several of the slave States, they have been banished by law; and where they are still permitted to remain, their presence is felt to be a great and growing evil—a burden too heavy to be borne much longer, even by themselves. Always and everywhere in this country, a race degraded, scorned, and condemned to the lowest menial drudgery, they are fast being supplanted and crowded out even of these occupations by swarms of white immigrants from Europe, of a similar rank. Ten years ago, the free blacks almost exclusively filled the places of cooks and waiters in the family and the hotels, and had their share of the labor on land and water. Now, these places are generally monopolized by poor foreigners. Thus are poverty and starvation, with their attendant vices and crimes, to be superadded to the social degradation of the blacks. And what hope is there of a better state of things in future for them? Truly, none. A more disheartening present, a more hopeless future than that of the free colored people of the United States, cannot well be imagined.

When then shall we do for their relief—or rather, for our own; for, at the present rate of increase, their residence in our midst will soon be intolerable to us as well as to themselves. Shall we try to meliorate their condition by providing them with employment and other means of self-culture and elevation? Doubtless some relief might be procured for them in this way; but to become truly a free and happy people, they must return to their own God-given land. Amalgamation between the White and black races, we hold in abomination—as hopeless as it is preposterous; and all history proves that, without a union by intermarriage, two free races cannot live together in peace. The stronger will inevitably oppress and enslave the weaker. Instances are striking and numerous. The Moor, superior to the Spaniard in learning, but not amalgamating with him, was expelled, or remained an ill-treated inferior. The Saxons and Normans were in continual strife, till by intermarriage they became one people. The Mexicans and Indians amalgamated and formed one people; but what a people! Our own Indian history forms another striking instance. The whites and the Indians have not amalgamated, but the latter have faded away and died out from before the former, till there is scarcely a vestige of them left. Shall we fold our arms and listlessly wait to see the same melancholy end overtake the blacks?

The best and the only effectual remedy for all these evils, is *colonization in Africa*; not hasty nor compulsory, but gradual and voluntary; colonization free, self-sought and self-conducted, like that which planted the white man in this country. Africa is the negro's God-appointed home, a home congenial to him, but fatal to the white man. There, the poor negro, now exiled, ignorant, and degraded, can return enlightened, Christianized, and truly free, prosperous and happy. This, the greatest earthly boon of man, he can never enjoy here or elsewhere among the whites. Why then shall not the colonization in Africa of free negroes and of such slaves as are from time to time emancipated, be smiled upon and promoted by all who wish well to their race? Let those who think it "cruel," inexpedient or unnecessary, consider what American colonization has done for the white man. What a glorious revolution it has wrought and is still working in all the circumstances and conditions of civilized life! Our fathers might have remained and driveled on in Europe, as they still drivel who remained there. And so may the free blacks drivel on here, in the occupancies of cook, barber, and shoe-black; but they can never become full-grown, free and independent *men*.

The colonization of free blacks in Africa was commenced many years ago, under the direction and by the labors of some of the wisest and best men this country has ever produced. It has progressed slowly and encountered some obstacles, but neither so numerous nor so difficult as those which obstructed the path of the white colonists in this country. A secure footing has been obtained on the western shore of Africa; a republic of blacks formed and reared, so far as completely to demonstrate the practicability of enlightening and Christianizing that dark land by negro missionaries from this country. Here is a theme on which the American Christian and philanthropist may dwell with the most agreeable and innocent complacency—a theme which beautifully illustrates the beneficent operations of Divine Providence in bringing good out of evil, and causing the evil designs of man to redound to His glory and the good of His creatures. It was fitting that the land which had been the cause and the theatre of a most cruel human bondage, should, in some way, atone for the wrong. The children of Ham, for some cause—doubtless just, though we may not seek to know what—have been enslaved and punished through many generations. And now their descendants, emancipated, enlightened and Christianized by their enslavers, are to be sent back, to be the happy instruments of reclaiming, enlightening and Christianizing their own native Africa!

Yes, Africa, benighted, degraded and brutified for centuries, shall yet lift up her voice and stretch out her hands to God. The little republic of Liberia, the eldest daughter of the republic of these United States, is destined, we trust, to be the nucleus of larger and still larger colonies, till that whole continent, having herself abolished the slave-trade, and established in its place a civilized commerce, and built up the institutions of learning, religion and popular government, shall also become the "home of the free and the brave." That rich and fertile land, after its long Sabbath of repose, needs but the hand of skilful husbandry to pour forth such a harvest of products as would delight and astonish the world. Give her back her children, who alone are constitutionally fitted for the task, and send them, not empty-handed, but furnished and prepared for self-government no less than to subdue and cultivate the land, and Africa will reward us a hundred-fold. Commerce was a chief instrument in colonizing America, and commerce will yet do the same good work for Africa. Already the sons of trade are turning their wishful eyes in that direction, and want only factories and farmers to open a brisk and lucrative commerce. Happy they who may live to see "the good time a-coming," when the negro, emancipated and erect in all the glorious attributes of regulated liberty, shall make his own native land ring with the busy hum of industry, and vocal with the songs of Zion.

From the Christian Statesman.

THE LATE JOHN McDONOGH, OF NEW-ORLEANS.

MR. MCDONOGH was a very remarkable, and, as we fully believe, a truly benevolent and religious man. He settled in New-Orleans near the commencement of the present century, early showed great abilities for business, though, until several years after his removal from his native city (Baltimore) to Louisiana, few, if any of his friends predicted the immense acquisitions he was destined to make. Among his papers were found, in his own handwriting, bearing date March 2, 1804, the following brief but comprehensive rules of conduct, which we have reason to conclude controlled in a good degree all his subsequent life:—

RULES FOR MY GUIDANCE IN LIFE. 1804.

Remember always that labor is one of the conditions of our existence.

Time is gold; throw not one minute away, but place each one to account.

Do unto all men as you would be done by.

Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Never covet what is not your own.

Never think any matter so trivial as to deserve no notice.

Never give out that which does not first come in.

Never spend but to produce.

Let the greatest order regulate all the transactions of your life.

Study in your course through life to do the greatest possible amount of good.

Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort in life, but live in an honorable simplicity and frugality.

Pursue strictly the above rules, and, with the Divine blessing, riches of every kind will flow in upon you to your heart's content.

But, first of all, remember that the chief and great study of your life should be, to live by all the means in your power to the honor and glory of your Divine Creator.

JOHN MCDONOGH.

New-Orleans, March 2, 1804.

The conclusion at which I have arrived is, that without temperance there is no health; without virtue, no order; without religion, no happiness; and that the sum of our being is to live wisely, soberly, and righteously.

Those best acquainted with his history think that the great ends to which his energies were for so many years almost exclusively directed, were not distinctly proposed to himself until a later period, since he kept house and lived expensively in New-Orleans for several years, and exhibited nothing of those settled purposes and that rigid economy which were his daily companions during the largest portion of his enterprising and active life. It is said that about the year 1811 or 1812 his health became impaired, and that, on consulting his physician, he heard from him this remark: "Mr. McDonogh, would you live, you must change your habits and course of life." With that inflexible resolution which was among the most striking traits of his character, he proceeded instantly to advertise his establishment in the city, sold his furniture, equipage, and all the varied stores of his establishment, and immediately took up his residence on the opposite side of the river, at a place which now bears his honored name, where he lived in a simple and unostentatious manner until his death. For many years, the education of the poor, and the colonization of our colored population in Africa, were the objects to which his thoughts were principally directed; and, as means for their advancement, the acquisition and accumulation of a permanent estate, the income of which should be dedicated to these great objects. Having become the proprietor of nearly one hundred slaves, his thoughts and efforts were directed, as a part of his main design, to their improvement and preparation for freedom; and, convinced that habits of industry and economy could alone qualify them to become independent and happy as the citizens of a new country, he proposed to them a plan of self-redemption, which they accomplished, by extra labor, in the course of fifteen years, when, with ample stores and implements of agriculture, supplied by him, the largest number of them sailed, with his blessing and fervent prayers for their prosperity, for Liberia. In the autumn of 1846 the writer visited these people in Monrovia and on the banks of the St. Paul's, and heard from their own lips the warm expressions of grateful regard to their former master.

The place of Mr. McDonogh's residence clearly illustrates his character. In the grounds, buildings, and improvements, every thing was for utility, nothing for show. On the one side of an ample plot stood a long but very plain and moderately-sized brick building, in which he lived, while directly opposite, and of the same material and nearly of the same appearance, in one long building, including various apartments and a chapel, with space enough to contain several hundred persons, were the abodes of his colored servants. The ornaments of these grounds, excepting only the conveniences for the benefit and religious instruction of the colored people, were the young and thriving live oaks, planted and carefully protected under his direction.

In New-Orleans, Mr. McDonogh was known well for his intelligence, politeness, energy, enterprise, and punctuality; but, to the high philanthropic and Christian motives that animated and governed his heart and life, the community with which he held daily intercourse and the world generally were strangers.

But his will, written in his own hand, several years before his death; the ample notes and comments which he left to explain the principles of his conduct, and to guide his executors in the fulfilment of their high trust, have cleared away all the mystery which had gathered around him, and given him an unquestionable title to the honors of an exalted philanthropy. He has demonstrated that unremitting industry, and bold and persevering enterprise in the acquisition of wealth, may be reconciled with the purity and humility of true religion; and that among the best methods of benevolence is the accumulation of property to be dedicated to the highest interests of mankind.

Should the will of Mr. McDonogh be sustained and carried into effect, the cities of Baltimore and New-Orleans will include the most ample and best endowed institutions for popular education, constantly enlarging the sphere of their beneficence, while Liberia will be enriched and adorned with blessings transmitted to her from the bountiful provision of one of her chief friends. And when Africa shall be redeemed from the bondage of ages, when her sons shall navigate their own ships to the mouth of the Mississippi, and bring her rich products into the proud commercial mart, where are exhanged the supplies of the great valley of this continent for the luxuries of all others, the children of Liberia will turn from all other sights, forget all other duties, until they hasten to place some humble offering, and to shed their tears of admiring love and veneration on the grave of McDonogh.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

THE Christian Statesman of October 25th, in reply to attacks from the East and South upon a a sentiment set forth in a previous article, utters the following just and candid sentiments, which have our most hearty assent:

We do not hold that it is wrong and unjustifiable for the white race to keep itself distinct and unmixed, but, on the contrary, that amalgamation would be a calamity without measure and without limit to both the white and colored races; and that, altogether independent of any sinful prejudice, reasons exist, the strongest, the best, the loftiest, to induce our people of color to engage with all their might, with all the enthusiasm of which our nature is capable, in the colonization and civilization of Africa, and which should prompt individuals, the States, and the General Government, to assist them.

We will defend nothing which we deem a moral wrong towards any human beings anywhere. But, persuaded as we are that no greater or more beneficent work remains to be done by the human race than the civilization of Africa; that the colored population of the United States are the instruments and chosen agents for this work; that in its execution they will secure for themselves and their posterity a national character, unfading honor, and an unbounded prosperity; that the American people, by co-operating in this enterprise, will avert the greatest dangers, exhibit the noblest beneficence, and win universal admiration, while they open unexplored tropical regions to civilized industry, and command the commercial and inexhaustible resources of Africa, we cannot hesitate to commend it to the thoughts and regards of all men. While we rejoice in all measures which may improve the condition and character of all classes of our colored people in the United States, instead of opposing colonization as the solution of despair to them, we deem it a message and mission of hope and life, the sure sign of the coming redemption of their race, the morning rays upon the mountains, announcing the speedy introduction of Africa and her descendants into the family of civilized and Christian nations. We observe that many intelligent colored persons begin to appreciate the benevolent motives of the friends of colonization, and to discover the attractions which Liberia presents, in her independence, freedom, and eligible position, far beyond those of any other region of the world. Men of narrow minds, of one idea, and that based upon error, who have too little wisdom or too much conceit to be reconciled to the ways of Providence, may continue to cast reproach upon the plan and motives of the friends of this African republic, but they will be unable to arrest its growth, or long to detain from its shores those for whom it is throwing open the gates of an unsurpassed inheritance of usefulness, security, happiness, and fame.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

TRUE HOME OF THE COLORED RACE.

THE following is from the pen of one of our most intelligent and worthy colored men of this city. He was present at a lecture delivered to the people of color, in which they were urged to emigrate to the island of Trinidad, in the West Indies. His views are correct, and I think will have a tendency, if published, to benefit the cause of emigration to Liberia. By inserting the article in your widely circulated paper, you will oblige the friends of African colonization, and especially your obedient servant, JOHN SEYS.

Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1851.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—I attended last night a large meeting of the most respectable colored people of this city, which meeting was called to listen to the delivery of an invitation tendered to the colored people of this State, by the Colonial Government of Her Britannic Majesty's colony of Trinidad, by Mr. Pollard. As the honorable gentleman took till near ten o'clock in the delivery of this invitation, together with copious explanations thereon, there was but a poor opportunity for any one to express his views on the important subject.

Myself, for one, not being fully satisfied with the worthy gentleman's views, I thought that I would like to offer a few ideas which differ from his a little.

The gentleman mentioned, with a good deal of pains, the several places named as fit homes for the colored man, giving the preference, as a matter of course, to Trinidad. In stating the invitation, we learned that the Government only wanted laborers, two kinds of mechanics excepted, though others are included, on the ground that they pay their own passage; but in either case they are to have a grant of two acres of land. In effect, in this country, we are hewers of wood and drawers of water, and we are invited to Trinidad to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. Now, one of the things which I wish to know is, where is the difference in filling this post in a foreign land, with filling the same post of honor in our native land? But some will say, You cannot stay here, even to fill the place named above. Well, if this be so, would it not be wise to make a strict inquiry, whether this is the best that can be done for us? It seems plain to me, that laborers under the British Government can never be advanced to a much higher rank. The elements of future greatness are not very thickly mixed in the cup drunk by the laboring portion of the British subjects. But this home is better than no home, and should not be treated with contempt, while at the same time we ought to reserve to ourselves the privilege of looking around us before we embrace it.

I noticed that Mr. Pollard studiously enumerated the advantages of Trinidad, but none in relation to other places which he named. On the contrary, he named with great emphasis the disadvantages of these places, and applied them with great force to Liberia. He named from the writings of several persons certain passages, giving a bad name to some of the places mentioned. It was said that Africa was a very sickly place, and that people could not live there. At this the writer was surprised, and was caused to wonder how it comes to pass that, amidst the unnatural avenues of destruction going on in that country for hundreds of years together, growing out of the slave-trade and the superstitions of the people themselves, there should still remain a hundred and fifty millions of souls. But my opponent will say—if I have one—that the native tribes are acclimated to that country, namely, Africa, and they do not die faster than in other countries. To this I answer, that a sickly climate is a sickly climate, and the natural inhabitants must die proportionably faster than in healthy climates. The climate of this healthy country in which we live would be as precarious to the native African as Africa would be to us. And as to the colonists, some of them die, and some of them live; and I have seen several who, after fifteen or sixteen years' residence there, looked as well as we do, and who showed signs of mental improvement, far surpassing ours who have remained here.

As to Liberia as a home for the colored man, I see no objection that can be urged against it with any show of reason, the climate excepted; and this difficulty has to be encountered by all settlers from temperate to tropical climates. The Government is truly republican, and rests in the hands of the people. If any doubt this, they are referred to the fact, that Liberia is acknowledged by the greatest powers of the earth as a free and independent people, which never could have been done by a nation of discernment such as Great Britain, if this independence was a mere humbug. It should not be forgotten that no nation has ever achieved such wonderful exploits, as in *thirty years* from its foundation to declare itself free and independent, since the world began—and that, too, amidst all those insuperable calamities of which Mr. Pollard and others have spoken.

The natural resources of Africa are not surpassed by any country on the globe; and he who can have health there, with sufficient means to sustain himself one year, with management and industrious habits, can't well fail to be independent in six or seven years. Here, *ten* instead of *two* acres of land are given, and abundance of good land may be bought for one fourth the amount mentioned by Mr. Pollard. A coffee plantation alone, which may be raised in three years, of two thousand trees, would make a man independent in that time. The enemies of Africa put me in mind of the enemies of Christianity. They condemn it without an examination of the evidences in its favor.

I am anxious that my brethren should be united in their choice of a future home. It strikes me we never can be a nation in America, if we cannot be in Africa. Nothing short of national aggrandizement, with overwhelming proofs of capacity for self-government, will wipe off the stain that disgraces us, and place us where we ought to be, unless, indeed, we do deserve justly this most shameful stigma under which we have so long rested, that we are inferior to the rest of the human race.

Now, if there be any proof that Trinidad is that future home, then that is my place; if not, I shall stick to Africa until this proof be given. D. S.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

GOOD TESTIMONY.

FREE colored persons are too apt to suspect the motives of white individuals who recommend their emigration to Africa or to the British West India Islands; and even to doubt the testimony of men of their own color, when given in favor of colonization. But this is unjust. The friends of colonization can have no interested motive in urging free colored persons to exchange a condition of inferiority and degradation for one of equality and exaltation; and the colored colonist gives the best evidence of his sincerity in recommending the change by his having embraced it himself. If we felt no interest in the improvement, morally, socially, and politically, of the African race in the United States, and were regardless of their future fate, should they remain in this country, we should not waste pen and ink in endeavoring to persuade them to change their place of abode, and to become in reality freemen. But we have had ample opportunity to become familiar with the improved condition of those who have removed to the Maryland Colony in Africa, and to know that the change is considered by them as a great blessing; and hence we desire that others should participate in the advantages.

In another column of to-day's paper, we present a letter from a colored preacher in Liberia to a distinguished clergyman of this city, and to which we ask attention. It affords as good and reliable testimony in favor of colonization as can be obtained, and is above all suspicion, for it is entirely voluntary, and given to a gentleman with whom the writer had little or no personal acquaintance. If colored persons will not credit such evidence, neither would they believe, though one should arise from the dead.

LETTER FROM A COLONIST OF LIBERIA TO A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE CLERGYMAN OF BALTIMORE.

Communicated for the Baltimore Clipper.

GRESSVILLE, LIBERIA, June 12, 1851.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Excuse the liberty of one who, though well acquainted with you, you are altogether ignorant of. Ministers of the gospel are, under God, instrumental of more good than they are conscious of, however successful their labors may be. Here, on the western coast of Africa, is one by whose weak instrumentality a church has been built up, whose labors have been blessed to the good of many souls; one who has carried many down to the baptismal waters; and this poor, feeble creature was first alarmed, and finally converted, under your preaching. A little after your conversion, I heard you preach in Charleston, my native city. The impression made on my mind there soon wore off. In this state I continued until 1840, when you came to Charleston, and commenced preaching on the evening of the 2d of April, 1840. Your text was from Hebrews xii., first verse. The text and the discourse impressed me so deeply, that I was soon brought to call for mercy; I closed in with the overtures of mercy, and found peace in believing.

I left Charleston for Liberia in May, 1843. Sailed from Hampton Roads on the 22d of June. After being wrecked at Port Praya, St. Jago, we arrived on the 3d of September, 1843, at Monrovia, where I remained till 10th May, 1844, when I left for this place as Superintendent of Immigrants.

My object in writing to you is to express the pleasure I felt in reading your address at the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society. I coincide with you perfectly in the sentiments put forth relative to the situation of the colored race in the United States. There are thousands of poor colored men who are foolish enough to remain in the United States, sighing for privileges they will never possess there, and many are foolish enough to abuse the colonization scheme, which has placed us in possession of rights they will never enjoy in that country. I care not what any man, or party of men, may say about their friendly feelings for the people of color in the United States; all I ask is this—is he, or are they, friendly to the cause of colonization? If the reply is in the negative, there exists no true friendship in the bosom of such men for the colored man.

I know by experience the depressing influence of the white man. Such was its effect on me, that I failed to improve my mind as I might have done, if the slightest hope of future usefulness could have been indulged. But every high and noble aspiration appeared, to me, in that country, contemptible folly, and I was thus induced to be satisfied in ignorance, there being no prospect of rising in the scale of being. But how altered is my condition

in this country! Here, honors of which I never dreamed have been conferred on me by my fellow-citizens, and I have been treated as an equal by gentlemen from the United States; and what makes me truly happy is the kind feelings I can entertain for the white man. The good effects of freedom on many who came off plantations are quite visible. Many fill responsible offices under Government, and perform their duties in a manner creditable to themselves and the country. Liberia is poor; she needs the fostering hand of the people of the United States. Give her the assistance she requires, and, with the blessings of that God who put it in the hearts of those noble and generous men who originated the colonization scheme, the United States need not be ashamed of her offspring.

It is nearly eight years since I have been in this country. My health is better than when I left Charleston. The climate is mild; we have no winter, and, owing to the prevalence of delightful breezes, it is never as warm here as in Charleston.

In conclusion, permit me to say, the cause in which you are engaged is a noble one. Its object is the elevation of the colored man, and the regeneration of the sons of Ham. Already can we point to many natives of this country, clothed, in their right mind, and sitting at the feet of Jesus. In my own family there is a native youth converted under my preaching; he is a pious member of the Baptist Church, beloved by all who know him. Eight years ago he was a poor heathen boy. He reads and writes, and assists me in my labors among the heathen. Colonization is of God, and must succeed.

Yours in gospel bonds,

R. E. MURRAY.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER, 1851.

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JAMES T. SOUTTER,	THOS. DAYENPORT.

NOTICE.

FAMILIES or individuals in any part of this State, who may desire to emigrate to Liberia, by the Liberia Packet from Baltimore, about Christmas, will be accommodated, if timely application is made at this office, either to the President of the Society, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., or to the Corresponding Secretary.

OUR PAPER.

THE present number of the Journal really completes the first year of its existence, though it is intended to include the December number in the first volume, that the account may hereafter correspond with the year.

Undertaken with a view of gathering the current news concerning the Colonization cause, and furnishing it, through the pastors of churches and *the exchange*, to the public, as also to supply our Life Members and donors, who, by our rules, are entitled to some publication, it was not anticipated that the direct and immediate income would meet expenses. We are not therefore disappointed to find a considerable balance of expenses due receipts.

We trust, however, that the information extensively circulated will yet manifest itself in the increased number of churches which will make annual collections; in larger individual donations; and in a more perfect and active public sentiment in favor of the cause.

The terms of the Journal have been liberal from the beginning. We propose, for the ensuing year, to make the paper still cheaper, as will be seen by reference to them. Having no agencies devoted to securing for us a subscription list, we would earnestly request our friends, and especially the many clergymen who receive it, to afford us aid by a voluntary agency. If *each one* would obtain but one paying subscriber, at twenty-five cents, the Journal would defray its own expenses. Many could send us one dollar for five copies, or two dollars for twelve copies, to be sent to a single address, and thus make it even a source of *income* to the funds of the Society. As it is the organ of the State Society, all that is received for it goes into the Society's treasury. Is it not worth a few hours' effort? or can good will to the cause find an easier mode of manifesting itself? Postmasters are by law authorized to forward money, and small sums can be sent safely by means of stamps.

The postage for nearly all parts of New-York, New-England and Pennsylvania, and all New-Jersey, is, under the recent law, but *five cents* a year; so that the total cost for the paper will not exceed thirty cents for a single copy, and little over half of that sum for Sabbath-school and other large clubs.

Inviting attention to the above request, we shall continue our effort, in the confident hope of efficient co-operation.

OUR TERMS FOR NEXT YEAR.

1 copy, delivered in the city,	- - - -	$0 50
1 " by mail,	- - - -	0 25
5 copies to one address,	- - - -	1 00
12 " " "	- - - -	2 00
40 " " "	- - - -	5 00
100 " " "	- - - -	10 00

MRS. ELIZABETH ARDEN.

THE liberal legacy of *one thousand dollars*, left by this noble-hearted friend, has been paid into the treasury of the New-York State Colonization Society, and appears among the acknowledgments for October. We believe a portion of it has already been expended for the emigration that left us last month in the brig Zeno for *Buchanan*, Bassa county, Liberia. No better use could have been made of it than to aid in locating, in this future commercial metropolis of the republic, a company of emigrants so intelligent and every way valuable. May the same earnest sympathy which disposed her to remember afflicted Africa, actuate many who, as the Lord's stewards, have accumulated wealth, to make a similar disposition of a portion of it in their bequests.

ANOTHER PRINCELY LEGACY.

WE understand that, by the provisions of the will of the late Abraham G. Thompson, of this city, his estate is directed, after some specific bequests, to be divided into thirty-two equal parts, and distributed in unequal proportions among nine religious and charitable institutions.

Valuing this residuary legacy at about $260,000, each portion will be represented by $8000; and the amount to the several institutions will be as follows:—

Am. Bible Society, 6 parts,	$48,000
Am. Tract Society, 5 parts,	40,000
Am. Seamen's Friend Society, 5 parts,	40,000
Am. Colonization Society, 4 parts,	32,000
Am. Home Missionary Society, 4 parts,	32,000
Am. Board Com. for Foreign Missions, 3 parts,	24,000
Am. Education Society, (Central,) 3 parts,	24,000
N. Y. Institution for Instruction of Blind, 1 part,	8,000
N. Y. Deaf and Dumb Institution, 1 part,	8,000

Of course these sums, based upon an estimated amount, will be diminished or increased in proportion as the estate differs from this estimate. Enough, however, is ascertained to gratify the heart of the philanthropist, and to assure us of means for great good.

We especially rejoice to find the *American Colonization Society* holding its appropriate place among the great benevolent schemes of the day. For the purposes of justice, benevolence, and humanity, it appears to us that no Society has higher claims upon American citizens. May the number who thus appropriate the accumulations of a life of perhaps too great devotedness to business, for objects of humanity and religion, be multiplied, until the mighty current shall waft the word of God and Bible civilization and freedom over the whole earth!

NORTHERN LIBERALITY.

WE are happy to see announced the safe arrival of Bolding, for whose redemption, after his return to slavery, two thousand dollars was promptly and liberally contributed. We rejoice, too, at the completion of the sum of six hundred dollars required to emancipate Anthony Sherman, of Savannah.

In the former case, the owner exacted the full value of the slave. In the latter, a widow with limited "means sacrifices full one-third of her little all, by offering freedom to her slave for *one third* of his market value!"

How different their destinies and those of their families! The one, taking up his residence at the North, in the midst of social embarrassments, has not only a prospect of encountering all their evils himself, but of leaving the same as an inheritance to his family. The other, looking forth to Africa and its bright star, the Republic of Liberia, beholds not only *personal* liberty, but an open and unobstructed path to the highest social, civil, and political privileges, with the noblest motives of benevolence and humanity, as well as self-interest, to call forth every dormant energy, and leaves these, too, as a heritage for his descendants! Who that is not under heavy prejudice, can doubt as to the relative value of freedom to these two men in their different spheres of influence? The influence of the one will be as a light within a prison-house; the influence of the other as the light of day.

EXPEDITIONS TO LIBERIA.

ON the 1st of this month, the barque Morgan Dix, purchased for the purpose by the American Colonization Society, sailed from Baltimore, with about one hundred and fifty emigrants.

We understand that the Liberia Packet—now daily expected from Africa—will be fitted out again, immediately after her arrival at Baltimore, and will sail about Christmas, touching at Savannah, Ga., for the purpose of receiving on board two hundred and ten emigrants, destined for the republic of Liberia. Among these are the members of the family of the slave Sherman, whose redemption is noticed in another column.

We regret to state, in this connection, that the large company of from three hundred to five hundred emigrants, which it was supposed would be sent from New-Orleans about the same time, will be reduced to two hundred, as the Executive Committee do not consider that the treasury is in such a state as to justify a greater outlay!

This ought not to be allowed. The current of voluntary emigration, now beginning to run freely, should not be checked for lack of means. Will not the mere intimation of this fact suffice to call forth early and increased donations from our annual contributors and others?

PURCHASE OF INTERIOR TERRITORY.

REPORT OF HON. STEPHEN A. BENSON AND REV. JAMES MOORE TO THE NEW-JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In the Colonization Journal for October, the melancholy facts as to the death of Rev. James Moore, of Liberia, were given in a letter from Rev. J. Tracy.

Mr. Moore, when in the United States in 1850, was engaged to unite with Mr. Benson to make an exploration up the St. John's river, and purchase a site for an interior settlement, away from the miasmata near the mouths of rivers.

The exploration and purchase were accomplished, and Mr. Moore was on his way to make explanations personally and verbally to the Society, when he was cut off by a fatal casualty.

It appears that the written report of their transactions was less full than it otherwise would have been, from the expectation that Mr. Moore's personal explanations would accompany it.

We feel indebted to Rev. R. S. Finley for furnishing the report for our columns, and feel sure it will be read with great interest.

The beauty and advantages and promising salubrity of the situation, it appears, have already secured a large company of volunteers among the people of Bassau county, ready to begin the new settlement. For so large a tract of land, we think the price is very reasonable, but have some doubts whether, without special permission from the Liberia Government, any individuals or Society in the United States have the right to make the purchase and hold the land. So far as is needful for the purposes intended by the New-Jersey Society—i. e., to make an experiment of a mountainous interior settlement for new emigrants—no doubt can be entertained of easily securing the needful authority from the Republic.

We sincerely hope that the New-Jersey Society will find itself able and disposed to carry forward this new experiment, and that many of the free colored population of that State will be induced to co-operate and emigrate. The sentiments of the report as to the kind of emigrants most desirable and useful, being the result of experience and observation, we think *worthy especial notice*, and esteem them eminently true.—ED. JOURNAL.

BASSA COVE, May 24, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—Pursuant to our promise, as contained in our last letter per Liberia packet, we left the settlement in company with another colleague and half a dozen carriers on the 14th inst., and arrived at our place of destination on the 15th. Having been very kindly received and quartered by King Gee Barbour, (the owner of one of the tracts of land in the mountain region,) we concluded to redeem the time as assiduously as possible, and therefore spent most of the three first and fifth days (preparatory to negotiation) in examining the country, travelling upon and over the mountains, as also through much of the surrounding country; and being fully convinced of the adaptation of the country to the purposes contemplated by your Society, we next proceeded to negotiate for the same.

The first tract purchased is bounded on the south-east by the St. John's river. Its length is about eight miles north-east and south-west; width, north-west and south-east, four miles. The second purchase is bounded on the south-east by the former purchase, and other tracts extending north-east of the former purchase. It is about twenty-five miles long, north-east and south-west, and about nine miles wide, north-west and south-east; the whole containing an area of about two hundred and fifty square miles, or one hundred and sixty thousand acres. Its nearest point is about twenty miles from seaboard, and farthest about forty-five. We had to pay $377 for each of the tracts; making $754 for the two. Though King Joe Vombo's territory is much more extensive than the former purchase, yet, in view of the former being partly bounded by the St. John's river, as also the very friendly feeling existing between the two chiefs, he consented to change, and take the same for his as did the former.

Perhaps our purchases contain an area more extensive than you contemplated; but there was such anxiety on the part of the aborigines to sell, and live contiguously to a civilized community—as also in view of its cheapness, quality of soil, and superior location—that we concluded to purchase the entire quantity mentioned in the deeds. The consideration being small, and the natives standing much in need, after several solicitations by them, Dr. Moore advised Mr. Benson to settle with them at once, assuring him that, from the conversation he had had with you on the subject in the United States, it would be approved and refunded immediately on your Society's being notified to that effect. This Mr. Benson has done, and the parties were mutually satisfied.

The above amount of $754, Mr. Benson wishes your Society to pay to Messrs. Coates & Brown, 139½ Market street, Philadelphia. Not being authorized, we have not drawn on you in the usual way, by sending a bill of exchange or order on you to Messrs. Coates & Brown, but have simply enclosed in these sheets to you an order in their favor, the which, if approved and settled, you can hold as a voucher. I have simply notified those gentlemen of the fact in a letter. As Dr. Moore intends accompanying these sheets to the United States, it supersedes the necessity of our attempting here a description of the country we have procured for your Society.

It has a beautiful elevation, and possesses fine watercourses; excellently timbered forests, such as are not to be seen near the seaboard; abundance of brick clay, and in some places plenty of good stone (granite) of suitable sizes for building. In all our tour, we did not see a square foot of sickly marsh land or stagnant water, but, on the contrary, the water is clear, cool and sweet; being running brooks, with white pebbles at the bottom. Issuing from the mountains and running circuitously, they find their way to the St. John's river. Their banks are elevated from five to sixty feet, and some of them run three or four miles along the base of the mountains before they proceed in another direction for the river. Some of them are as good sites for mills as any one need desire. The little time we were out there, Dr. Moore became much invigorated by the pure air and water. We did not come in contact with any wild animals while travelling, but were shown, by the native guides, a dozen or more places on the mountains, where the wild hogs had been a few hours previously rooting and wallowing. We also found coffee growing wild, and the natives informed us that they could carry us to a place on King Joe Vombo's tract, that abounded with indigenous coffee. However, Dr. Moore will give you an oral description. We promised the chiefs that they and their subjects would be permitted to live on and cultivate any part of the land thus bought, provided we had no immediate use for it, and they would conform to our laws and imitate our customs; and that, whenever they would be required to abandon any part of the land they now occupy, the order would be given civilly by the proper authorities; to which they heartily consented, and seemed much elated; and said that their principal objects for selling were to become virtually allied to us, for mutual protection, to have a greater facility in the supply of their wants, and that their children might not grow up as ignorant as they are. In fact, the whole town was very reluctant for us to leave, and after making us some presents, (after the country custom,) earnestly begged that the enterprise might not be abandoned. We have selected a site for the town. Its central point in its nearest distance is about half a mile from the base of the mountains, and stands opposite the semicircle formed by a range of the mountains commencing at the St. John's and running north-west. From the seaboard to the mountains being a considerably inclined plain, the site naturally overlooks the country below toward the seaboard. The distance of this site is about twenty-five miles from seaboard, which is sufficiently distant for the present. (The next, we hope, will be twenty-five or thirty miles still farther.) The town, if built upon the site we have selected, will, in a very short time, (if success attends, of which we have no doubt,) extend to and upon the mountains, as we found that some of them had a pretty gradual ascent. We have since our return raised the twenty-five families of old settlers, who are ready to go out at any time. In fact, twice that number offered, which happened very well, as thereby we were enabled to select the right kind of persons with which to commence, and we now only await further instructions from you. As we live here, and are better acquainted with matters than you can be, you naturally look for some suggestions from us relative to your operations here. In fact, in your first letter of advice you have condescended to solicit them. These, Dr. Moore will be prepared to give you. But we will merely mention here, that among the first things that are to be done, should be the cutting of a road sufficient for the employment of teams, twelve miles long. Owing to the rapids and cataracts, some of which are reported, by the tourists who ascended it in February, (and of which we wrote you by the last packet,) to have a fall of forty feet, the river cannot be safely ascended more than half the distance to the mountains, say about twelve miles. From this point a road should be cut leading from the river, about twelve miles long, which will reach the new settlement. This road is indispensable, as carts and wagons will be necessarily employed, until such time as canals or passages are cut around the falls. We will not venture to say how much this road will cost, but feel assured that it will not cost more than a similar one in the United States, especially as several of the native tribes will send hands to assist; and when once the road is opened, and a couple of temporary bridges are made across the two creeks, which are about thirty or forty feet wide, the whole will be subsequently kept in repair by the townships or our Government. It should be commenced in November or December, if possible, or, any how, before the rains approach too near. There will be needed next about half a dozen carts, or any other suitable vehicles for carrying out articles. We have cows here, but still, if we had some jacks or mules, they would be a great acquisition.

The homesteads for the twenty-five families had better be commenced as early in the dry season as possible, as very little labor (in the forest) can be done in rains, with imprudent exposure. The dry season begins in November and ends in May. Should we hear from you timely, we will go out in November and commence; and should Dr. Moore not have returned from the United States, Mr. Benson will go out and remain about a month, and do what he can. He must then return and go to Monrovia to attend to public business, where he will be detained until about the 15th of January, after which he will go out again; and he purposes, in connection with carrying out any instructions from you relative to the new settlement, to spend six weeks or two months travelling farther into the interior. Should you conclude to prosecute the formation of the new settlement the ensuing dry season, as recommended above, you will then please not forget to send out, by first opportunity, the following tools, of best quality: Four dozen narrow or felling axes; two dozen broad-axes for hewing; five dozen drawing-knives; two grind-stones; four dozen shingling-hatchets; half a dozen whip-saws; half a dozen cross-cut saws; half a dozen hand-saws, and four dozen files for each kind of saws ordered; half a dozen jack-planes; half a dozen fore-planes, and half a dozen smoothing-planes; half a dozen joiners' tools, and a set of blacksmith's tools, including bellows and anvil; twenty kegs of nails, as follows; 8*d*, 8 kegs; 4*d*, 4 kegs; 8*d*, 5 kegs; 10*d*, 2 kegs; 20*d*, 1 keg; all of which please charge to your agents, who may have the management of your affairs at the new settlement.

Again, we learn from your first letter of advice that your object is to encourage the emigration of a better class of colored people at their own expense. We think this a good plan, provided your operations be not restricted to that class of people.

For instance, it is not invariably nor generally the case that the most intelligent and wealthy emigrants prove the greatest acquisition to Liberia. It is true that we greatly need an increase of such, but not exclusively; for we generally find by far an undue degree of self-importance attached to such, which measurably disqualifies them for usefulness in Liberia. A majority of the learned and intelligent have their minds centred upon the highest offices in Government, with which they wish to be clothed as soon as they arrive; and not realizing their expectations for years, and perhaps never, become dissatisfied, and send back an evil report, injurious to your cause. And the more wealthy, forgetting that they emigrate to a new country, which is to be made desirable by the sweat of the brow, if they can't find every thing convenient that they think their money ought to procure for their comfort, become dissatisfied, and return to the United States, or remain here and lie in a measure useless. We do not say this is invariably the case; but such instances have occurred, and will occur with the wealthy and intelligent, who may be able to emigrate at their own expense. We would advise also to encourage the emigration of as many persons (though poor) who combine the qualities of good sense, honesty, and industry, as you possibly can. These are the kind of men whom we have found to be the most useful in Liberia, conducing effectually to her thrifty growth. The most of our self-made men were men of this description, and now occupy the position of pillars in our infant republic.

We wish to be advised minutely as to the plan of the town, size of lots, width of streets, &c., &c.; or, if you can't do this so well, if you will communicate general ideas of your plan, and leave particulars to our discretion, we will try and act to the best advantage.

We think you will need a couple of good Society-buildings, one as a depot, near the river, twelve miles up, where the road is to commence, and the other about the centre of the new town, where there is a beautiful elevation for that purpose. One or both of these buildings should be constructed of durable materials, brick or stone. These depots are necessary, both for the effects of the emigrants *pro tem.*, as well as for those of your Society, should there be any thing sent out by you at any time. Moreover, the road from the interior, where our best camwood is obtained, and other valuable commodities, passes right through your land—in fact, will lead right through your new town, down to the terminus of the new road, which we have recommended to be cut.

June 11.—We have just engaged a passage for Dr. Moore with Captain Webber, of the brig Louisa, of Salem, who will leave here in a few days, via Sierra Leone and Gambia, for Boston, and thinks he will leave the coast about the 1st of July. We hope the Doctor may arrive in time and in good health.

P. S.—As there are frequent applications, by natives owning lands adjacent to our purchase, to sell theirs also, please let us know if you wish to purchase more.

We send you a statement of expenses incurred up to this date. The balance in favor of your Society would be now remitted in the articles suggested, but for the fact that Captain Webber cannot be induced to take any freight. Should the Sea Mew touch here before returning to the United States, the balance will be remitted by her. We purposed copying these sheets, but find we shall not have time before the vessel leaves. We must

therefore apologize for their imperfections, and beg to be considered

Your most obedient servants,

STEPHEN A. BENSON,
JAMES MOORE.

REV. R. S. FINLEY.

ESTATE OF JOHN McDONOGH.

JUDGING from the following facts set forth by the local and acting executors of the McDonogh estate, in their first annual report, we fear that the annuities for which he made so ample provision will not be realized at an early day.

The modesty of the executors in charging 2½ per cent. upon the whole estate, and then claiming to exclude their fellow-executors from any participation in the handsome sum of $62,000 thus claimed, is marvellous.

We hope our friend, the senior editor of the Christian Statesman, will not suffer himself thus to be cut off from the handsome compliment intended for him by the testator. We know he richly deserves it, and, judging from a stanza of poetry *italicized* in the Statesman, suppose that he will think it a *debt* worth claiming.

Since writing the above, the Statesman of Nov. 8th has come to hand, with an editorial notice of the report and claim of the local executors. We cannot believe the courts will allow the claim, and treat the absent executors with so much injustice.

THE public interest in this vast succession induces us to observe all the various proceedings in the progress of its settlement. We note, therefore, the filing of the account of the last year's administration of this estate by the acting testamentary executors, Christian Roselius, F. B. D'Aquin, W. E. Leverich and A. D. Crossman. The executors state that all Mr. McDonogh's property remains in kind, none having been sold; but they propose to sell $216,000 of the bonds of the First Municipality, for the purpose of raising a fund to pay the debts of the estate. They also claim compensation to the exclusion of the non-resident executors. The cash receipts of the estate since December 2 amount to $40,979 75, and the rents and insurance to $47,016; total receipts, $88,095 75. The executors have paid out, for charges against the estate, $50,831 25. The largest items paid are for notarial and attorneys' fees. The notaries charged $12,000 for making the inventory, and they were allowed $3,000. The attorney of the estate, Levi Pierce, is allowed $5,000 for his services.

The inventory of the property in the parish of Orleans amounts to $1,979,116 72; to which is added, amount of rents received since the inventory was closed, $13,641 73. The inventories in the parishes of Jefferson, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, Livingston, Assumption, St. Landry, St. Tammany, St. Bernard and Plaquemines, amount to $501,189 —making a grand total of $2,493,949 15, upon which the executors charge a commission of 2½ per cent., amounting to $12,469 74 for each executor, five in number; total commissions, $62,348, for Crossman, Roselius, D'Aquin, Leverich and John Spear Smith. The bills payable, issued by the testator, amount to $115,303 45. There are also a number of claims presented, but not acted upon by the executors, including a claim of $2,500 each, for services as appraisers, by H. W. Palfrey and G. Kursheedt. These figures show that it will be some time before the estate will have a surplus. Indeed, the charges and debts look as if they would keep up *pari passu* with the revenues. The schedule or inventory of Mr. McDonogh's property makes a closely written volume of 1,071 pages. In the interminable list of his assets, we discover an item which shows, in the strongest light, the extraordinary parsimony of McDonogh. It is this: "Articles used by the deceased personally, $28 85." Compared with his vast landed property, what a contrast does this meagre amount of personal comforts bear!—*New-Orleans Delta, Oct.* 29.

THE GRAVE OF BUCHANAN.

WE perceive that there is a persevering effort made in Philadelphia to secure a fund adequate to erect a memorial of marble over the grave of this heroic martyr. It ought long ago to have been done. The effort has our hearty concurrence; and as the parent Society has appropriated one hundred dollars, and Pennsylvania has pledged another hundred, we could heartily rejoice if some of the many admirers of that great man and early martyr among the friends of Colonization would enable the New-York State Colonization Society to appropriate an equal sum, and thus complete the three hundred needed.

While we thus unite with the friends of Buchanan in Pennsylvania in raising a marble monument to his memory, we invite them to unite with us in giving his name to the future commercial emporium of Liberia, which is just commenced at the Cove. Let it be called, in memory of him whose bones rest there, "Buchanan," and thus become a far more enduring and honorable memento of his worth and our gratitude.

The Christian Statesman has the following remarks on the subject:—

An esteemed gentleman in Philadelphia informs us that he has sought earnestly to raise $300, to erect a monument on the spot where the honored remains of this distinguished and lamented friend of Africa repose. He states that $100 has been appropriated to this object by the American Colonization Society, and that he has the promise of nearly $50 from friends to the object in Philadelphia, while something may reasonably be expected from the New-York Colonization Society. We said in our last number that a generous friend of Liberia and sincere admirer of Governor Buchanan, in Philadelphia, was prepared to make a handsome donation towards this object. We are now assured that a neat and appropriate monument can be obtained for $300, and that the artist is ready to supply it at cost.

The contributions of those so disposed will be thankfully received and religiously applied, on their being forwarded to either of the Colonization Society's offices in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, or Washington City. May the monument be forwarded by the next vessel!

BRAZIL AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

THE exploits of our anti-slavery cruisers in the waters of Brazil have induced the Ministers of that empire to contemplate a measure which, if it do not arrest Lord Palmerston, may be productive of the gravest consequences. They have proposed to the Senate, in the event of the British attacks upon their shipping in the ports and seas of Brazil, to place their coasting-trade under the protection of a foreign flag. There can be no doubt that the United States is the nation whose protection they would invoke, and but little that their request would be granted.

We have been surprised at some acts of violence alleged to have been perpetrated by the British cruisers on the Brazilian coast upon coasting vessels; and, unwilling to credit them, have looked for an explanation. It would appear by the extract above, from an English paper received by the last steamer, that the facts are not denied. We certainly can imagine no greater insult to an independent nation, nor grosser injustice to individual rights, than is alleged in these cases; and we may be thankful if it does not cause such a reaction against the late policy of the Brazilian Government as will re-open the almost extinguished slave-trade. The petty tyranny of British naval officers chiefly provoked the war of 1812, and seems to be inherent in the class.

SLAVERY IN AFRICA.

IF the facts stated in the first paragraph of the following article are true, they corroborate the statement of Lieutenant Forbes, in relation to the holding of slaves in the British colonies, near the Bight of Benin. We think there must be some exaggeration, if not an entire mistake, and shall continue to hope that the accusation may be entirely refuted. It illustrates, however, the fact often observed in the retributive providence of God, that in the very thing wherein men and communities sin, they have recompense.

The most extensively circulated and influential papers of Great Britain gave currency, with but little disclaimer, to the gross slander of Lieutenant Forbes upon the citizens of Liberia, and now quickly the poisoned chalice is put to their own lips.

"Slavery in the English Settlements on the Coast of Africa.—The captain of a French merchantman, writing to the National, (Paris,) states that at the port of Acera, on the coast of Guinea, there is not a single English settler who has not more or less slaves, some owning as many as 150 and even 200. When the owner wishes to get rid of his captive, he sells him to the first captain of an emigrant boat that lands. These emigrant boats are miserable little coasters, commanded by liberated slaves, who embark as crew at Sierra Leone a great number of persons bound to service for some specified time.

"They take them, not to South America or Jamaica, but where the trade has its centre, the Gulf of Benin, where they are disposed of, no one knows how, and are never heard of afterwards.

"Thus, (the National continues,) if slavery has been erased from the law, it exists in practice; and to what extent it prevails may be judged by the fact that, wherever there is a want of horses, the negroes are yoked to the tilbury, five or six, instead of a horse. When Bessieu, Bishop of the missionaries, who lives at Gaboo, had occasion to go to Acera, he refused, to his credit be it said, to mount one of these vehicles, and bravely preferred to walk on foot, under a burning sun, the distance between the Dutch and English settlements, two leagues. The English are not so conscientious; they use the negroes as the ordinary animals of conveyance.

"They reproach the Portuguese with chaining their slaves, while they have a prison at the fort into which the black natives are cast for the most trifling offense, and out of which they always come chained by the neck when on their way to the public works. In the face of these facts, (adds the National,) we wish to know, have all the officers of the British squadron neglected their most imperative duties in not informing their Government of the contempt for British law manifested in these settlements? Is it after this, fashion civilization is introduced to these countries, where European policy could achieve such wonders? If the Cabinet of St. James be absolutely ignorant of what takes place in these settlements, let us hope that this information will reach it, and that it will take such measures as to prevent the world from saying that English philanthropy is merely a lie."—*Christian Statesman.*

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE thirty-second annual meeting of the Vermont Colonization Society was held, last evening in the Brick Church. The President, the Hon. Samuel C. Crafts, being absent, the Rev. Dr. Wheeler, one of the Vice-Presidents, was called to the chair. The services were commenced with prayer and reading the Scriptures, by the Rev. Austin Hazen. The Treasurer's Report was then presented, from which it appeared that the sum of $1290 18 have been raised in Vermont, during the last year, for colonization. The Secretary then read abstracts from the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, exhibiting, in various interesting facts, the progress of the enterprise in the confidence of the people of Vermont, and in the rapid growth of the Republic of Liberia, and its progress in all good arts and principles.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. J. B. Pinney.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

Rev. JOHN WHEELER, D.D., *President.*
Hon. CARLOS COOLIDGE, } *Vice Presidents.*
J. P. FAIRBANKS, Esq., }
Rev. J. K. CONVERSE, *Secretary.*
Hon. DANIEL BALDWIN, *Treasurer.*
Hon. JOSEPH HOWES, *Auditor.*

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Montpelier, Oct. 17, 1851.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

EBONY LINE.

THE *italics* in the extract below from the Journal of Commerce are made by us as deserving of note and approbation.

We have little doubt that the defeat of the bill at the last session was owing to the activity of men "busying themselves solely for the purpose of enormous gain," or the suspicion that such was their motive. That the United States Government would greatly promote commerce, *most* efficiently co-operate for the suppression of the slave-trade, promote the progress of free government and human civilization in Africa, and give a powerful impetus to the emigration of our free colored population by establishing a line of steamers, is our firm conviction. We therefore sincerely desire the adoption of such a system.

We as sincerely deprecate its falling into the maelstrom of politics, or being made a scheme for jobbers; and if, upon mature consideration, the size of the steamers proposed by the Naval Committee is found too large, let them be smaller; but let a line be established, that every facility may be given for the return to Africa of her descendants exiled among us.

Among the pleasant sights here this week, and one quite the reverse of that so often presented when the infamous slave-trade was carried on under the sanction of national legislation, was that of three four-horse teams, containing thirty-five persons of both sexes and various ages, colored people, bound, not to the slave-prisons nor the slave-ships, but to the emigrant-ship at Baltimore, about to spread her sails to the land of the free and the home of the colored man, with Hope for her anchor, Benevolence to fill her sails, Wisdom for her pilot, and Joy from stem to stern. These people were emancipated by the will of Miss Miller, of Virginia, who at her death directed all her property, amounting to some thousands, to be divided among her slaves after paying the expenses of their emigration. This is only one of the numerous cases of tender and conscientious regard of owners to the welfare of the poor colored people under their care.

In a late meeting of the Synod of Virginia at Alexandria, Rev. Wm. McLain stated that the great system of African Colonization never stood on so elevated ground throughout the country and the world as at present. He alluded also to the fact, that in the last year there had been extraordinary religious interest in Monrovia, and that the tendency of the whole scheme was onward and upward. There can now be no longer any reasonable opposition made to the plan for an Ebony line of steamers, not indeed on that immense scale proposed at the last session, but on a modified plan, such as might be adopted on the suggestions of those who have made themselves best acquainted with the elements of commercial intercourse between this country and Africa. The expected Speaker of the House, (Linn Boyd, of Kentucky,) is said to be opposed to the plan, but staunch advocates of it may be found among the dominant party of the approaching Congress. The Stauntons from Kentucky and Tennessee are committed in its favor, the latter having been chairman of the Naval Committee that reported the Ebony bill. To that office it will be expected that he be reappointed. *If those who are busying themselves about this enterprise solely for the purpose of enormous gains, can be expelled from all participation in it, and the plan conducted by disinterested men,* who should of course receive adequate remuneration, it will be better for the country, *more in consonance with the feelings of the benevolent friends of the cause throughout the country, and with the general purposes and policy of the Colonization Society.* What improvements, yet undeveloped, are to follow in the train of the invention and application of steam! What leagues of oceanic waters yet to be narrowed, I had almost said annihilated! How near to old Africa will the descendants of her injured ancestry be brought! To go there for ten dollars! This is all the charge contemplated by those who propose to erect this floating bridge between Africa and America. Among the events propitious to this general cause, are those which have recently transpired at the South. We must remain united, and must be cordially united in this work, in exonerating ourselves from the heavy debt due to Africa.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

COLONIZATION IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9th, 1851.

THE Colonization cause is cherished here, so far as the good opinions of the people go, and there are some cases of liberality. The separate colony at Cape Palmas is under the care of the Maryland State Society, and is diligently watched over by it. Mr. Latrobe and Mr. Hall are the leading friends of the cause here, which is awakening an increasing interest among the free colored people, fifty thousand of whom are found in this State, while the proportion of blacks in the city to the white population is small, a certain indication of the healthy expansion and growing prosperity of Baltimore. All the friends of the cause will unite this winter their efforts to carry through the bill reported by the Naval Committee, or a similar one, for establishing the "Ebony Line," which wanted only a few votes more to effect its passage at the last session. Mr. Stanton, the late chairman of that committee, is a firm friend of the enterprise, and with his young vigor and enterprising disposition, to say nothing of his being a member of the party which has so decisive a majority in the House, will push the measure to its deserved success. The General Society will, I learn, despatch a band of emigrants to Liberia the latter part of this month, and the time will come when the colored people will seek it in crowds; for thus only can those great designs, manifestly originated under a superintending Providence, be carried fully into execution. Maryland is forming and fostering in Africa a State, which will one day constitute a portion of a great republican confederacy, after the manner of the United States of America, and will be to that continent what our republic, with her free schools, social and religious institutions, is to the broad and fertile land bounded by the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. This is our peaceable and practical way of doing good to this unfortunate race, placed by our side and pleading for our help. The wealth of Baltimore might in various ways do much more than they have as yet done for this noble cause. It is onward, and must prevail. D

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5th, 1851.

On Saturday last, the arrangements for the departure of the barque Morgan Dix, Capt. Coward, for Africa, being complete, she set sail for the promised land of the Americo-African. It was an hour of deep interest to those who for the first time in their lives had adventured so great an enterprise as to leave their native land, in which they could scarcely ever be said to have felt *independence*, on account of their peculiar relation to the whites, and embark on the ocean for a distant and almost unknown land. But the African mind is rousing itself from its torpor. It aims at its own regeneration. Noble is the charity, again and again recorded in your columns, of the wealthy and the liberal, who have *paid* for the freedom of those in bondage; but how shall we estimate—who can help admiring the energies of the man, who by his own irrepressible industry earns five hundred, a thousand, or, it may be, (it has been,) fifteen hundred dollars, to buy himself, or himself and wife, or himself, wife and family? Such a man will make the African desert bud and blossom. These are occurrent cases. Of the one hundred and fifty-one that embarked on Saturday, thirty-five were emancipated by their mistress with a view of settling them comfortably in Liberia, for which she furnished them with abundant means. The majority were nominally free; i. e., they were not slaves; and they go to be the free indeed, the citizens of the Liberian republic. If some natural tears were shed at parting with their friends, the prevailing sentiment was joy, or that cheerful excitement arising out of the novelty of the scene, and the opening prospects before them. One man—a father—took eleven children with him, and left as many behind, perhaps at some future day to follow! Can any one doubt whether the republic will be populous? The numerous children of this emigration were bright, happy and noisy. I seldom see a black infant but my heart saddens at the reflection of the poor inheritance to which it is born—an inheritance of fear, sorrow, abjection, arising from the pride, prejudice, and power of the possessors of the land. But the poor child on the way to its own rightful land!—*that* looks altogether different. Now you have a good and cheering certainty before you. Behold them there!

Rev. Mr. Paine, of Liberia, informed me there was, in the children running about in their towns, an elasticity, a joyousness, and even a healthiness, not to be found in the land of their bondage. What bright generations rise before the contemplative eye! One of the emigrants has on board a good steam saw-mill, which, worked by his skill, will be of great use. One after another, the elements of an advancing civilization will be introduced into that late barbarous country, and the problem of emancipation will eventually be fully solved. Other emigrations are to follow this; and let the Colonization Society be furnished with the means, and she will multiply them indefinitely. And when the Ebony line shall be in full operation, the expense of passage, provisions, &c., will be materially reduced.

From the Toledo Blade.

COLLEGE IN LIBERIA.

AN effort is on foot, by the friends of African Colonization, to raise a sufficient amount of funds, by voluntary subscription, to endow a college in Liberia. No cause of pure benevolence pays a better per centage of usefulness, for the donations it receives, than Colonization. It has demonstrated its ability to suppress the slave-trade, to Christianize Africa, to furnish a free home for as many of our colored population as choose to go there, and to form commercial relations with the rest of the civilized world of immense importance. The American population of Liberia, at the present time, is about twelve thousand.* They inhabit a territory stretching along five hundred miles of coast, under the tropics. They have built about twenty cities and towns, and are now penetrating the interior to the distance of three or four hundred miles. They have made treaties by which eighty thousand natives are brought under their laws, and more than half a million have abandoned the slave-traffic. They have erected schools and churches, and have established a government after our model. Thus have the colored people of America been the means of transplanting the Anglo-Saxon character and habits upon the benighted coast of Africa.

The amount of money that has been actually expended upon this new Republic, by the benevolence of the American people, in the sum of all its contributions, is scarcely one million of dollars, which is hardly one tenth the amount that has been expended, from the same prolific fountain, upon the cause of Foreign Missions. Every dollar has been accounted for, and at this time it is the boast of the Colonization Society, in addition to its other achievements, that for every thirty dollars of the amount it has received, it can show a free man, surrounded by all the blessings of republicanism, and in the possession of a comfortable property.

The first great object of the Society—that of securing undoubted possession of a continuous line of coast—having been fully secured, the Society now appeals to the American public, to aid in the erection of a college. They wish to endow this young republic, in its infancy, with an institution which shall have a healthful influence in moulding the character of its population for all future time. They wish to have this institution fashioned after the most comprehensive models, and upon the most liberal and enlightened scale. They hope to make it an institution for all time, one of which the Liberians may be proud, and to which, in coming generations, their posterity may point with something of the pride that we now point to Harvard and Yale.

We call attention to this subject as among the benevolences of the day, which deserves encouragement and support, and commend it to the friendly consideration of our readers generally.

* It is not to be understood that the whole number is about three. * The one star is half as large as the other.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

FEMALE COLORED ASYLUM AT CAPE PALMAS.

I was much gratified to find in the Recorder of last week an appeal to the ladies in behalf of this important enterprise. And receiving this, as an earnest that God *will* "put it into the hearts of some of those who love Africa, so to think upon this matter as to be led to take measures for its accomplishment," I propose in this communication to show that such an institution is of the first importance, that it is perfectly practicable, and what will be necessary to its success.

I. Such an institution is of the very *first importance to the welfare of the Colony, and to the success of African Missions.* It is not necessary to stop to show that female education is indispensable to the elevation of any community. This is universally admitted. It is enough to state that *there is no adequate provision* for this at Cape Palmas. There are indeed two female schools there, but they are defective in these two particulars: the teachers are incompetent, and they do not make such provision for the children as is necessary to secure a proper education. Competent teachers are not to be expected from amongst colonists at this early stage of their independent political existence; and the indigence of the mass of the people rendering it necessary for all children to labor, unless supported, precludes the possibility of any thing like a thorough education. Added to this, the influence of parents or guardians, for the most part recently emancipated, presents a most formidable obstacle to the moral and intellectual improvement of children in their care. There are of course some exceptions to this. I speak of the mass. So that there exists at present no sufficient provision for educating wives for colonists in general, or for ministers and teachers, who must give a tone to society, and, ere long, constitute the great instrumentality for evangelizing the heathen.

II. The proposed institution is perfectly practicable. In visiting New-England recently, I have been both surprised and delighted at seeing the great numbers of intelligent females engaged in teaching. I have no doubt that the requisite number might be readily obtained for the Orphan Asylum. Indeed, I am fully satisfied, from applications already made to me, of this fact.

III. In order to the success of this enterprise, the following points must be attended to: 1. There should be an association formed in this country—and no place is so good as Philadelphia for its establishment and support. It would be of the first importance that the operation of the association should in no way affect the present current receipts for Foreign Missions. It might be composed of ladies. The funds, when collected, to be forwarded, through a proper officer, to the treasurer of the Foreign Committee. Eight hundred to one thousand dollars would be necessary to erect a suitable building for the institution.

2. Three ladies would be necessary to carry on the institution effectively, one being of course the principal. The ladies should have known each other beforehand, and be *perfectly congenial.* This is of the very first importance, in a situation where there will be so much of mutual dependence for sympathy and kind offices. The ladies would constitute a part of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, and be responsible to it. Their salaries should be from $250 to $300.

3. Provision should be made for the support of ten orphan girls at $50 each per annum. Perhaps a less sum would be sufficient; certainly less, if, as probably would be the case, the clothing should be prepared in this country. The girls of course should be entirely under the control of their instructors and the mission. Besides the ten orphan boarders, the ladies of the institution might very well receive and instruct as many or more day-scholars from the better families of the colony, which have at present no means of securing a good education for their children.

4. Regular reports should be sent by the principal of the institution to the association supporting it in this country. Of course similar reports would be rendered to the ecclesiastical authorities of the mission.

Having thus stated the measures necessary to the success of our proposed institution, I would involve the continuation of the same kind interest in your paper already manifested in its behalf, and shall be ever ready myself to advance, so far as possible, an object so important.

Very respectfully, JOHN PAYNE.

THE MENDI MISSION.—The American Missionary Association have recently had intelligence of the decease of two of the members of the Kaw Mendi Mission in Africa, Mrs. Moffat and Mrs. Tefft, who died within two days of each other. Mrs. Tefft's death is attributed to the African climate.

Report

OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1851.

Donations received in Cities, ($257 65.)

Utica—Rel. Dutch church, G. G. Broadhead, a friend of Hy. Pervelle, $25; Thomas H. Wood, Judge Griddley, each $5; a friend, $1; collection, $20. First Presbyterian church, collection, $140; Rev. Mr. Dorris, each $3; F. Bristol, $5; Wm. Bristol, $5; W. Paxton, $10. Westminster church, George T. Wood, Dr. Benedict, each $10; A. Churchill, $5, ... 172 65

New-York—Miss W. Post, $20; James B. Johnston, $10; a lady, $5, ... 77 00

Brooklyn—A. G. Stiles, ... 3 00

Madagascar—Rev. Wm. Binir, ... 5 00

Collections in Churches, ($22.)

Monroe—Presbyterian church, Rev. Lemuel Leonard, pastor, ... 3 00

New-Hackensack—Rel. Dutch church, Rev. G. Van Clief, ... 11 00

Greenville—Rev. A. M. T. Stewart, per Rev. W. R. S. Betts, ... 6 00

Report of Rev. Moses Chase, ($96 85.)

Preble—Deacon Hezekiah Hyde, $1; E. K. Hamilton, $2, ... 10 00

Fulton—J. Smith, A. M. Smith, J. Knowles, Mr. Ames, H. Allen, each $1; cash, $2 35, ... 5 50

Mexico—Collection, $16 85; A. Wm. Wood, $2, ... 18 85

Manlius—S. G. Comstock, $5; W. F. Wood, Deacon Culver, Peter Hoffman, each $1; cash, $1 75, ... 9 75

Pulaski—Rev. Mr. Gilbert, ... 5 00

Port Crawford—E. Martin, $5; Chester Marsh, $5; Rev. C. Gillet, E. Robbins, each $1; cash, $1 75, ... 11 75

Legacy, ($1000.)

From the late Mrs. Elizabeth Archer, ... 1000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Donations in cities,	$257 65
Donations in churches,	22 00
Report of Rev. Moses Chase,	96 85
Legacy of Mrs. Archer,	1000 00
	$1376 50

J. A. GRAY, PRINTER, 79 FULTON, cor. GOLD ST.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE VEXED QUESTION.

We have received the October number of the North British Review, and find its articles characterized by the research and ability common in its pages. Among the subjects elaborately treated in this number is the ever interesting one of *"Slavery in the United States, its evils, alleviations, and remedies,"* which is discussed very temperately, judiciously, and completely. We can cordially commend it for its tone and discriminating justice, while its style and acquaintance with facts evince a practised writer and a careful and impartial investigator. Perhaps, in the present feverish excitement upon this topic in certain neighborhoods, it demanded some boldness, and a strong love of truth, to admit so fair an exposition of the whole question of slavery in this country, and therefore we most cheerfully award the meed of our praise to this laudable and patriotic article.

It is quite beyond our power to copy the whole thirty-nine pages of the Review; but, at the risk of injuring much of the force of the facts and reasoning by breaking their connection, we subjoin an extract or two, as a specimen of the spirit and bearing of an essay, the perusal of the whole of which would afford instruction and gratification to every one possessed of liberal and national views on this vexed subject, whether they hail from the Northern or Southern extreme of our Republic.

"It is conceded on all hands that the right to legislate in regard to slavery belongs exclusively to the individual States in which that institution exists. Each State has the right to abolish slavery within its own borders, and no other State is permitted to interfere with its action. The General Government may admit it into or exclude it from the Territories which belong to it, but its authority ceases when the Territories become States. This single fact, without reference to any thing else, shows that the direct power, both of the General Government and of the free States, over slavery, is confined within very narrow limits. Instead of the several States deriving from the Union authority to interfere with one another's domestic institutions, the organic law by which they are united excludes them from such interference, and at the same time relieves them from a corresponding responsibility.

"There is, however, a limitation of our power over slavery, far more invincible than any imposed by arbitrary laws or treaties, growing out of the manner in which it is wrought into the general framework of our institutions. Putting aside all questions which relate to the origin and character of slavery, and viewing it simply under its present aspects, the prominent fact which strikes one is, that it implies a certain condition of society—a stage of civilization in which all, whites as well as blacks, are implicated. Were negro slavery, as seems sometimes to be thought, a mere excrescence on the surface of society, something exceptional and alien to its general structure, it might with comparative ease be removed. But, instead of its being an exceptionable excrescence, it is an essential and controlling element in the whole social organization of the Southern people. It penetrates through and gives color to its organization. All the laws of the South, its customs, its industrial pursuits, its social habits, are modified by slavery. The education, both of home and school, the notions of what constitutes an honorable position, the respect paid to labor, the condition of the church, the moral estimates of the true ends of life, are all, more or less, determined by it. In different ways its influence is equally decisive on the condition of the slaveholders, the non-slaveholders, and the slaves. The whites need to go through a training for freedom scarcely less than the blacks. The master is as much fettered to one end of the chain as the slave to the other; and it would be difficult to say which is least prepared for emancipation.

"It is obvious that to reconstruct the whole fabric of society—which is what is implied in any wise method of abolishing slavery—can never be the work of a day. Had the slaves been introduced a few years ago into a community whose industrial habits and social judgments and moral feelings had been formed under free institutions, they might be suddenly removed, and the transient void, soon filled, would scarcely be observed. But to change the organic life of ten millions of people, to change institutions and ideas rooted in the past and wrought into all the customs of common life, must, at best, be a very slow and gradual process. To expunge slavery from the statute-book would be the least and easiest thing required—far easier, certainly, than to legislate into the minds of whites or blacks the ideas which belong to free institutions. Were legal slavery abolished at the South, it would probably be centuries before it could be abolished from the Southern mind. Even at the North, the black, though equal with the white before the law, is as far as ever from having vindicated for himself any position of social equality. In England, in spite of affinities of race, color, and general equality of culture, eight centuries have hardly effaced the distinction between Norman and Saxon, and still less that between Saxon and Celt. And thus far, all experiments in emancipation, which have left the negro in the same country with his former master, show how nearly impossible it is for either party to overcome the barriers of race, and caste, and color, and historical association, and for them to meet each other on equal terms.

"The slaves of the South are, comparatively, not only a civilized people, but we doubt if, in the whole history of mankind, a single example can be adduced of a race of men starting from such a depth of moral degradation and barbarism, and in a century and a half making so vast an advance in civilization. This progress has been owing, as we believe, in no small part to the fact of their being slaves. Through this relation they have been brought into close contact with a superior race, under circumstances of restraint and excitement which have compelled them to abstain from some of the most debasing vices, to form habits of industry, and which have led them to catch rapidly the social, moral, and religious ideas of their masters. This does not extenuate the moral wrong of slavery, for it originated in no such philanthropic purpose. It is a fact, however, not to be overlooked. How great this progress has been, is seen the moment they are sent back to Africa, and placed side by side with those descended from the same general stock. The native African is still a brute, bowing before a stone, offering human sacrifices, without arts or industry, with scarcely a notion of right or wrong; a mere savage, and of the most degraded kind. The emancipated slaves who have colonized Liberia have gone far to prove themselves competent to establish and conduct—the greatest work of man on earth—a free and Christian commonwealth. They have churches, and schools, and courts of justice, and a representative government, and laws to which they know how to secure obedience. The marriage bond is as much respected, the home is as sacred, and the education of the young is as anxiously provided for, as among the great mass of the people in the more civilized States of Europe. And this progress, and more than this, is the fruit of a gradual culture under a condition of slavery, and could scarcely have existed without those habits of obedience, industry and temperance, which, if exacted by the master for his own advantage, have in the end redounded far more to the benefit of the slave. We confess that we fear, if, one hundred or one hundred and fifty years ago, any large number of native Africans had been landed in New-England, and left with their freedom to provide for themselves, that their descendants at this moment, if any still existed, would be in a far more debased condition than if their fathers had been trained up from barbarism under the restraints of slavery."

"The moral sense of the world demands of the South, not that it shall abolish slavery in a day or a year, but that it shall show, by some decided action, that an institution which it confesses keeps the slave in a low, debased, and inferior state, it does not intend, because of its profitableness, nor for any reason but the direct necessity, to be a permanent one. Were the Southern States, with a prospective view to emancipation, to adopt some effective plan by which to educate the blacks for the duties of freedom; were they thus, in some proper method and by intention, preparing them for its ultimate enjoyment—though the process of training the slave for freedom were as long as that which has accustomed him to the habits of bondage—it would be felt that they were meeting, as can be done in no other way, the responsibilities of their position."

"If slavery is ever done away by human means, unless it be through revolution, insurrection, and civil war, it must be by Southern men; and the only persons who have any direct influence for good over this matter, and who can be expected voluntarily to exert that influence, are the Southern friends of emancipation. Any Northern method of agitating the question of slavery which overlooks this point, must be fatally erroneous. We fear that it has been overlooked, and already with very mischievous results. We have never heard any man acquainted with the South doubt that the feeling in regard to the abolition of slavery has within the last few years undergone a very great change. Whatever important ends slavery agitation at the North may have accomplished, it has paralyzed and struck dumb the Southern friends of freedom. Fifteen or twenty years ago, large numbers, in all parts of the South, for different reasons and in different degrees, looked with dislike on slavery, and with favor on whatever tended towards its removal. In Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, the emancipation party was a large and powerful one. Now it is annihilated. Multitudes are altogether repelled from it, while others, shrinking from a false position, recoiling from any seeming treachery to their friends and neighbors, and fearing to be identified with Northern Abolitionists, are silenced. We attribute this state of things in part to the influence of Mr. Calhoun, and in part to the increased value of slave property; but that state of feeling which has made the calm and fair discussion of the subject all but impossible, we attribute mainly to the manner in which it has been treated at the North. The emancipation party in the slave States has been palsied by the action of abolitionism, more entirely even than the Colonization Society in the free States. A method of agitation, whose main result has been to destroy that party which alone had it in its power to do any thing effectively for the abolition of slavery, seems to us a mournful one. To have merely secured the discussion of the subject, without reference to the reasonableness or wisdom of such a discussion, in Northern Legislatures or pulpits, or in the halls of Congress, is but a slight compensation for this disastrous evil; and to call the insisting on this destructive speech a vindication of the freedom of speech, implies a melancholy confusion of ideas.

"But if we are to wait for the growth of an Emancipation party at the South, it is said we may wait a century before it is large enough to accomplish any thing. This may be so, or not. It does not, however, alter the fact, that it is the only human agency, except it be through violence, to which we can look for the removal of slavery. We have in this case, as in so many others, to trust for the good which we desire to the slow development of causes over which we have but little control. It is certain that our impatience will do little to hasten the social progress of States in the management of whose internal affairs we have no voice; while our uninvoked interference will only cripple the action of those who alone have the disposition and power to promote the welfare of the blacks."

These passages, culled nearly at random, will suffice to exhibit the liberal and truthful character of the entire production, and will, to those who have not access to the review itself, be a guaranty of its conservative and law-upholding spirit. The chief aim of the writer, however, is to inculcate upon the reader the immense importance of the movement in favor of a gradual removal of the free colored population of the United States to Africa or the West India islands, particularly Jamaica, by a matured and extended system of colonization. Thus pleasingly does the reviewer condense into a paragraph the results of the beneficent efforts of the truly philanthropic Colonization Society, and give them encouragement in their future exertions:

"Had one, in some summer-day dream, busied himself with imagining the best method for civilizing a continent, he would probably have constructed in his fancy some such scheme as this, which, through the labors of the Colonization Society, has already become a substantive reality. It was a glorious conception, this of making emancipated slaves the regenerators of the dark land from which their fathers came. Nor has it proved to be a visionary enterprise, but one which for more than thirty years has been steadily advancing towards successful issues. Many might reasonably, in its infancy, have hesitated and doubted long, before engaging in such an undertaking. But who, now that its success and promises are before the world, will not bid it God-speed? The whole cost of colonization, since its first commencement in 1817, is estimated at no more than $1,250,000; a sum not sufficient to build and maintain for half a dozen years the small and ineffective squadron which we now keep on the African coast. On what enterprise during the present century has the same sum been expended, with a reasonable prospect of such great results?"

That our writer does not, however, indulge simply in the dreams of an optimist, who contents himself with pointing out the perfect, without reflecting that it may be visionary and impracticable, is evinced by the following moderate expression of his expectations; and who can refuse to share in his hopes, even if all should not be accomplished which a pure and sanguine philanthropy might abstractly desire?

"Of course, we do not commend colonization either in Jamaica or Africa as a panacea for all the evils of slavery, nor do we anticipate that colored colonies, outranking all others in wisdom and virtue, will suddenly become embodied Utopias. We have no intention of maintaining extravagances of this sort. It is not necessary that colonization should be a full and complete antidote to slavery, to make it worthy of consideration. Our object has been simply to show that, in the present state of the world, it furnishes an opportunity to the free black for a decided improvement of his own condition, and, still more, that of his children, and that well-arranged schemes of colonization would form a most useful part in any wise plan for the abolition of slavery. It is competent to no more than this, it deserves the attention of every humane and every patriotic man."

From the African Repository.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS

OF THE COLORED POPULATION IN THE CANADAS.

A recent number of Frederick Douglas's paper contains a lengthy communication from the Rev. Samuel J. May, chairman of a committee appointed at the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in May last, "to ascertain, as far as practicable, the number of 'fugitives' in Canada, their places of refuge, their condition and prospects," &c.; from which we make the following extract, containing statements, the truth of which we have no reason to doubt, especially as they come from one of the most intelligent, though ultra abolitionists in this country. While, according to the report of Mr. May, "a few of those who have been several years there have acquired wealth, the many are in straitened circumstances, and are engaged for the most part in menial services;" and we apprehend that, under the most favorable circumstances in which colored persons can be situated in Canada, as well as in our own country, the greater part of them will be obliged to engage in menial services in order to procure the necessaries of life. And in case the influx of colored immigrants into the Canadas shall continue as great as it has been during the past year, we apprehend that the "destitution and suffering" and "absolute starvation" will be vastly augmented, notwithstanding all the "aid and comfort" of sympathizing friends in the United States. What then is to be done? Where can the free colored people of this country find a safe asylum, a country, and a home, in which they can fully enjoy the privileges of freedom and the blessings of independence? We answer, nowhere on the face of the earth, except in the land of their forefathers—a land which Providence has clearly interdicted to the white race, and in which, consequently, the man of color has nothing to fear from the rivalry of a race that will for ever be in his way in every part of the western continent.

"I shall probably give, in another article, some more extended account of the condition and prospects of the colored population in the Canadas. I will here only add, that those who have settled in the cities are is very much the same condition that we find them is and about our cities in those Northern States. A few of those who have been several years there have acquired wealth. The many are in straitened circumstances, and are engaged for the most part in menial services; very few, if any, excepting recent comers, suffering extreme want. Those colored persons who have settled in the country, especially those who have been able to procure land, are generally comfortable. Some of them are thriving farmers. In those places where the fugitives, since last September, have principally congregated, there has been a great deal of destitution and suffering; in some few instances, absolute starvation. During the warm season, all do well enough, for the time being, somewhat relieved; but on the approach of the coming winter, there is reason to apprehend a recurrence of scenes of misery—certainly if the fresh fugitives shall generally go to the same places whither those of the last year went. This they will be very likely to do, as the access to those places will be found easier than to others less frequented.

"To provide for the wants of the many who have been able during the passing summer to do no more than earning their daily bread, and still more for the wants of such as may reach that land of freedom after the cold season shall have commenced, it is absolutely necessary that generous contributions should be made, especially of warm body and bed-clothing. The suffering from cold is more frequent and greater than hunger."

From the Republican Advocate.

ABOLITION PHILANTHROPY.

The Abolition Convention at Syracuse call "Jerry" their "poor *brother*." Whether he was poor or not, we cannot say; but the claim of "brotherhood" put forth, is best evidenced by the following which we clip from the Utica Gazette:

"Syracuse is the home of abolitionism; there has been expended more abolition word-philanthropy than in all the State else. The negro Jerry has lived there a vagabond and a thief; four times within the last season has he been sent to the penitentiary. Who strove to rescue him from a slavery far worse than that from which he fled? Who tried to make him a freeman in deed, not in word merely? Such a benevolence would have been noble, but it would have been *silent*. No notoriety would have attended it; the press would not have blazoned it; the telegraph would not have carried it on wings of lightning to the end of the Union; there would not have been in his own obscurity and quietude any temptation to boast of humanity a vagabond and a thief. But abolition philanthropy was on hand, all eaten up with ardor for his welfare, when the Constitution demanded his surrender, when marshals were to be maimed and society thrown into disorder. The world would see its zeal, the presses would groan with it, the wires would bear it afar off, it would trouble the Government, it would disturb the Union."

From the African Repository.

LETTER FROM CAPT. J. W. COOPER.

The following letter from Captain Cooper, of the barque Ballintore, will doubtless be read with interest by some of our free colored friends who may be contemplating the lights and shades of a voyage to Liberia, and a residence in that republic. It was written without solicitation on our part, and evidently without the expectation on the part of the writer that we would take the liberty of publishing it—a liberty which we trust he will excuse:

At Sea, August 29, 1852.

Dear Sir:—Thinking that you might desire to know the result of the expedition from Savannah, so far as my knowledge extends, I take a leisure opportunity to give you a sketch of our proceedings from the time you left us at Savannah until I left Sinou for Rio. At 1 P. M. on Friday, we were taken in tow by the steamer Tybee. Some of the emigrants' friends being on board the steamer, and the wharves and shipping being lined with others, we parted from Savannah with three hearty cheers, and at 6 P. M. anchored at Tybee. Sunday morning, got under weigh and proceeded to sea, with the wind south, and rainy. Of course the noise of making things snug, stowing anchors, et cetera, prevented all religious exercises through the day. I would here mention that our people were regular in their devotions throughout the passage; prayer at night, and service twice regularly on the Sabbath.

May 1st was celebrated, a deputation having come to me to ask the privilege of a little recreation in honor of the day, which, of course, I granted. The performance was commenced by prayer from Isaac Mason, followed by a hymn, and then an oration from Mr. George Farley, showing most conclusively the antiquity of the custom of celebrating the day, by appeals to the example of the Greeks and Romans.

From this time until our arrival, nothing of particular interest occurred. I ran close in to Monrovia, and sent my letters for that place on shore. On the morning of the thirty-eighth day I arrived at Sinou, and reported myself according to orders. I was detained at Sinou longer than I anticipated, on account of the weather, it being the rainy season, the weather boisterous, and the bar rough.

During my sojourn at Sinou, I visited all the settlements in that vicinity, both American and native; and I came to the conclusion that the greatest drawback to the prosperity of the infant republic will be found in the fact that the inhabitants can live too easy. The most of the necessaries, and very many of the luxuries, when planted, produce from season to season without further labor. Three hours' labor out of twenty-four will produce more and better crops in Sinou county than a good and faithful day's work, from daylight until dark, in any part of the United States that ever I was in, and I believe that I have been in all the States, except a few in New-England. I never saw such coffee trees as I saw at Sinou. I do not see what can induce any free colored man to remain slaving and toiling in the United States, in a degraded and inferior position, when he can go to a land of his own, hold his head up as high as his fellows, and with them share in all the benefits of just laws, rights, and privileges. They may take my honest word for it, if they will continue industrious habits for a few years in Liberia, they can accumulate enough of this world's goods to support themselves and their families the rest of their lives in peace, comfort, and plenty.

Yours truly,

J. W. Cooper.

Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

LIBERIA AND ITS PROSPECTS.

A few days since, we met an intelligent colored man who was about going to Liberia, with a view to make an examination of its condition and prospects. He remarked that an accurate report from a trustworthy person, whom they knew, would have great influence with many of the colored people in the free States, and, if favorable, many would emigrate. Till very recently, the blacks have been strongly prejudiced against emigration to Africa; the greatest misrepresentations were made to them of the country and its resources; the climate was asserted to be fatal; the hardships far greater than they were; and finally, many of them had been taught the delusion that they could, in some way and by some means, rise to social equality in this country. This delusion is now nearly destroyed, and the public mind of the blacks is ready to receive correct impressions, both of the true condition of Africa and their own prospects. The reaction has commenced, and with it will commence the rapid removal of the free blacks, and then emancipated slaves, to the shores of Liberia. The same difficulties, the same prejudices, and the same slow progress have attended the foundation and growth of every new colony, which now attend that of Liberia. Indeed, we scarcely know where a new colony in a wilderness and foreign land has been founded under better auspices than this. In 1660, more than half a century from its first settlement, the colony of Virginia contained but thirty thousand inhabitants, notwithstanding wealth, power, and influence had been largely exerted in its favor. In half that time, and with less than half that influence, and with only colored emigrants, burdened by the degradation of an inferior caste, Liberia has six thousand, with a flourishing commerce, a republican constitution, and civilized manners. It requires no sagacity to foresee that, at the end of half a century from its foundation, Liberia will present a far greater array of population and wealth than did Virginia in the same period.

Nor need we fear a deficiency of emigrants; for there is not only the free colored population to recruit from, (who will henceforward go freely at their own expense,) but there are great numbers of the slave people who will be emancipated by their masters and sent to Liberia.

We have, then, really more than a million of the colored population of this country from which to recruit the young State of Liberia. In this million, every possible motive which can excite the energy of emigration, whether in freeman, slave, or master, exists in full force. A rising empire of black men, offering the anticipated glories of freedom and civilization; the riddance of a tax and a burden on the master, and liberty to the captive—all now combine to increase emigration to Liberia, and increase the prospects of its ultimate and complete success. We rejoice in the hope of a continent redeemed from barbarism, a degraded race restored, and Christianity illuminating the land of shadows and of darkness.

AFRICA.

What a wonderful continent is this rounded, smooth-shored Africa, known from the earliest dawn of time, yet so unknown; the granary of nations, yet sterile and fruitless as the sea; swarming with life, yet dazzling the eyes with its vast tract of glittering sand! North America, first seen but the other day, has been probed from end to end; its gallant and restive Phillips, Tecumsehs and Montezumas have been bridled and broken by the white man; but Africa has seen no Cortez, nor even a De Soto or La Salee "wring favor from fate." Some solitary Mungo Park, or faithful Lander, or persevering Burckhardt, alone has tried to read the secret of the mother of civilization, the gray-haired Africa.

If we seek a land of romance and mystery, what quarter of the globe compares with that which holds the pyramids; the giant Theban temples, under one roof of which clusters a modern village; the solemn-hewn mountain cliff of a Sphynx; the ruins of Carthage, the Nile, with its hidden sources; the Niger, with its unknown outlet; the heaven-bearing Atlas; the dimly seen Mountains of the Moon?

There, reader, the slave rose romantically to be the ruler of millions; there Moses, floating in his cradle, is saved by a king's daughter, and, like the hero of some earlier character, breaks the bonds of his people, and founds a new and mighty nation. There was the home of Dido, of Hannibal, the scene of Scipio's triumphs and Jugurtha's crimes; there lived Tertullian, Athanasius and Augustine; the romance of the Moors dwelt there; the last breath of Louis of France was drawn there.

Africa is the home of the leviathan, the behemoth, the unicorn, the giraffe, the slight antelope, the earth-shaking elephant, the unconquerable lion, the all-conquering buffalo. It is the home, too, of the mysterious negro races, yet lying dormant in the germ, destined perhaps to rule this earth, when our proud Anglo Saxon blood is as corrupt as that of the descendants of Homer and of Pericles.

The past, present, and future of Africa, are alike wrapped in mystery. Who can tell us of the childhood of dark-browed Egypt, square-shouldered and energetic? Carthage, the England of the old world's rulers, has not even a romancing Livy, still less an unwearied Niebuhr, to explain her rise and entangle the mysteries of her constitution. Of all the vast interior, what do we know more than the Punic merchants, who, like us, dealt there, taking slaves, ivory, and gold?

And what can we hope to see hereafter in those immense, unknown lands? God has enabled the European to drive the North American step by step toward extinction, and has given a great continent the full development and trial of whatever permanence power the Caucasian race possesses. But Africa He has preserved—for what? For future contest? For an important foreign civilization, to be entered through Liberia and Cape Colonies? France and Britain are watching each other now along those burning sands, as they once watched by the icy rocks of Canada and Arcadia: is it to end in the same subjection of the aboriginal owners to one or both of these? Or does the dark race, in all its varieties, possess a capacity for understanding and living out the deep meaning of the world's ruler, Christianity, as the offspring of the followers of Odin never did and never can understand and act it?

If the old Egyptian Scoteia had paused to contemplate the illiterate wanderers of Greece, to whom Cadmus was just striving to make known the letters of Phœnicia, would not Plato and Aristotle have seemed as impossible to him as the existence in Africa of a higher Christianity than has yet been seen, seems to us? Would not the present position of the Teutonic race have appeared equally incredible to the Parthenon, the lounger in the gardens of the Academy?—*Foreign Review.*

Colonization.—The fated circle seems to be narrowing with each successive year about the colored man in this country, and gradually confining him within stricter bonds. With each reformation in the organic law of the individual States, the mark of separation and disinteress is more deeply branded upon the negro. Our own State submitted the question to popular vote, and an overwhelming majority declared the colored race unworthy of political equality. In Connecticut, the result was the same; while in Indiana, at a late election, the restriction has been yet more marked, and it is declared that "no negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in the State;" and the Tribune declares its belief, that "the same proposition, in like manner submitted to a direct and naked popular vote, would prevail in every free State of the Union." In Ohio, the stringency of the "Black Code" is well known.

While the people have thus "defined their position" by the passage of laws, the unconquerable prejudice of feeling against the African race that prevails so universally in the United States has gone unchecked, and is making itself felt in the common conduct and business, and in all the social relations of life.—*Rochester* (N. Y.) *American.*

Extracts from the British Captain Forbes's book on "Dahomey and the Dahomans," accusing the Liberians of "buying and selling God's image," had reached Liberia in the newspapers. The editor of the Herald, after copying the accusation, closes his remarks by saying: "The whole thing is too ridiculous to be treated seriously, and deserves no further notice from us than a flat contradiction, which we here unhesitatingly record." The editor says that the receiving of "pawns," as asserted, according to Captain Forbes, by the English on the Gold Coast, is forbidden by law, and not practised in Liberia.

About June 1, a fire broke out in the new town of Benhanan, at Grand Bassa Point, and consumed five houses. In all other respects, the new settlement was prospering. The natives in the region were delighted with the change since the expulsion of the Fishman Grande.

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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

For the New-York Colonization Journal.

THE LAND OF HAM:

OR,

AFRICA—HER CURSE AND HER CURE.

WHY has Africa been *reserved?* Why has a continent of such extent, of such resources, of such stupendous capabilities, been so long kept back? What is the destiny of this mysterious Africa? We can speak with no prophetic ken; we may be able to form no probable conjecture; yet the idea will cling to us that the Hand which has formed nothing in vain, has purposes to answer through the African continent, which have as yet but feebly entered into the mind of man, or been but faintly indicated by the course of Providence towards that singular portion of the globe. The aborigines of America, of Asia, and many islands of the sea, seem destined to *dwindle* and disappear before the encroachments of a more civilized race. Japheth dwells in the tents of Shem. He takes possession, dispossesses the old occupants, and becomes himself a permanent resident. But not so among the sons of Ham. While they may dwell with the Anglo-Saxons, serve them, and in their turn derive from them most substantial benefits, yet neither the Anglo-Saxons nor any other branch of the family of Japheth may dwell in the tents of Ham. An impassable barrier is set about Africa, a sanatary cordon drawn about her. If the white man pass it, he will soon sicken and die. The climate of Africa in general has, to a very great extent, settled the question that Africa is not to be, like North America, another vast area open to the expansion of man in the Anglo-Saxon type. What then? We look for a different destiny for Africa; but what shall it be? Other races dwindle under oppression, and end in extermination; but there is no dwindling of the African race. Though forty millions of her sons have been feloniously extracted from her by the ruthless hand of slavery, and a vastly greater number by the villanous *means* used to ensnare her people and reduce them to bondage, yet there seems no tendency to diminution. Place the negro where you will, and he will multiply and fill the land.

The past history of Africa would seem to justify at least the opinion that, whatever is to be her destiny, that destiny is to be wrought out by herself, by her own men and resources. She may not be an exception to the general rule that nations are advanced by migrations, wars, commerce, civilization, and, more than all, by pure religion; yet in the case of Africa, the mode is, in many respects, reversed. Instead of another and a more advanced race coming to her, her sons are involuntarily carried to them, there to live in "durance vile," till permitted to return, through their offspring, to bless their own unhappy land. Instead of wars waged upon her by other nations, and the victors unfurling there the standard of a higher national life, she has waged the most ruinous wars on herself; and yet these wars have been made the first links, which, though dark and bloody in the beginning, shall be bright and blissful in the end. Africa has had a *commerce*, but it has been a commerce in the flesh and blood of her own sons and daughters, and this traffic has engaged in its prosecution all the worst passions of men; yet this very traffic is being strangely overruled by Him who brings good out of evil, to the great good of this unhappy continent.

We shall assume—and hope to make the assumption wear the face of probability—that Africa is reserved for the development of a higher civilization and a better type of Christianity than the world has yet seen. There is nothing in the *present condition* of Africa, and certainly there has been nothing in her past condition, which makes such a supposition absurd; certainly no more absurd than it would have appeared to an intelligent Egyptian in the days of Sesostris, had he been told that the illiterate wanderers of Greece, to whom Cadmus was then attempting to make known the letters of the Phœnician alphabet, should produce a Plato, an Aristotle, and all for which Greece was so justly famed. The present condition of the Grebo, the Foulah, or the Berber, is not more hopeless than that of the ancient Greek. Nor is there any thing in the position of Africa, in her soil or climate, which precludes our supposition. Or, is it not quite as likely that Africa will yet produce a higher order of civilization, and a better type of Christianity; that her sons shall yet astonish the world, and bless the Church with a rich inheritance of great and good men, and with institutions which are the glory of any people, as it was that the ancient Britons should do it? Yea, it is much more likely. For neither the Greeks nor the Britons had ever shown, as the Africans have, their capabilities of that higher civilization which they afterwards realized.

We have a guaranty in what Africa has done for what she may do. Native Africans have shown themselves masters, as already intimated, in every station and avocation in life, in every art and science, in genius and eminent talent, in qualities intellectual or physical, and in moral and religious character. The past history of Africa leaves no doubt of the abstract capabilities of Africans to become the highest type of man. Whether in warriors or statesmen, philosophers or divines, Africa has shown herself equal to the exigences of any past age. This we may receive as a pledge that she shall not be found wanting when her sons shall be called to act in a more advanced age. Her present degradation and the inferiority of her races present no argument against her equality to any other portion of the human family. Her present degradation and evident inferiority is most obviously a result of circumstances simply, of external causes, and not of any inherent and original incapacity; a result, perhaps, of the malediction of Heaven. It is at least the fulfilment of some wise and inscrutable purpose of the King of nations, and argues nothing as to what the same race may become under other circumstances, and under the benediction of Heaven.

We have called Africa the land of Ham, and we shall undertake to show that not only is this mysterious continent a land kept in reserve for some great future realizations in the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom, but that there remains a blessing in reserve for the poor down-trodden sons of Ham. Shem has largely and for a long time shared in the rich benedictions of Heaven. Up to the advent of the mediatorial King, the descendants of Shem were the favored race. Religion dwelt with them. Here were the patriarchs, the prophets, the living oracles of God, the city and temple where God chose to place his name and to reveal his glory. Here were the revelations of Heaven by types and shadows, dreams and visions. But since the advent of the great Reality, the embodiment of old truths in the more practical form of Christianity, the ark has passed from the tents of Shem to the tabernacles of Japheth. But is there no blessing for poor Ham? Shall the curse of Canaan rest upon this unfortunate family for ever? We think we hear the voice of a Father's love speaking comfortably to this alienated and long-forsaken son. Shall the ark rest for ever with Japheth? Shall not this other great branch of the human family come up in remembrance before the Lord, and He yet give them double for all their afflictions? H. R.

MISSIONS IN ST. HELENA.

ON Sunday morning, the 16th inst., the Rev. J. McGregor Bertram, of St. Helena, delivered a highly interesting address on the missionary worth of that island, in the Presbyterian church, corner of Houston and Thompson streets, New-York. Mr. Bertram having designed laboring among the nations of South Africa, had spent some time at the Cape of Good Hope. While there, a young man, a native of St. Helena, who had come to the Cape to carry on his business, became a Christian, when he presented the claims of the island to the churches at the Cape as a missionary field. St. Helena is a rock in mid ocean, 1860 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, 2600 miles from Rio Janeiro, 1200 from the African coast, and 800 from the island of Ascension, and with its lofty and precipitous cliffs rising from 500 to 2000 feet in height, it is like a vast rock in the sea. Yet, though forbidding in its approach, on entering the harbors, and penetrating into the valleys, the most delightful climate, the most lovely valleys and landscapes, and the most romantic pictures of natural beauty are to be met with, probably unsurpassed in any part of the world. The island is about thirty miles in circumference, and from nine to ten in diameter. The population is about 7300, and is composed of 1500 whites, 1000 liberated Africans, rescued from slaveships, and 5000 natives, who are a mixture of Portuguese and Africans early introduced in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery and navigation. They are ignorant and degraded, and were without any knowledge, without the idea of a soul or of a God, until they were taught by the missionary. Being three fourths colored, they had been enslaved by the whites, until the glorious period of British emancipation.

Mr. Bertram, on the representation of the young convert before spoken of, turned his attention to this island, as a missionary field. He was the first dissenting minister who had ever entered the harbor for the purpose of settling there. The account the speaker gave of the first preaching, the first convert—a young man of the finest talents and education, who is now an ordained minister in one of the churches—the gathering of the natives, and their habits, together with the occasional descriptions of natural scenery, were highly interesting. It is but about five years since the speaker first went to St. Helena, and there are now a church of whites and two native churches, and several Sunday-schools. Mr. Bertram is seeking assistance to support this mission, and to build houses of worship for the poor natives.

RHENISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SOUTH AFRICA.

THE report of the Treasurer shows that the receipts of the previous year were 39,329 thalers; of the expenditures, 3,956 thalers were paid for the support of the Seminary, 13,022 thalers for the mission at Barmen.

There were fourteen young men in the Seminary at Barmen last year, including two natives of South Africa. The last two have returned to their homes, and four others have entered upon the missionary work. The following table, prepared from the last Annual Report, will show the number of stations and laborers. A part of the catechists are Europeans:—

Stations,	17
Out-Stations,	5
Missionaries,	21
Catechists,	6
Colonists,	2
Native Teachers,	10

Our last quarterly report communicated to you the distressing condition of our mission in the northern part of South Africa. At present we can only give you a few more particulars in regard to the development of its circumstances. What has become of our northern stations, Rehoboth, Schmelen's Verwachting, (Expectation,) New-Barmen, Otjimbingue, and Scheppmansdorf, we are unable to say. Our superintendent, Mr. Zahn, at the end of April, 1851, had not received any special information from our brethren there since the middle of September, 1850. Alarming rumors were still afloat. Mr. Zahn has attempted to obtain information from the north by means of an express which he has sent thither; and we hope to receive (which may God grant!) good news by the next mail from Cape Town.

Mr. Knudson left Bethany at the end of last year; and he has gone provisionally to Wuppertha1. But we do not intend to continue him there; and orders have already been despatched to him to return again to the mission among the Namaquas. Mr. Samuel Zahn has succeeded in establishing another station called Beersheba, a few days' journey from Bethany, with the aid of the Namaquas at Guldbrandsdalen; and Mr. Krönlen, who landed at Cape Town April 16th, intends to proceed to Beersheba, in order to assist this faithful brother, or, if possible, to establish another station among the Namaquas. Our South Africa mission has met with no other serious disturbance. Even at those two stations which were most in danger, in the Karree Mountains, among the Kaffirs and Bastards, our work prospers, as you will see with pleasure in the last number of our reports.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST MISSION.

AFRICA.

Cape Palmas.—B. J. Drayton, Missionary; Mrs. Drayton.

Sinoe.—R. E. Murray, Missionary; Mr. Lewis; Mrs. Lewis, Teachers.

Edina.—J. H. Cheeseman, Missionary; S. G. Day, Assistant; one teacher.

Bexley.—John Day, Joseph Hardin, Missionaries; two teachers.

Junk.—Solomon Page, Teacher.

Monrovia.—A. T. Wood, Missionary.

New-Georgia.—W. W. Stewart, Teacher.

New-Virginia.—Peter M. Page, Teacher; two native assistants.

Millsburg.—Edward Paul, Teacher.

Louisiana.—Vacant.

The report speaks of the different stations in order. The church at Cape Palmas is represented "as having been in a flourishing condition." Several have received baptism. The school has increased, and the native department is said to be doing well. "Natives," Mr. Drayton says, "are still calling for the God-man to bring his books and teach them." "Fields are opening to our command every month, as far back as one hundred miles."

The school at Sinoe has ninety-nine pupils, and all are "improving." The church has increased to eighty. Persons living at a distance of seventy or eighty miles frequently attend the preaching services.

The prospect at Edina is said to be more encouraging than heretofore. A number of persons have been admitted to the church; and the school has sixty pupils, who are making commendable progress in their studies.

Of the church at Bexley a favorable report is made. There have been accessions to it by baptism; but it does not appear how many. The school, consisting mainly of native boys, is exerting a happy influence. The school at Junk is well attended, and the pupils are doing well.

The church at Monrovia has improved within the last few months. Thirteen were received into it by baptism at one time. An appropriation has been made for a school.

No missionary is located at the other stations; the schools at New-Georgia and New-Virginia, however, are represented as flourishing. There are about fifty pupils at the former, and one hundred and eighteen at the latter. The Millsburg school has thirty-eight.

It has been the wish of the Board to commence a mission in Central Africa; indeed, Messrs. Bowen and Goodale were sent out for this purpose. The latter has since died, however. After this event, Mr. Bowen proceeded to Badagry, thence to Yaraba, where he was at the date of his last communication. He was waiting for an opening to "parts beyond."

THE LATE MRS. SIMPSON.

TIDINGS of sorrow have crossed the ocean. This lady, with her husband, was suddenly called from the scene of her earthly labors to enter upon her reward. Many hearts have been filled with surprise and pain. By those who knew her well, her early loss will be truly lamented, and yet none of us may say aught against the right or wisdom which has removed her.

She was the child of pious parents, her father an elder in the church of Fagg's Manor. Her early training was of a carefully religious character. The Bible and the catechism were her earliest books of study. Thence she learned those great principles which laid the foundation for that maturity of Christian character to which she afterwards attained. Amiable and pleasant in private life, a regular and interested attendant on public worship, yet delaying to make a profession of her faith in Christ, she excited much anxiety for her spiritual welfare. During the fall and winter of 1843, she became deeply concerned on the subject of personal religion, and after much correspondence with her pastor (she being absent at school) as to what was evidence of Christian character, and the nature of "a good hope through grace," she was at last led to make an entire surrender to the Saviour, and consecrate herself wholly to his service. He was to her an all-sufficient and an all-gracious Saviour.

On the 12th of April, 1844, she was admitted to the church, and felt it a great privilege on the next day to unite with the people of God in celebrating the dying love of Christ. Thenceforward she aimed to be wholly a Christian. The Bible-class and the Sabbath-school were both highly prized by her; the one affording herself instruction, the other a field of usefulness to others.

About this time, the subject of missions engaged her attention, and she felt a desire to labor among the heathen, and especially in Africa. She lost much of her relish for ordinary duties and labors, and though always doing cheerfully and industriously what was necessary, often said, in playfulness, "I had rather be teaching the negroes in Africa."

Her thirst for knowledge was insatiable; and to meet its demand as far as possible, she labored for the most enlarged education within her reach, and sought such works from her pastor's library, and other sources, as would extend her mental vision, enrich her intellectual stores, and elevate or refine her taste. Teaching was with her a very favorite employment. Several of our public schools enjoyed her labors, and both pupils and parents highly appreciated her instructions; and at the time she finally consented to become the wife of Mr. Simpson, and share his labors and trials as a missionary in Africa, she was one of the teachers in the Oakland Female Institute at Norristown.

When the proposal was made to her to go to Africa, she felt it to be an opening in the providence of God to gratify a long-cherished desire, and took the subject into very serious and prayerful consideration. She did not arrive at a final conclusion without many anxieties, misgivings and fears. Her wide circle of friends were nearly all opposed to her going, regarding missions to Africa by white people as a forlorn hope. Her parents, too, withheld a consent, without which, she felt that she could not go. In her estimation, filial duty required obedience even in this matter. When, however, she obtained what she desired in this respect, she cheerfully consented to go, and immediately began to prepare for her departure.

She went not rashly. She counted the cost, and felt that if the Lord should call for her death in that field, she was willing to meet it. The struggle between duty and affection was severe and constant; and yet there was no disposition to withdraw the pledge she had given to labor for the Saviour in Africa. She looked forward to the time of their embarkation with a calmness which astonished all who knew her.

The parting scene was mingled with tears and smiles, but borne by her with a grace and sweetness of character, which greatly alleviated the sorrow felt by her family and friends in bidding her adieu.

Her own feelings are well expressed in a letter received on the eve of her sailing, being sent back by the pilot. Speaking of the missionary meeting in Dr. Phillips's church, she says, "They sung the hymn in which is, 'Yet with determined courage go;'" and then adds, "These lines have been running in my head all morning, and I heard Mrs. L. hum them once or twice. Oh, must I see you no more? Have I parted from you all for ever on earth? I cannot bear the thought. But I shall meet you often at the throne of grace. I feel that you will pray for me. Pray that I may not be suffered to bring reproach on this blessed cause. And yet, I fear you will forget me. But you won't forget our mission. *Though we all be swallowed in the deep*, don't forget to pray for Africa. I love you all more than ever; each one comes up to mind separately, and my heart bleeds to leave you. But *I go willingly*; I trust the love of Christ. The boat is leaving." While on her voyage, she wrote to her mother, "I could be *quite* happy sometimes, could I feel certain you are. I wish, mother, you had told me you felt very willing to have me come. You are satisfied now, doubtless. I wish you could feel it a *privilege* to be thus permitted to give a daughter to so glorious a work. Then, although I should be a curse to this mission band, and to the Africans, you should receive your reward."

With these views and feelings she left her home (a dear and pleasant one) and native land, to labor for the benighted heathen. Her filial and social affections never changed; all her letters abound with tender and touching expressions, which show that her heart yet yearned after her friends, but was still fixed in its devotion to the work in which she was engaged. On her voyage she suffered much with sea-sickness, but seemed to think it was but a light evil in comparison with the great object to be gained through its endurance. Her first impressions of Africa were of the most favorable character. From Monrovia, she wrote, December 31st, 1849: "On the 16th of December we reached Sierra Leone, after a passage of 41 days from New-York. We were kindly received and made welcome to Africa's beautiful shores by the Wesleyan and Episcopalian missionaries of Freetown. Freetown is a very pretty place—*beautiful* indeed. We were all much better pleased with our adopted country than our fondest wishes had dared to anticipate." Then, after speaking of her gratification in Monrovia, she adds, "The Sunday-school bell is heard about 10 A. M. Oh! imagine how this sound thrilled our hearts. Is not Africa different from what you have supposed concerning it? I do hope we may live to see a church among the natives to whom we go. I feel very much like living in this delightful country;" and as though this feeling would certainly continue, she adds, "Think of us as quite comfortably situated, as I dare say we shall be, at Gaboon, when this reaches you." This feeling did continue, and after having been in Africa for six months, she writes to her mother: "But happiness was not left on my native shores. All wanting to complete it to me here, is the assurance, dear mother, that you are now perfectly willing to have me in Africa. I do, indeed, enjoy myself here very much. The climate and country are pleasant to me. The lines have fallen to me in pleasant places, yea, I have a goodly heritage." And lest the death of Mrs. Mackey should have an unfavorable effect upon the minds of those at home, she wrote, "But I must tell you she died of no African disease. Do not charge her death upon the climate." In nearly all her letters, she spoke of her pleasant home, her island home. And in the very last received from her, she says, after speaking some what in detail of her trials and difficulties there, "Still, I don't regret my coming, and hope no one will, who comes here on my letters."

She felt it a privilege to be a missionary's wife, and was anxious that her friends should pray much for her, that she might be truly a help-meet to her husband in his great and important duties. To her father she wrote, "To you, dear father, it must appear but a very little while since I chattered upon your knee; now I am a woman and a wife; a privileged person, too, I think myself, in being called to the heathen. I am sure you constantly remember me in your approaches to a throne of grace. Pray that grace may be given me for the discharge of my high duties as a missionary's wife."

Though she felt the loss of her home friends very deeply, yet her greatest trial was the want of Christian society, and of regular Christian privileges, the Sabbath-school, Bible-class, the church service, &c. In speaking on this subject, she says, in reference to the Bible-class of her own church, "I do hope my young friends will appreciate so great a privilege." Her mind was interested in every thing which concerned the prosperity of the Redeemer's cause, and she labored to prepare herself for usefulness in her chosen field. In addition to the study of the native languages, she had commenced the Hebrew with Mr. Simpson. She was always cheerful, and willing to deny herself to make others comfortable and happy.

Her faith and hope were of a high order. With implicit and childlike confidence, she rested upon the word and promise of her Saviour. Death and eternity seemed to be familiar subjects to her mind. In writing of their death, Mr. Bushnell says, "I have never known persons who seemed to enjoy a stronger hope and assurance of faith. They often expressed a willingness and readiness to depart and be with Christ. Your daughter never regretted having come to Africa."

Though she suffered much by repeated attacks of purpura, and was thought by friends and herself to be dying at one time, and though she was told by an experienced and skilful physician that she could not live in that climate, and an early removal advised, yet she determined to try the experiment for a time longer, feeling deeply anxious to do something for Africa.

Her last letter to her mother was full of considerations tending to comfort and strengthen her, and, as it were, prepare her for the trial awaiting her in the sudden loss of her children in Africa. "I trust, dear mother, you do not feel unduly anxious about us. Earth is pleasant, oh, how pleasant! still, we cannot enjoy the happiness here, which in heavenly mansions awaits those who love God. We know this, although we cannot understand it. Then why are we loth to make so blessed an exchange, or to have our beloved ones make it? You must not be anxious for my safety. We have your God in Africa. His care is as constant here as in Pennsylvania. The death of Christ is as meritorious here, and the Holy Spirit's influence as free and as powerful for Christian's hope as firm; and I can humbly say, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth.' When in a fever lately, I felt it an unspeakable comfort to know that I had not my peace now to make with God. I hope we shall all meet as a family in heaven. Pray for us, but don't be anxious."

Early in April following, she was asleep with her husband in her ocean grave! How sad, how mysterious such an event! Yet the Lord has done it. It was in her heart to do something for Africa, but the Master had a short work for her. Being dead, she yet speaks, and the Lord may make her death even more effective than her life. We have no right to murmur, but we may mourn the loss we have sustained in the death of two such persons. They are garnered amid the coral treasures of the ocean, and when the resurrection morn shall come, they will rise to witness the results even of their

labors, on their late pleasant, but now desolate island home. May the Lord sanctify this deep affliction to the Church, and raise up many other sons and daughters to cheer and encourage the lone watchman left upon that outpost of Zion!

A. H.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER, 1851.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Thirty-fifth Anniversary of this national Society will be held on Tuesday evening, the 20th of January. The position which it has, by late events, assumed, as commanding the co-operation and confidence of parties previously opposed to it, will render it an interesting occasion.

The presence of its venerable President, the Hon. Henry Clay, which is yet anticipated, and which there is great reason to fear may never occur again, will give it still higher interest. The Board of Managers of the New-York Colonization Society have appointed, as delegates to attend, their President, Anson G. Phelps, and Messrs. Francis Hall, M. D. Reese, G. P. Disosway, D. P. Gregory, T. G. Talmadge, and J. B. Pinney, with power to appoint alternates and supply vacancies.

MOVEMENT IN NEW-YORK.

For some time there has been held a series of meetings, on the part of a small number of the free colored population of New-York, to consult upon some organization for their own benefit.

Recognizing the very natural odium which any connection with the Colonization Society would enable their enemies to cast upon them, we have cheerfully avoided all active participation.

Having received a circular containing the articles agreed upon by the association, and hoping that no harm may come of noticing it in the Colonization Society, we venture in this number to make a record of the movement.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette in October, in reference to it, made the following remarks:

"Our colored population have at length taken the initial step towards relieving themselves of the ban under which they are placed by residence near a white race. At a large and highly respectable assembly, after much careful examination, it was determined to form an association, having for its object the assistance of emigrants to the Republic of Liberia, as suggested by the very able letter of Mr. Latrobe, of Baltimore, which, it is gratifying to see, has at last received the attention and approbation of the colored population. The colored people must succeed in this new scheme, approved as it is by reason and experience, and aided as it will be by the benevolence of all sections of the country. The great missionary cause will be pushed on by commerce, and, in the end, the long period of slavery the colored race have suffered, and which they must suffer, will be found to have been the means of Providence to redeem the most fruitful portion of the world from its social and moral degradation."

The movement has been noticed by the Christian Statesman with much enthusiasm; not less than three of its ample columns being devoted to it in the 13th number, issued Nov. 29.

If this thing is of God, it will prosper. If of man, it will come to naught. We understand that a very decided opposition has been made to it, by some of whom better things might be hoped. We understand that the company propose to send out an agent to examine Liberia, and make report of its advantages. We shall await that report with some interest.

A determined effort has lately been made in England to entice this class of our population to Jamaica and Grenada. No less interest has been shown to secure for them lands in the bleak climate of Canada. It will be no small triumph if, under this state of things, Liberia shall prove the most attractive, and even make converts of its former opposers.

From our knowledge of the agent, E. G. Jones, we augur hopefully for the progress of this *new movement*, and most heartily wish them to increase, even though the Colonization Society should thus be made to decrease.

DONATIONS.

We have to acknowledge, and do it with great pleasure, the donation of several articles which, not being accompanied with a statement of pecuniary value, cannot appear in our report of receipts.

From Mr. Porter, of Niagara Falls, New-York, we received, some months ago, a box containing *thirty-two reams* of paper.

From Charles Dexter, Esq., of Windsor Lock, Connecticut, we have received a large quantity of wrapping-paper, sufficient for the issue of the Journal during the year 1851. This last donation is especially valuable, from the fact that Mr. Dexter has by machinery cut it into the various sizes and proportions needful for use. If his convenient preparation of it were generally known by the newspaper and periodical press, we have no doubt that orders for it would multiply upon his hands.

From L. B. Ward, Esq., of this city, we have received three copies of the Agricultural Report of this State, just published by order of the Legislature, for presentation to gentlemen in each of the counties of Mesurado, Bassa and Sinou, Liberia, which we feel persuaded will be of the highest value in those settlements.

Many manufacturers and publishers could confer a lasting benefit upon the Republic of Liberia, without heavy sacrifices to themselves, by presenting specimens of their manufactures and publications for its use. We shall esteem it a privilege to receive and forward such donations.

LIBERAL DONATION OF BOOKS.

Burlington Female Seminary,
November 26, 1851.

Dear Bro. Pinney:—I have this day shipped to your care, for President Roberts, or rather for the use of the Liberia schools, 300 spelling-books, contributed by your humble servant to the cause, and also another box of school-books, contributed by N. B. Haswell, Esq., of this place, for the same purpose. The freight on the two boxes of books I have paid here through to New-York.

I also directed to be shipped to your care, two weeks since, a box of books granted to the Liberian Republic by a special act of our Legislature at its late session. These are decisions of the Supreme Court of Vermont, the Revised Statutes of the State, acts of Assembly, &c.

All these I hope have reached you in safety. The three boxes of books—viz., that granted by the Legislature, and the two shipped to-day—you will please forward to Gen. Roberts by the first opportunity. I will write him very soon in respect to these matters.

Yours truly, J. K. Converse.

We have received from Rev. J. K. Converse, Corresponding Secretary of the Vermont State Colonization Society, the handsome donation of books for Liberia mentioned in the preceding letter. We shall esteem it a pleasure to forward them to President Roberts by the earliest opportunity.

Are there not many others who would esteem it a privilege to furnish material for the intellectual development of Liberia?

We would especially commend the act of the Vermont Legislature to other States; and urge that a copy of public documents be granted by each of them for a State Library in the Republic.

BEQUESTS.

Augustus Graham, Esq., late of Brooklyn, has bequeathed a legacy of $10,000, and Dr. Josiah Shedd, late of Peacham, Vermont, a legacy of $4,000 to the American Colonization Society.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE N. Y. STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Board, held on the 19th inst., was one of more than usual interest.

Reports of several Committes on important subjects were read and acted upon, for which we have not space in our present number, but shall insert them in our next. We think a new era is opening for the cause.

LIBERIA COFFEE.

Among other articles of produce and curiosity belonging to the late Rev. Jas. Moore, after his sudden decease, was a bag of coffee from his own farm. This was probably intended by him as a specimen for distribution among his American friends.

It is a beautiful article, and as his family will doubtless feel the need of all available resources, we have determined to offer it for sale. The price put upon it will rather be proportioned to the needs of his family than to its intrinsic value.

If any friend of colonization or others desire to gratify their curiosity by a taste of the *real pure Liberia Coffee*, and at the same time aid the widow and orphan family of a good man and missionary in Africa, they can find the opportunity by calling at the Colonization Office. *Price 25 cents per pound.*

Rev. A. Bushnell, a missionary stationed at Orizume, Gaboon River, relates the following incident:—

Confidence in Fetiches Tested.—A man belonging somewhat back from the coast, who came in with others to see me to-day, was adorned with numerous fetiches and charms, which he assured me were a sure protection in time of war. He declared that no spear or musket-ball could harm him when he had these fetiches on his person. But when I proposed a trial of their efficacy, he of course declined. I then proposed to him to place, his fetiches up as a mark, and let one of the boys shoot at them. In case they could not be destroyed I would admit that they had power to protect those who trust in them; but he again declined, saying that they were not in good order, and he must have time to prepare them. He went away, evidently ashamed, in the midst of the derision of the people who were present.

LIBERIA HERALD.

Our regular file of the Liberia Herald, from July to October, brought by the Liberia Packet, has more than the usual amount of interesting local matter. We think that it is now equal to its best days, and hope the improvement so well begun will be progressive.

The following brief summary is all that at this late hour we can insert; for our next issue we have marked several articles to be transferred to our columns.

In the July number (23) we notice a valuable article on the relative value of the native cotton and the imported seed; an address on Temperance, by Rev. A. W. Russell; a notice of the decease of Governor Russwurm, highly laudatory of him; a call upon the proper authorities to clear out the noxious weeds that, in the midst of the rainy season, so encumber the streets; and a characteristic letter of Mr. Teage, indicating his success in farming, and claiming that the present of rice sent to the Editor from his farm, under date of June 20th, was the first harvested in the colony. He has raised six acres.

In number 24, July 16, besides a discussion as to the need of an amendment of the Constitution, there is an interesting notice of the 4th of July celebration; of a meeting of the native kings of the newly purchased territory, in a congress, for the purpose of being reconciled, and making peace; of the completion of a new two-story frame courthouse at Greenville, Sinoe county; and an order from the commander-in-chief, for the military display on the 26th of July, the fourth anniversary of the independent existence of the Republic.

In the August number (1) we find a notice of the arrival, on July 17th, via Sierra Leone, of Rev. D. A. Wilson and lady, of the Presbyterian Mission, and his advertisement, relative to the Alexander High School at Monrovia; an extended account of the celebration of their anniversary of independence, July 26th; and a full and decided reply to Lieutenant Forbes' calumny in relation to slavery in Liberia.

The number issued August 16th, has a long address delivered by D. J. Warner, Esq., on the anniversary day, containing noble sentiments, and quite creditable to him. It has a well-written article by General Lewis, advocating the encouragement of foreign capital in agricultural operations; a hint to some intermeddling foreign traders not to despise Liberian laws: a spirited review of some South Carolina opinions, set forth by a Charleston correspondent of the New-York Herald; an article on the necessity of a new settlement at Cape Mount, in order to keep the native tribes at peace; a notice of the visit of President Roberts to the leeward settlements, as far as Sinou, from the 2d to the 16th of August; of the scarcity of provisions at Sinoe, owing to the number of newly arrived emigrants and the poor crop of rice in that region. In the same number containing a letter from Rev. W. H. Payne, Missionary of the M. E. Church at Cape Mount, is a notice that he was drowned on the 15th of August, by the upsetting of a canoe on the Cape Mount river, preceded on the 13th by a similar fatality at the same spot, upon two other citizens of Monrovia, whose names are not given.

The number for September 3d has a most interesting account of an exploring tour up the Junk River, to the Saddle Mountain. If what he says concerning iron mines and gold is true, it will render Liberia even more attractive than it now is. The quick passage of the Liberia Packet is noticed, in thirty-three days from Baltimore, arriving at Monrovia August 28th; there is also a notice of a complaint of Golah chiefs against the Vey kings, for attacking one of their towns.

In number 4, dated September 17th, besides several essays and communications, we find an editorial summary of late Colonization news from the United States, referring with much gratification to the proposed Liberian College; a notice of a splendid copy of Webster's Dictionary, a present from the Merriams, of Springfield, publishers, to President Roberts; and a notice of the investigation made by the Government into the facts of the complaint of the Golahs against the Veys. We transfer to our columns a notice in this number, of the discreditable estimate of colored missionaries and the religious influence of Liberia, published last summer, as from Rev. Mr. Ford, a missionary of the American Board, and invite the attention of our readers to it.

The fourth number, October, contains, besides several agricultural items, a notice of the approaching issue from the Liberian press of a new compilation of the laws, made by Rev. H. Teage; and an exposition of the policy of the Government relative to the native tribes. If any one is curious to see on what small occasion kings in Africa take offense, he may be satisfied by an article headed "Speck of War," from this number. It seems that a petty sovereign of a Dey village, having built a new house with a spire roof, ventured to ornament it, by placing on the top a brass kettle, worth five dollars; this extravagance and departure from the former custom, which was to ornament the top of the roof with an earthen pot of native manufacture, became a cause of offense, as too boastful and ostentatious, and war was threatened unless it came down; the King refused to pull it down, and was fortifying his town to defend himself. Have not civilized nations and enlightened men sometimes been guilty of as great folly, and quarreled on as small provocation?

The sixth number, October 16, has an editorial notice of an extensive revival of religion in the Methodist and Baptist churches of Monrovia; and an article on the trade of the interior, which is represented as greatly hindered by the people of Bo-po-ro, and which the writer is informed would otherwise be of great value.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

Colonization Office, Boston, Dec. 8, 1851.

Rev. J. B. Pinney:

Dear Sir:—On looking into your Journal for November, I notice a statement from an English paper, which needs explanation. It is on the third page, and headed, "Brazil and the United States." It relates to a proposal of the Government of Brazil to put their coasting-trade under the protection of a foreign power, meaning the United States, as a defense against the annoyance which it suffers from British cruisers, under pretense of suppressing the slave-trade.

I read, some months ago, a report of the debates in the Brazilian Parliament, to which the English writer seems to refer. The proposal was, so to modify the navigation laws of Brazil, that the *coasting-trade* of that empire might be carried on in foreign vessels, and not, as formerly, in Brazilian vessels only. It was the very evident expectation of the speakers, that if such a change of the laws should be made, shippers would, at least to a great extent, employ vessels belonging to the United States; that those vessels, and the goods on board of them, would be under the protection of the flag of the United States, and that British cruisers would not molest them under pretense of searching for slaves. In this way, the *honest* coasting-trade of Brazil would be made safe from British interference. There seemed to be no other way in which that safety could be secured. Britain has treaties with Brazil which authorize her cruisers to prevent the slave-trade in Brazilian vessels, and which, of necessity, expose all Brazilian vessels to detention and search at the caprice of any British naval officer who happens to meet with them.

It does not appear that the Brazilian ministry contemplated any measure for the protection of the slave-trade, nor that they proposed any negotiation with the United States on the subject.

Whether the proposed change in the laws of Brazil has been made, I am not informed. The vote following the speech of the Brazilian minister was one of approbation; but I think it enacted nothing. The whole may have been merely a parliamentary demonstration, got up for the sake of informing John Bull that they knew a way in which they could make themselves safe from his improper interference with their coasting-trade, and that, if his conduct should make it necessary, they would do it.

Yours, truly, Joseph Tracy.

LIBERIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Believing that nothing can afford our many readers greater interest than direct communications from Liberia, we insert extracts or full copies from most of our letters that will repay perusal. The general prosperity and contentedness of the people, the aspirations after improvement, and the benign influence of the settlement, are abundantly manifested by these, and the articles from the Liberia Herald.

Government-House,
Monrovia, Oct. 15th, 1851.

Rev. J. B. Pinney:

Dear Sir: Your several favors of May and July last are received, and contents noted. The attack of Commander Forbes on the people of Liberia is, to say the least of it, extremely ungenerous and unkind; every one who knows any thing about Liberia at all, knows that Commander Forbes has grossly misrepresented the people here. His statements are wholly without foundation in candor or truth. How any man in his senses could be guilty of putting forth such glaring misrepresentations, is indeed a mystery to me; and the only possible excuse that I can offer for the sapient commander is, that in consequence of his long sojourn in Africa, and having witnessed so many wonderful things, his head had become "wool-gathering," and, in his perplexity, he determined to hurl a revengeful missile at Liberia. But, sir, it is as harmless as the attempt is savage and malicious. Is it not unaccountable that Commander Forbes would so unceremoniously attack a whole community of people, charging upon them conduct and practices which, if true, ought justly to consign them to the contempt of the civilized world! And what are the grounds of his attack? Why, information obtained from persons living beyond the *then* jurisdiction of Liberia,—never having visited the Republic himself — whose character, according to Commander Forbes' own showing, must have appeared to him as exceedingly dubious. The fact is, I cannot possibly imagine the object of Commander Forbes. But I leave the question of justice or injustice to be settled between himself and his own conscience. *There is no such thing in Liberia as a pawn system; no person is allowed to hold another for debt. This applies as well to the aborigines as colonists.*

I perceive that the bill before the Legislature of your State, making a grant to the New-York State Colonization Society to aid in the transportation of emigrants to Liberia, failed in the Senate, contrary to your expectations; and as I supposed it was upon the hope of obtaining that grant that the Board founded their resolution, it occurred to me that it would be best to await your further order, especially as Dr. Moore was with you again, and, under the circumstances, you might not be disposed to incur additional expense. I regret that the Legislature did not meet your wishes and expectations; I hope, however, the next session will not fail to give you the needed assistance. I think it very desirable that your Society make an effort to strengthen the new settlement at Fishtown—*Buchanan*. The Grand Bassa people seem to look to you and the Pennsylvania Society to supply the emigrants for that place. The location, I believe, is held to be as healthy as any in the Republic, and none, certainly, surpasses it for commercial advantages.

I am glad to learn through the newspapers and other sources, that the cause of Colonization is steadily gaining favor in the United States, and that Liberia is more and more attracting the attention of the colored people of that country. They may protract it from year to year, but they must come out from among a people that *will not* acknowledge them, and settle in their fatherland.

I have nothing, my dear sir, in the shape of news to communicate. We are getting along in our usually quiet way. Improvements are steadily advancing, and every year brings with it convincing proofs of Liberia's permanent advancement. May an all-wise Providence continue to watch over her interests!

Your humble, obedient servant,
J. J. Roberts.

Monrovia, Republic of Liberia,
Oct. 23th, 1851.

Rev. J. B. Pinney:

. . . . . Liberia awakes more and more to her interests. Had she these eyes and hands, or this disposition, ten years ago, we would have been a better, a more independent people. But we cannot see every thing at once. I am now making syrup and sugar; have planted 8000 coffee scions this year; I have rice, cassava, potatoes, and some cocoa. I believe more now, what I always did believe, that if I have not, or any man has not the necessaries, and some of the luxuries of life too, in Liberia, it is all his own fault.

Our schools have plenty of scholars, and no books. This is as bad as books and no schools. Who can blame teachers for not doing a great deal?

By Roy, I have subscribed for three of your papers. Can you find no one who, on fair, just, and proper terms would enter into the coffee-raising business? Please speak of this, and suggest some plan. I want to plant about 100,000, but am not able to do so myself, nor do I wish to, unless I can enter fairly into the business. I attend mine myself.

A. T. Russell.

Monrovia, Oct. 18, 1851.

Rev. J. B. Pinney:

. . . . . Our little Republic is steadily progressing. Like a little ship on the ocean, she is receiving an occasional thump from a passing wave; this does not alarm me, but, on the contrary, I regard it as evidence she is making headway. Our government is receiving, by almost every mail from England, official documents, in the shape of complaints and remonstrances against our laws regulating commerce. What else ought we to have expected? Some of these complaints, I must say, are just, and demand immediate attention. It is not allowed to talk of abstract rights, when they have been modified or yielded by treaty stipulations. I saw the surrender when I first saw the treaty; and I saw in the acts of the first Legislature subsequent to the ratification of the treaty, an infringement on its provisions. I spoke of it, but I was alone in my opinion.

H. Teage.

October 8th, 1851.

Rev. J. B. Pinney:

Dear Sir:—I received your letter by the Packet. I was very glad to hear from you. We are all well now, and I hope that these few lines may find you and yours the same. You wish to know how we are located in Liberia; we are doing pretty well in Liberia, and I rejoice that I have come to this country. I have all the privileges of a man; and who would not come to such a country as this? I have about 1500 coffee trees, and about 500 bearing; I made about $95 worth of arrow-root last year, and I think that I shall be able to make about $100 worth this year. I made and sold some sugar last year, and I shall do the same this year also. I sold about 100 pounds of pork this year, and made some bacon; also, we have a goodly number of stock of different kinds. We wish to see all our friends, but if they will not come, we can do very well without them; but there yet is room for them if they wish it. We are all *free men* in Liberia, and treat all as such, according to their ability. You say that you would like to come over and see us. We would be happy to see you in Bexley. Will you come? The time is short, and I must close.

Yours, truly, Isaac Jackson.

Bexley, Grand Bassa County,
Oct. 2d, 1851.

Rev. J. B. Pinney:

Dear Sir:—I received yours, dated July 15th, 1851, also the newspapers, for which I am not able to find words of gratitude; but can say I do feel grateful to you for them. We hope you and yours are well; we are in good health. Our youngest child and only daughter died May 24th, 1841: her name was Emily Gray.

I am thankful for Colonization; it is the way in

which colored people may live comfortably and enjoy satisfaction. May the Lord bless the labors of that benevolent body! Accept our respects, and please write soon.

N. B. Farmers are improving. Coffee crops are good, and arrow-root also.

Truly, yours in Christ,

CHARLES AND JANE GRAY.

SINOE, GREENVILLE, Sept. 22, 1851.

REV. J. B. PINNEY:

The people of this country are generally in good health. Provision is at this time very scarce, caused by the number of emigrants that came out this year with too small a stock of provisions, and the rice crops are not very good this year. The oil-trade is brisk, but we don't get much of the profits of it, because we are not able to compete with English traders on the coast.

Respectfully, yours,

EDWARD MORRIS.

GLEANINGS FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A LITTLE after 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 4th, we looked out upon the harbor, and observed among the shipping—American, English, German, and Liberian—quite a display of national "insignia." The U. S. ships, Germantown and John Adams, were gayly decked with flags and streamers, and the little "Lark," too, occupying somewhat of a central position, had, in all her dignity, the flag of the American Union floating gracefully at her foretopmast-head.

At noon, the U. S. ships commenced, in long and loud peals, the rejoicings of a free and happy people on the return of their natal day. The tones of the long thirty-two's and sixty-four's in the harbor had scarcely ceased when Fort Norris Battery, in thundering accents, belched forth, in fire and smoke, twenty-one expressions of kind gratulations to our transatlantic brethren.

This brings to our mind an encouraging reflection. The time was, and not many years since either, when the people of the United States were almost as weak and dependent as the people of this infant Republic, and surrounded, too, by difficulties, and called to endure hardships, arising from unhealthy locations, and savage foes, as appalling as any that have obstructed the progress of Liberia. But by an uncompromising spirit of industry, enterprise, and economy, and a determination to grapple with and overcome every obstruction in the way of liberty, wealth, and national grandeur, they have succeeded to the admiration of all, and now command the attention and respect of the civilized world. And why may not Liberia arrive at the same distinction? Her natural resources, whether of mind or matter, are assuredly equal; and we maintain that it only remains for her citizens to studiously cultivate the one, and industriously develop the other, to gain for her the same importance and standing that her elder sister now so proudly boasts. Liberians, recoil, then, before no difficulty. God is just, Heaven is still propitious; do your duty, and your advance in national glory is certain.

THE INTERIOR.

A FEW days since, we had a conversation with a chief of the Pesse tribe, respecting the trade of the interior. He professed to have considerable knowledge of it, and said—what many have long known—that a few days' walk beyond Bo-poro the country is thickly settled, and the inhabitants are a trading people. The trade of that country does not find its way here, owing to the rapacious character of the people of Bo-poro. Some of our readers may remember that, at one time, gold was brought into our market, and that it was through the Bo-poro people that the trade with the rich interior ended.

Coming from beyond Bo-poro, travellers necessarily have to pass through or near it, and the chances are ten to one that they fall in with strolling parties of Bo-porians, who either rob or carry them before some of their head-men, and then, under some pretext, they are compelled to retrace their steps with empty hands.

The people of the wealthy interior have no intercourse with us. They carry their ivory, gold, and hides to Sierra Leone and the Gambia. They would, comparatively speaking, have but a short distance to come, if they had an unmolested route to Liberia, to the journey they now have to make to carry on their trade.

The Bo-poro people live by plunder. They attack defenseless towns, take away every thing they can find, and make the inhabitants slaves.

We would advise Government to give some attention to the interior. Let it send commissioners to Bo-poro to demand the reason why traders are interfered with on their way to Liberia. And, indeed, commissioners might be sent beyond Bo-poro, to encourage the traders to open their trade with us.

Hereafter, we will again refer to this subject; our object now is, to attract the notice of the people to it, that they may give it consideration in time, so that they will be prepared to urge the matter before the Legislature in December next.—*Liberia Herald, October* 1.

CONGRESS OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

IN our last, we noticed the assembling, in our town, of the chiefs of the Little Cape Mount territory; and that they came, at the summons of the President, to give an account for the attack that had been made on the town of Dwarloo Bey, by Boombo, in violation of their treaty stipulations with the government. We also informed our readers that the chiefs had been permitted to return home, to meet here again in November next, when it is proposed to have present the chiefs of Grand Cape Mount and Sugaree. The object of this convocation will be, we presume, to put a final end to the petty annoyances which some of the lesser chiefs are subjected to from their more powerful neighbors, and to adopt measures to encourage and increase commerce. No doubt need be entertained that any of the chiefs will fail to obey the summons, as they are convinced of the power and resources of this government, and they will not readily incur its displeasure. Indeed, if the summons extended to the Galenas chiefs, it would not have been amiss.

Our readers need not now be informed that, in the several treaties or agreements made with the chieftains in our jurisdiction, the government stands pledged to preserve peace among them; and if it becomes necessary, it must send an armed force to assist those chieftains who act *only* on the defensive. The government and people of Liberia are opposed to wars, and it is their duty, as it is their desire to make many allowances and sacrifices before commencing hostilities. It will be well for every Liberian to consider all the relations which can by any possibility exist between them and the native African, and be not too ready to try to influence the authorities to coercive measures. We say, remonstrate, and, by arguments, try to convince them; and when pacific measures fail to produce the desired effect, then let strong means be resorted to. The authority of the government must be feared and felt, or there will be continual wars among the turbulent parties.

A CONGRESS OF KINGS AND CHIEFS.—Our readers doubtless remember that some four or five months since, this government despatched commissioners to Grand and Little Cape Mount, for the purpose of putting an end to the wars then existing between certain chiefs in those countries. Happily, at the instance of the government, an armistice was agreed upon by the parties, and a pledge given that hostilities should not be revived. It remained, however, for the chiefs to adjust the matters of dispute which had produced the wars, and cause reparation to be made, in a pecuniary way, to the injured party. For this and other purposes connected with the industry and trade of the country, Kings Jirra and George, and a number of minor chiefs of Little Cape Mount, and the north-west portion of the Dey country, are assembled at "Soue," Jirra's town.

The Congress will probably remain in session some two or three months. And the result of their deliberations is looked to with great interest, as it will affect favorably or otherwise the facilities of commercial intercourse with the interior of that section of country. The government, however, will see that the war shall not be revived, whatever the result may be.

A SPECK OF WAR.

IT is reported by good authority, that King Bromley and Kia Bucha, a Dey Chief, are barricading their towns. The former lives on the St. Paul's river, within a stone's throw of the Virginia settlement, and the latter within three miles of it, back from the river. They give as a reason for thus fortifying their towns, their apprehensiveness of an attack from Gatoombah. All who are acquainted with affairs in this country, know well that no apprehensions of the kind need be entertained. Gatoombah is too well convinced of the power of the government, to attempt to molest any one living immediately in the vicinity of our towns and villages. In fact, it is said there is no chieftain who lives in greater fear of the government than Gatoombah; his town was once destroyed by us, and he severely chastised. Indeed, we believe him to be the most quiet chief in our jurisdiction.

It seems that Kia Bucha, who is represented by all to be proud and insolent, lately built a very large thatched house, the roof of which is in the form of a sugar-loaf; when such roofs are made, the custom is, to place at the top of the roof a pot of native manufacture; Kia Bucha, instead of following the custom, substituted a brass kettle of the value of five dollars. Gatoombah and Bah-qua-don-da heard of this, and sent messengers to inquire of Kia Bucha what he meant and intended, by departing from the usage of the country; that his great-grandfather never did such a thing; that they never heard of any one before him presuming to depart from so ancient a usage; and desired to know if he wished it understood that he had grown more wealthy and powerful than everybody else: finally, the messenger demanded that the kettle be ta'en down. Kia Bucha replied, that he was his own man, and cared for no one; and would die before he took it down. Kia Bucha and King Bromley are friends, and will, we are informed, hold together. Bromley is dependent upon Kia for advice and help in many ways. Immediately after the departure of the messengers, Kia made known to Bromley the object of their visit, and the reply he made to it; at once they agreed to fortify their towns, and prepare to defend them.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—It is with pleasure we record the safe arrival of a saw-mill in the county of Sinoe. It is a great *desideratum*. Before the commencement of the rainy season, several buildings were commenced, but, for want of lumber, they were not finished, and it depends upon the supply of the coming dry season, if they will be completed before the commencement of another rainy season. This is not owing to the absence of large timber in our forests, for they abound with the best of timber for buildings, but the number of timber-cutters diminishes every year. They find they are less liable to exposure, at work on their farms, than in the swamps; and that they live more easy, and are better contented, when they are improving their *own* property. We wait with much anxiety to hear that the saw-mill at Sinoe is performing its duty. Monrovia will prove to be a profitable customer to the owner of that saw-mill.

SINOE COUNTY.—The new Court-House in Greenville is completed. It occupies a central and commanding position in the town; is built of the best wood material in the country—much better, however, if it had been built of brick—two stories high, and will answer the inhabitants of the county for county purposes, for a number of years. The first story is tastefully fitted up as a court-room; the second has two or three commodious jury-rooms, and clerk and sheriff's offices.

At our last dates from Greenville, June 30th, no further deaths had occurred among the immigrants by the Alida, and they had nearly all recovered from their second attack of fever. Seventy or eighty of the immigrants by the barque Baltimore had been attacked with fever; no deaths, and they were all doing well.

RICE.—Our supply of rice is abundant. Two months ago, it was selling at $2 25 and $2 50 per bushel, and ready sale at that. Now, it can readily be procured at $1 50 per bushel. The crops in our neighborhood turned out well. Until April next, we may safely calculate on having a fair supply at the latter price; unless, indeed, the demand at the leeward settlements increases, which is not improbable. An offer has been made to the largest trader in this article in Monrovia, for five hundred bushels, to be paid in cash, at $1 00 per bushel. It was not accepted.

COFFEE PLANTING.—A gentleman living on the St. Paul's expects to complete, this month, his coffee planting for the year. He has planted out from his nursery eight thousand plants, and there remain to be transplanted about two thousand more. This is certainly doing well. Indeed, the banks of the noble St. Paul's clearly indicate that there is a good spirit of industry abroad in our land.

COMPILATION OF LAWS.—We are gratified in being able to inform our fellow-citizens, that H. Teage, Esq., who has been engaged in compiling the statute laws of this Republic, has nearly completed his labors, and the volume will be ready for the press in a few days. That a work so desirable may be published and given to the public in the shortest possible time, additional force has been added to the printing department of this office, and we hope in a few weeks to have the satisfaction of announcing to our readers that the volume is ready for delivery.

HANDSOME PRESENT—*the American Dictionary of the English Language.*—President Roberts received by the Liberia Packet a splendid copy of the latest and best edition of Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; a present from the publishers, Messrs. G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass., U. S. The volume is superbly bound, a counterpart of the one presented some time since by the same gentlemen to Queen Victoria. It is in every respect a desirable book. The English language unquestionably will be spoken by the millions who are to constitute the population of this Republic, and will through them be made the medium of conveying the blessings of civilization and Christianity to a large portion of this dark continent. It is, therefore, exceedingly important that the language should be preserved in its purity, and be written and spoken in accordance with the best standard.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.—In obedience to the summons of the Government, Mr. Bumbo, a Vey Chief, who stands accused of making an attack on the town of Dwarrabay, as noticed in our last, arrived in town on the 13th inst., with a long train of attendants. The Golah chiefs Tom Gum, Dwarrabay and Tar—the latter to represent old King George, who is too feeble to attend in person—had preceded Bombo five or six days, and were making here quite an impression in their favor. No doubt seemed to exist in regard to the guilt of Bumbo. The investigation, however, had not proceeded far before the whole question of an attack on Dwarrabay's town was involved in mystery; and though it is clear that an attack has been made, so far, it has been impossible to fix the guilt upon Bumbo. He (Bumbo) charges it upon one Carley, a Mamboo chief, which Dwarrabay is rather inclined to admit; still, he pertinaciously insists that Bumbo's people were engaged in the attack. As yet, however, no proof of this fact has been elicited, and the council have not been able to arrive at any conclusion. The case will probably be postponed until certain Grand Cape Mount chiefs can be summoned.

ALEXANDER HIGH SCHOOL.

WE are happy to welcome to our shores the Rev. D. Wilson, A.M. and lady, who arrived here via Sierra Leone, on the 17th ult., in the brig Leonora, from New-York. Rev. Mr. Wilson comes to Liberia under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, as Principal of the Alexander High School in this town. Our fellow-citizen, B. V. R. James, Esq., who, for some months past, has had the superintendence of the two departments connected with the institution, and who, we believe, has been unremitting in his attention to the advancement of those under his charge, has been looking forward to the arrival of Mr. Wilson, to relieve him from a part of his duties and responsibilities, with much anxiety. As far as our acquaintance with Mr. Wilson will permit us to judge, we believe him to be possessed of proper views in regard to the work in which he is about to engage; and if his life should be spared, and his health preserved, he will doubtless be the means of accomplishing much good for Liberia, and for Africa. Mr. Wilson publishes in another column of this paper, to which we ask attention, the terms of his school, which are most liberal, and we trust no citizen will be backward in availing himself of the advantages of the Alexander High School in the education of his children.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION—*Great Outpouring and Ingathering.*—For weeks past, the churches in and about Monrovia, and the settlements along the banks of the St. Paul, have been blessed with a wonderful outpouring of the Holy Spirit. An awful solemnity, for some days, seemed to pervade the whole community. Scores of souls, we understand, have experienced converting grace, and among them, a number of the aborigines. Spite of the efforts of the wicked one, Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.

Our Quaker friends, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, have been holding meetings in all the towns and villages of the Republic they have been able to visit, and, we learn, express themselves highly gratified at the attention with which their message of love was received by the people. May their labors be abundantly blessed!

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—We clip the following from the New-York Observer, July 3d, 1851:

"AFRICAN MISSIONS.—Rev. Mr. Ford, writing from West Africa to the American Board, says: 'Notwithstanding the strong assertions of some in regard to the efficiency of colored missionaries and colonists, I am forced to believe that this work, and all missionary work, must for the present be performed mainly by white people. I appeal to Sierra Leone, to Liberia, to Cape Palmas, in proof of my assertion. The Wesleyan mission at Cape Coast will prove nothing else.'"

This is saying a great deal. And as the paragraph is decidedly invidious, we think Dr. Ford ought to have been a little more explicit, and informed the Board how he arrived at this broad conclusion. He appeals "to Liberia in proof of his assertion," but we question whether Liberia will bear out any such assertion.

With respect to the efficiency of colored missionaries in the other places he has mentioned, we know nothing; but we think we may safely challenge Dr. Ford in reference to Liberia, and may venture to assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that the efforts and success of the colored missionaries here will compare favorably with the efficiency of missionaries in any other field. Now the fact is, Dr. Ford knows nothing of the missionary operations in Liberia. On his way to the Gaboon, he was in Monrovia for a few days only; had no opportunity of visiting the several missionary stations, to learn, by personal observation, what were their condition, and the efficiency of those in charge of them; we therefore do think his appeal to Liberia, and the evident attempt at the disparagement of colored missionaries, quite gratuitous.

Perhaps some of the missionaries in Liberia will enlighten the Doctor and the public in general on this subject.

POPULATION IN DELAWARE.—For more than half a century, slavery in Delaware has been steadily on the decline. In 1790, when the first census was taken, the number of slaves in the State was about 9000; a sixth part of the people. Now there are but a little over 2000, not more than one fortieth of the people. The greater part of these are in Sussex county; Newcastle and Kent counties united having but 741; while Sussex county has 1591. The slaves decrease faster in Newcastle county than in either of the other counties. In 1840, Sussex county had 1637 slaves; in 1850, 1591; a decrease of only 3 per cent. in ten years. Newcastle county had in 1840, 541 slaves; in 1850, 393; a decrease of twenty-five per cent. The census of 1840 developed the alarming fact that the whole population of Sussex county was rapidly declining; having then a less population by 2,025 than it had in 1830. Kent county, too, had been declining, but not so rapidly. The increase of Newcastle county alone saved the State from the disgrace of depopulation. Kent and Sussex are now, however, beginning to revive. In Kent particularly, free labor is gradually but surely driving out slave labor, and, as a natural consequence, a spirit of improvement and progress is awakening; the current of its population, heretofore backward, is reversed, and a more thriving condition of things generally betokens the commencement of a better time.—*Exchange paper.*

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The Sharpshooter, iron steam-vessel, has arrived at Portsmouth, from the Brazil station. She has been very successful in capturing slavers, having taken as many as nine during her service on the coast: viz., one brigantine with slave equipments, off Rio, by cruising; one brigantine equipped for slave-trade, off Trio, by cruising; one two-topsail schooner, equipped for slave-trade, out of Mocabe, by information; one topsail schooner, fully equipped, off Campos, by cruising; (she was heavily armed, had been chased four days previously by the Sharpshooter, and had then a cargo of slaves on board;) one cutter, off Maguinas, having 74 slaves, (26 had died on the passage over,) taken by cruising; one brig, fully equipped, off St. Paul's, Bahia, taken by cruising; one schooner, empty, off Rio, by information, (this was the Valaroso;) one brig, off Busios, 102 slaves on board, taken by cruising, on information; one schooner, taken out of Tigucas river by four boats and thirty-six men of the Sharpshooter, and one boat and six men of the Locust.

NEXT EXPEDITION.—The Liberia Packet is daily expected to arrive at this port, on her return from Africa, whither she went some months since, with emigrants and supplies for the Liberia Republic. She will be fitted out again immediately after her arrival, and is expected to sail for the African coast about Christmas, touching at Savannah, Georgia, for the purpose of receiving on board two hundred and ten emigrants destined for the Republic. It was expected that a company of from three to four hundred emigrants would be sent from New-Orleans about the same time; but the number will be necessarily reduced to two hundred, for want of pecuniary means to carry out the original design.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

A YOUNG AFRICAN PRINCE IN LIVERPOOL.—A remarkably intelligent boy, five and a half years old, named Thomas Canray Caulker, son of Canraybah Caulker, King of Bombay, Sherbro county, west coast of Africa, has been brought to this country, to be educated by his guardian, Captain Edulfus Swinton, of the Adeline, of Newcastle. When his education is matured, we anticipate the greatest advantages to the kingdom over which his father exercises sway. It adjoins our colony of Sierra Leone, and the king has done all in his power to suppress the slave-trade, and to further the progress of civilization throughout his dominions.

RAILROAD IN AFRICA.—The misunderstanding between the Porte and Pacha of Egypt, arising out of the project of a railway across the Isthmus of Suez, is said to be satisfactorily adjusted. The Pacha has condescended to ask the Porte's permission to construct the railway, and the Porte has granted it. But the permission is clogged with the proviso that the Egyptian Government must keep the construction in its own hands, and not delegate it to any company of foreigners. Time will show whether the Egyptian Government is equal to the task.

WM. D. ROBY, a colored man, has been taken under the care of the Presbytery of Winchester, Va., with a view to his entrance upon the ministry, and preaching the gospel in Liberia.

Report

OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1851.

Donations received in Office, ($[illegible] 31.)

A friend, ... [illegible] 00
A. R. Allen, hardware, ... 64 31
Dr. Samuel L. Griswold, ... 3 00

Collections in Churches, ($347 79.)

New-York—Brick church, Rev. Dr. Spring, pastor, ... 347 79

Colonization Journal, ($11 50.)

Bozrah, Ct.—Mrs. S. R. Bailey, ... 50
Cazenovia, N. Y.—Z. Sweetland, ... 1 00
Kenosha, Wis.—A. Lewis, ... 1 00
Berwick, N. Y.—Charles E. Norton, ... 50
Stratford, Ct.—H. Plant, Esq., ... 2 00
Hartford, Ct.—Ralph Mitchel, ... 1 50
New-York—F. J. Cunningham, 50c.; J. M. Richardson, 50c., ... 1 00
Flatbush, N. Y.—Mrs. Lydia Hunt, 25c.; Mrs. Ellen Duryea, 50c.; Isaiah Washburn, 1, ... 1 75
Bedford, N. Y.—Jared Knapp, 1; S. H. Smith, 25c., ... 1 25
Sanfordtown, N. Y.—Elder H. Birch, ... 1 00

Report of Rev. A. Greene, ($[illegible] 60.)

Port Richmond—Collection, 10.11; J. H. Snedeker, 1; H. J. Bodine, 1; a friend, 25c.; M. Chuld, 31c.; J. F. Harrison, 1, ... 13 67
Carmel—Mrs. J. Raymond, 5; B. Carver, 2; Mr. [illegible], 5; Cash, 1; D. D. Travers, 1; Miss Seldon, $1; John [illegible], 1; C. R. Wicks, 1; A. B. Crane, 1; J. Cole, 1; B. Travers, 1; Cash, 1; L. Muriah, 1; H. Travers, 1; J. [illegible], 1; Cash, 1; Wm. Watts, 1; A. H. Cole, [illegible]; L. H. Gregory, [illegible]; Wm. Foster, [illegible]; S. Hopkins, [illegible]; Mrs. Kelly, [illegible]; J. Kelly, [illegible]; J. Crosby, [illegible]; Mrs. G. H. Travers, [illegible]; Cash, [illegible]; do., [illegible]; Wm. [illegible]; Mrs. Randel, [illegible]; P. L. Lutts, [illegible]; Cash, [illegible]; Mrs. Ballard, [illegible]; L. H. [illegible]; F. Hopkins, [illegible]; H. Cole, [illegible]; J. Runey, [illegible]; Cash, [illegible]; A. C. Towe, [illegible]; M. R. Clark, [illegible]; M. Murphy, [illegible], ... [illegible]
Hempstead—J. Van Keuren, [illegible]; Andrew Wilson, [illegible]; Mrs. E. Bull, [illegible]; Benjamin Brown, [illegible]; B. Hight, [illegible]; Cash, [illegible]; J. C. Miller, 2; Mr. Jackson, 2; Spencer Horton, 2; Wm. Vail, [illegible]; A. Boyd, 1; Mrs. J. C. Wilber, 1; A. Benjamin, 1; [illegible], 1; Rev. W. Boyd, 1; Mrs. [illegible] Boyd, 1; [illegible], 1; Mrs. H. House, 1; Mrs Cromaline Brown, 1; H. Duryea, 1; J. E. DeKay, [illegible]; C. G. DeKay, [illegible]; Miss L. Horton, [illegible]; Mrs. L. Horton, [illegible]; Mrs. C. Slaughter, [illegible]; Cash, [illegible]; C. Young, [illegible]; Cash, [illegible]; D. H. Clarke, [illegible]; Mr. [illegible]; Mrs. L. Bull, 25c., ... [illegible]
Flatbush—Ref. Dutch church, [illegible]; M. E. church, [illegible], ... [illegible]
Bedford, ... 10 [illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

Donations in office,	[illegible] 31
Collections in churches,	347 79
Colonization Journal,	11 50
Report of Rev. A. Green,	[illegible] 60
Total,	[illegible]

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J. A. GRAY, PRINTER, 79 FULTON, COR. GOLD ST.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

From the United Presbyterian Magazine.

LETTER OF REV. E. W. STOKES.

In making room for the following letter, we by no means would be held responsible for the imputation of evil motives to which it gives currency. It was evidently written for a strong anti-slavery community—for Glasgow, and not for New-York.

Our object is to show that, "even our enemies being our judges," the accusation of Lieutenant Forbes is a calumny.

The testimony this letter contains, as to the freedom, and happiness, and usefulness of Liberia, is all the more valuable, as extorted from one who went there with many prejudices. The letter is addressed to Rev. Dr. King, Glasgow, by Rev. E. W. Stokes, Rector of St. Paul's Protestant church, Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—I perceive, from general intercourse with the people of this realm, that they are but very superficially acquainted with Africa, and especially that part of it called the Republic of Liberia. Of this Republic I shall now give you a short account, in order to remove many doubts that have arisen through incorrect statements.

That portion of Western Africa which is now comprehended in the Republic of Liberia, was found in the year 1816, by a few colored men, aided by a body of white men of the United States of America, under the auspices of the Colonization Society. In connection with this Society, many of the colored people of America from time to time went to Africa, and joined the colony in Liberia. Of these, the greater number were slaves who had been liberated by their owners under condition that they would emigrate to Liberia. It has been stated that the offer of freedom on these conditions was given by many, in the expectation that the slaves would not go there. This may be true in many instances; but one thing is certain, and that is, the slave population are ready to go to Africa, or anywhere else, to be free from their grievous yoke of bondage. When we are told that freedom is offered to the slave, and he refuses the gift, we have only to look at the advertisements for runaway slaves, to see the fallacy of the statement. Be you well assured, that if the people in bondage in America had freedom offered to them, it would not be refused. But men wishing to hold slaves are ready to resort to any means, however low and wicked, in justification of their conduct.

It has been stated, by some in this country, who are reputed to be wise and well skilled in the whole scheme of the Americans in attempting to colonize Liberia, that it was not from any kind feeling towards the colored people, but simply to get rid of an overwhelming population, which, it was supposed, might in time become injurious—perhaps leading to the extirpation of the white inhabitants. Something like this I might have heard stated in America myself.

But of this, however true it may have been, we, as Liberians, can have nothing to say. For, if God has turned the whole design, however wicked, in our favor, what cause have we to complain? None at all. We the rather rejoice at what has taken place, because God has turned the whole matter to good on our behalf. Whatever may have been the designs of those who once held our fathers in bondage, we know that, under the blessing of God, through colonization, we are a happy people, rejoicing in the liberty which God has brought out for us, and we are well satisfied to live in Liberia as our dearly bought home. There are many endearments which bind us to this despised land, as it has been called. Our pilgrim-fathers sleep there, and many of our friends who have fallen asleep in Jesus rest there, and we patiently wait to lie side by side with them in poor, bleeding Africa.

I have said that Liberia is our dearly bought home; and truly it is so: the first settlers went down into their graves loaded with toil, care, and sorrow, in striving to lay the foundation of a home for their children; and not for them only, but for as many as might, as they had done, leave America, to find a refuge in that heathen land.

There had been, it is true, many civilized men, who, in times past, visited those very shores on which the Republic of Liberia is now formed. But what were they? Men of plunder. They came to our land, not to heal, but to make wounds. Those were civilized (?) men from all nations, and there for centuries they committed deeds of horror, at which surely the angels blushed, until it was more than Heaven could bear, and the God of nations interfered. He suffered the frightful storm of the children of wrath to rage for a time, and then he arose and hushed the storm into a calm. The wicked ceased to plunder, and now the land has comparative rest.

In the providence of God, in the year 1819, there went across the ocean a pilgrim bark from the shores of America, and in that bark were the seeds of life and death. It bore our pilgrim-fathers who went from a land of oppression—a land which denied them the rights and privileges of men. They went out, scarcely knowing whither they went, in order to seek a home of freedom for themselves and for their posterity. Then it was, for the first time, (it may be,) the song of praise ascended in honor of Christ on these benighted shores, where misery, gloom and death had reigned triumphant for centuries. They landed amongst the heathen tribes—to them a strange race of beings. There the savage man lived, and loved to live on, in his own native blindness and ignorance, which to him was seeming bliss, whilst he looked down with contempt on the wisdom of civilization and Christianity, saying by his every act, that as ignorance was bliss to him, it would only prove his folly to be wise. There, too, the wild beast roamed at will, the fox made his dwelling in their midst, and the lion and the leopard rested quiet in their habitations, and the great eagle perched in the lofty mountain unmolested. There, too, stood the lofty and beautiful palm tree, which had defied a thousand whirlwinds. There, also, were dyes of various kinds, and useful timbers, all waiting for the hand of civilization to put them to their proper use. But the heathen in his blindness disregarded all these blessings; and the land which, with cultivation, would have made his home as a very Eden, lay a wilderness around him. Our fathers, when they arrived in the country, immediately saw, with eagle eye, what might be done for good in this land, and they bought a small spot of ground from the heathen men, the very same spot which is now the capital of the Republic of Liberia. They went boldly and willingly to work, and cleared away the forest and dense wilderness which surrounded them, and built for themselves houses, and cast seed into the ground. But here they were disappointed. The wild beasts destroyed their harvest. This was a very grievous disappointment, as they depended chiefly on the fruit of their soil for their daily bread. But this disappointment, with all its accompanying calamities, did not cause them to relax their labors and honest endeavors to found a home for future generations.

They were often driven to the extremity of distress, and at some times much cast down. Notwithstanding all this, they were not discouraged, but went onward in the great work they had undertaken. There were some things more to heighten their calamities than the bare failure of their harvest. They had sometimes almost a famine on the one hand, whilst, on the other, they had to watch the savage foe, who, thirsting for blood and plunder, threatened their destruction. In the mean time, the awful effects of the malaria brought, in its poisonous train, death and all its attendant calamities, more destructive than any civil war. The dread malaria spreads desolation wherever it approaches, and many noble hearts and worthy heads has it laid low in Africa. These were the times that tried men's souls, as the first settlers of Liberia will ever bear testimony. Our fathers struggled hard against this fell destroyer, as well as against every other difficulty. But they fell victims at last, though not without a consciousness of having done all that they could to effect a noble purpose. Yes, the veteran fathers of the Republic of Liberia went down into the silent grave with the prayer on their quivering lips, that Africa might be redeemed from her long night of gloom and death; and how truly has God answered their prayer! Africa is being redeemed, and the dark drapery of death that was once spread over the face of the whole country, is fast disappearing; and instead of weeping, the Liberians can rejoice and say, "The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad." How true is it that he exalteth the lowly, and maketh those who are little esteemed in the world to be his chosen people. When we look at what Liberia has passed through to arrive at her present position, we are constrained to acknowledge that it is nothing less than the hand of the Lord interposing in their behalf.

Notwithstanding the sickness, wars and disappointments with which they were continually beset, they progressed silently but steadily; and, at the declaration of their independence, were, on the whole, in a far more advanced state than any foreign power could have supposed.

And now that they have so nobly fought and conquered every opposition, they simply ask the Christian world to aid them in the establishing of some religious institutions, that the civilization of the heathen may advance with the growth of the country.

A very important feature in the character of Liberia is, that it is as free as the freest nation on earth. Freedom is that on which her laws are based, and these are doubly sustained by the popular voice.

Mr. Forbes has published in his charges against Liberia, that slavery exists in Monrovia; but this he must prove before we can injure the character of the Liberians. What is most astonishing to me is, how he could publish such a statement without any authority, and in the absence of the clearest proof. This unrighteous imputation, however, or any other, cannot injure the character of an industrious and honest people.

Again, Liberia is proud to differ from all other nations, in a very important point. She is settled in the midst of a great heathen nation, but she does not destroy them. The heathen do not disappear before her, as has been the case with other civilized people who have migrated to heathen lands. On the contrary, the heathen live and flourish in the very midst of the Liberians, looking up to them as fathers and friends. Instead of driving them out or putting them to the sword, we encourage their growth, and every available means is resorted to, in order to bring them into a better state of morals and religion.

And should not any nation be proud of this? Does it not speak trumpet-tongued in favor of the great moral principles by which Liberians are governed? Then, believe not every sound that you may hear concerning Liberia. Many have been the writers and speculators on Africa in general, or Liberia proper; but let Liberia's own historians speak of her, and let the surrounding nations judge.

I have given you a short sketch of the settlement of Liberia, and am fully able to vouch for all that I have stated. Most earnestly do I hope that what I have advanced may throw some light on the real character of the Liberians, and remove doubts about the practicability of maintaining the Republic as a powerful missionary to that benighted region. I trust also that my statements may serve as a confutation of the many reports which have been circulated against my country, by ignorant and designing persons. Begging your indulgence, I remain yours in Christ,

Glasgow, August, 1851. E. W. Stokes.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Between six and seven years ago, the natives at Mr. A. Grout's station were unclad heathen, and the sins of some of them were of so gross and open a nature as greatly to pain those who lived among them. Now thirty-two of them are the professed followers of Christ. Four were received into the Church on the first Sabbath in April. The day these were accepted, nine others presented themselves for examination, all of whom appear well; but as these were more recent cases, it was thought best to give them a little longer time for trial. At the communion, all who had joined the church from the beginning were present, and all are in good standing. There were, besides, about as many more at the meeting, on whom the truth has not as yet taken effect. No wonder Mr. Grout says, "Such seasons not only refresh our hearts, but encourage us wonderfully. I cast my eye over them, a company of sixty or more, nearly every one of whom was respectably clad with clean garments, and exclaimed within myself, 'What hath God wrought!'"

Mr. Grout is keeping up two out-stations by the aid of the young men in the church, who take turns in this work, and so are at home more than half of the Sabbaths. They give much encouragement at the concerts, as well as afford subjects of prayer, by reporting their labors and prospects. At the concert in April, a collection of six English shillings was taken up.

From the Liberia Herald.

COMMANDER FORBES AND LIBERIAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Our readers will doubtless remember that we copied, a month or two ago, from the Spectator an extract from Commander Forbes' book, "Dahomey and the Dahomans," in which the people of Liberia are grossly misrepresented, and denounced as a community of slave-traders. A week or two since, a friend placed in our hands the May number of the Anti-slavery Reporter, containing said extract, also an article from Messrs. Cresson and Hodgkin, and an explanatory letter from Commander Forbes—all of which we give below.

We are gratified that we were not without friends in England, who were sufficiently interested in the welfare of our infant government not to allow such foul statements—which, if true, would justly condemn Liberia to the contempt of the world—to be circulated without inquiry as to their correctness, and adding a word in defense of an injured people.

We have said, on a former occasion, that the statements of Commander Forbes, in regard to Liberia, are erroneous in every particular, wholly without foundation in truth. We now repeat that they are malicious slanders. There are two sorts of slanders in the world—slanders by accident, and slanders with malice aforethought. To the last class, unquestionably, belongs Commander Forbes' article on Liberia.

Commander Forbes, in his letter, March 20th, says: "That the citizens of Liberia are guilty of buying and holding slaves, I had ocular demonstration; and I know personally *two* Liberian citizens"—why suppress their names?—"sojourners at Cape Mount, who owned several slaves," &c., &c. Now, since we were first shown this letter, we have taken considerable pains and trouble to ferret out these "two Liberian citizens," but without success. It has been hinted to us that possibly one of the two referred to is a man by the name of Curtis, who some seventeen years ago, for reasons unnecessary to mention here, left the colony, and settled among the natives of Cape Mount, where he united himself to a daughter of a chief of the country, and has not since considered himself—residing, as he was and has been until within the last few months, beyond the jurisdiction of the commonwealth—as identified in any respect with this government. Indeed, it is well known—and we doubt not to Commander Forbes, as we believe to almost every English officer who has met Curtis at Cape Mount—that he was hostile in his feelings, which he gave himself no trouble to conceal, to the people of Liberia; and that so far from considering himself a Liberian citizen, until very recently he claimed to be living under the protection of the English government, and kept flying near his house the English flag; of this fact Commander Forbes cannot be ignorant. It is, therefore, not at all improbable that Curtis is the person instanced as a "citizen of the Republic," who applied to him, "*as commander of one of her Majesty's ships*, to procure for him pawns." It is also possible that Curtis is one of the *two* Liberian citizens referred to; who the other can be, we confess we have not the slightest idea. But admit it were true that Commander Forbes saw *two bona fide* Liberian citizens at Cape Mount, engaged, as he says, "buying and selling slaves," is it just, or kind, or generous in him to denounce a whole community for the bad conduct of two of its members? And Commander Forbes never visited Monrovia!! We were under the impression that he had once, for a short time. He says, however, "my informants acquainted me that almost all labor in Liberia was derived from a *system* of domestic slavery." Who are those informants? What kind of system?

We emphatically deny the practice of the pawn system in Liberia, or that labor is derived here from slavery in any of its phases. And for the truth of our assertion, we throw ourselves with confidence upon the candid of all nations who have visited Monrovia.

Truth will prevail, and Liberia will remain, throughout all ages, a monument of the erroneousness of Commander Forbes' book.

THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA AND LIEUTENANT FORBES.

The Wesleyan Watchman and Advertiser contains a letter from President Roberts to Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., London, in refutation of the slanders of Lieutenant Forbes, from which we make the following extract:

Government-House, Monrovia, *July* 24, 1851.

My Dear Sir:—I received a few days ago the May number of The Anti-Slavery Reporter, containing an extract from Commander Forbes's book, entitled, "Dahomey and the Dahomans," in which the stranger commander roundly accuses the Liberians of engaging in "the buying and selling of God's image," &c. These foul aspersions—as indeed they are—have been contradicted through the columns of the Liberia Herald.

Since reading Commander Forbes's letter to you, March 26, published in the Anti-Slavery Reporter, I have endeavored to ascertain what "two" citizens of Liberia he refers to, "sojourners at Cape Mount, who owned slaves." But no one can give me the information; nor can I imagine who they can possibly be, unless one is a man by name Curtis, who, some seventeen years ago, for reasons unnecessary to name, left the colony, and settled among the natives of Cape Mount, where he united himself to the daughter of a chief of the country, and has not since considered himself—residing, as he was, beyond the jurisdiction of the commonwealth—as identified with the Liberians; indeed, in his feelings, he was wholly alienated from the people of Liberia. This, I am satisfied, was known to Commander Forbes, when he was penning his paragraph on Liberia, and to every British officer who has visited Cape Mount. Who is the other person alluded to, (if Curtis be one,) I cannot possibly divine. But I would ask, my dear sir, is it not ungenerous, unkind, and unjust in Commander Forbes, even admitting it were true that he saw two Liberian citizens at Cape Mount, at that time beyond the jurisdiction of Liberia, engaged, as he states, in the slave-trade, to denounce a whole community? No, sir; I thank God, the Liberians, as a people, certainly, abhor slavery in all its phases, and would no sooner engage in the nefarious traffic than Commander Forbes himself. And Liberia will outlive Commander Forbes, and stand a lasting monument of the erroneousness of his book, at least so far as the people of Liberia are concerned.

I have nothing new to communicate respecting the progress of affairs here. We have had a great deal of rain this season, which makes things at present look rather dull. Still, the prospect of a fine harvest and brisk trade, when the season shall open, is very encouraging.

With kind regards, I am, dear sir, yours, very truly, J. J. Roberts.

Thos. Hodgkin, M.D., London.

The facts and statistics of the subjoined article are freer from error than any article of the same length it has been our lot to meet with. We think it is *all true*.

STATISTICS OF LIBERIA.

In 1847, a regular republican and independent Government was formed, having a President, (J. J. Roberts, Esq.,) a Vice-President, (S. A. Benson, Esq.,) a Secretary of State, a Treasurer, and a House of Representatives. England, France and Prussia have acknowledged the independence of the Liberian Republic, and the first-named has made a treaty of commerce with it. Upwards of 80,000 of the natives have become partially civilized, and have enrolled themselves as citizens of the Republic. The colonists have a flourishing commerce. They have not only succeeded in suppressing the slave-trade along their own coast, but have also made treaties with several tribes, numbering more than 200,000 souls, for the discontinuance of that traffic.

The country is watered by many streams, some of them navigable for thirty or forty miles. Though low along the coast, it gradually becomes undulating, and even hilly. At the distance of less than 100 miles, there are high mountains, which defend the colonies from the burning winds of the Sahara towards the north-east.

The productions are numerous, among which we may name rice, corn, coffee, all tropical fruits, cotton, &c. Camwood and other dye-woods, ivory, shells, palm oil, and many other things are articles of export, and the commerce of the country is now estimated to be worth $500,000 annually.

The progress of this colony has been indeed wonderful in all that concerns its material interests; and it will not be long till the 400 miles of its coast will be adorned with settlements of civilized men; nor will it be many years till these colonies will penetrate into the interior, and open roads up to the mountains, whilst its steamboats will be ploughing its rivers and their estuaries, as well as pursuing their way along its coasts.

But what shall we say of the progress of these colonies in all that relates to their moral and religious interests? Impartial visitors represent this progress to have been still more remarkable. The same unvarying testimony is borne by the ministers and missionaries who labor among them, of every denomination.

There are now more than thirty schools; and among them, several, such as the Alexander High School, at Monrovia, the Episcopal Mission School, at Cape Palmas, the White Plains Methodist School, on the St. Paul's River, hold quite an elevated rank.

Faithful ministers of the gospel, of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Episcopal Churches, are laboring with success in these colonies. We very much doubt if the glorious gospel of our Lord has had greater success in any part of the New World, in proportion to the number of the people, than among these colonies. The Methodist Mission has had sixteen missionaries, thirteen principal stations, and between 1100 and 1200 communicants, of whom from 100 to 200 are native converts.

The Presbyterian Board of Missions has three missions in Liberia, and one among the natives, at Setra Kroo, near Cape Palmas.

The American Baptist Union has had a mission for several years among the Bassas, comprising one station, several outposts, and five or six native helpers.

The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church has had a mission at Cape Palmas and its vicinity for fifteen years. This mission now includes four ordained missionaries, a physician, a teacher, and several native assistant teachers.

The reports of all these missionaries (of whom only two are white men) display a remarkable spirit of devotion to the work, and strong confidence in its importance and success. They rightly judge that these colonies furnish admirable points of irradiation, from which the truth may be made to shine far into Africa, and ultimately enlighten it, even in its most interior portions, now so filled with ignorance and degradation.

Northward of Liberia is the English possession of Sierra Leone, with its 43,000 inhabitants, its printing-presses, its prosperous missions, its schools, its many churches and chapels, from which the gospel is destined to penetrate far into Africa.—*Christian Retrospect and Register, for* 1850.

From the New-Orleans Courier.

ABOLITION STRENGTH IN NEW-ORLEANS.

In conversing with a very intelligent citizen of the Second Municipality yesterday, and who had resided in this city for many years, upon the state of public opinion here upon the slavery question, we were altogether amazed and confounded to hear him declare his belief that if the question of the abolition of slavery in Louisiana were submitted to the people of New-Orleans, the *question would be carried by a two-third vote!* Believing ourselves that so monstrous a proposal could not command a five per cent. vote out of the whole population, we mentioned the subject to several of our friends, and though they all agreed that the opinion expressed was extravagant and excessive, we were hardly less amazed and confounded to hear them admit, as they distinctly did, that *upon such an issue, it was doubtful upon which side the majority of the citizens of New-Orleans would be found!* We are constrained to admit that the gentlemen referred to have had better opportunities than we have, to come to safe and sound conclusions upon such a matter; but the solace we derive from the counter opinions which have always been ours, are altogether too precious and conservative of the peace and of the rights of the South, to be parted with and surrendered but upon further and fuller proofs; but, at the same time, we must concede that the statements made to us by persons of so much respectability and worth, betoken a state of public sentiment here of the weightiest import, and of which we had not until now the smallest conception!

We have generally noticed, in passing along the thoroughfares of life, that what a number of people stand *ready* to do, they are very apt to *wait* to do, and easily fall into the maxim, that "where there is a *will*, there is a *way*;" and if the slaveholders of New-Orleans and Louisiana can give their credence to a tithe of what we have heard and recounted above, (of which we are still incredulous,) all will admit that it urgently behooves them to counsel together, and with their fellow-citizens to devise "ways and means" of protecting their property alike from incendiary contact and felonious spoliation.

AFRICA—ITS CLIMATE AND PEOPLE.

There is little doubt that both the climate and people of Africa have been generally misrepresented by the slave-traders. The climate has been described as pestilential, in order to fright the lawful trader from its shores. Now we are inclined to think that the African climate is not, on the whole, as unhealthy to the European as many other parts of the world which might be mentioned. There are, of course, unhealthy spots and unhealthy seasons there as elsewhere; but we do not find that the loss of missionary life is greater at Abbeokuta than in India or Ceylon.

The negro tribes have been branded with dullness and stupidity, and a position the lowest in the scale of humanity has been assigned them. Indeed, they have been treated as if they did not belong to the human family, and have been dealt with by the slave-dealers as if they were included amongst those inferior creatures over whom man was given dominion. They have been shamefully and inhumanly bought and sold, as if they had no rights of their own. Thankful we are in being enabled to state that this wicked traffic, at the present moment, is being rigorously dealt with as it deserves; and as the clouds which have for ages overshadowed Africa with gloom, clear away, we are enabled to perceive how cruelly its people have been misrepresented. We find the educated African mind as comprehensive as our own; and as we learn more of the interior of the country, we find much in the internal economy of their great towns to convince us that the African people are not the stupid savages they were once supposed to be, fitted only for beasts of burden, and possessing no suitableness for social, moral, or intellectual advancement.—*Church Missionary Gleaner.*

We differ from the writer as to the exaggeration alleged. Abbeokuta or Understone being an interior town, and, as its name signifies, having a location in a rocky region, may prove a healthy missionary station; but the sea-coast, the mouths of large rivers or their banks, where level, are undoubtedly pestilential, and should be visited by missionaries and others with a full understanding of the fact, that they may act and live with suitable caution.

THE SLAVE-TRADE DECLINING.

On the 15th of July, Lord Palmerston made an important statement in his place in the British House of Commons, as to the present position of the African slave-trade, and the very encouraging prospects of its speedy extinction.

He said that, on the west coast of Africa, it had almost ceased for the present to the north of the line, with the exception of the two points of Lagos and Porto Novo. Slave-dealers complained that the British had spoiled their traffic, and were in consequence applying themselves to trade in oil, ground-nuts, ivory, and other products of the country. The people were desirous to trade with us in legitimate articles; and the fallacy which had long possessed them, that the only commodities for which the British would give their goods were slaves, was now dispelled. Great efforts were making to improve and extend the growth of cotton on the African coast, and samples had been furnished of a quality which would fetch a good price in our market, while the quantity promised a large supply. The Portuguese Government were active and sincere in their co-operation with the British admirals and consuls on the coast; and though a few of their inferior officers had yielded to the temptation of the slave-dealers, at Loanda and the other principal Portuguese stations the trade was paralyzed. On the eastern coast of Africa, the Imâm of Muscat had afforded to us unprecedented facilities; and in the rivers toward the southern extremities of his dominions, where a great slave-trade had been carried on with Brazilian and Portuguese merchants, barracoons capable of holding thousands of slaves had been destroyed.

On the coast of Brazil, the British cruisers having been concentrated, their operations were becoming more effectual; whilst the Brazilian Government, which had passed a law declaring the slave-trade piracy, had at last exerted a proper degree of vigilance and power in enforcing its regulations; and the result had been that, in the course of eight months, they too had almost extinguished the trade within their own dominions. The number of slaves imported into Brazil in 1850 was not above half that in former years; and in the first quarter of the present year, only a very few hundred slaves had been landed there, instead of several thousands as heretofore. Floating capital in Brazil, to the amount of £1,200,000, had been withdrawn from the traffic in slaves, and invested in other speculations.

Thus, then, both in its origin and main destination, had the trade, become almost extinguished. In Africa, the native chiefs who had betaken themselves to legitimate traffic were finding out the fact, that it was more profitable to themselves than the slave-trade. Civilization, too, was there doing its great work; and the missionaries, no longer impeded by the jealous prejudices of the chiefs, were now diffusing more widely and more effectively the light and the blessings of Christianity, with all its attendant benefits; while in Brazil, as well as in Africa, all were beginning to find out that the slave-trade and slave-labor had been, and must be ever, the ruin, the destruction of any country that made use of the one or the other.—*Church Missionary Gleaner.*